THE TIMES

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THE TIMES

Tomorrow

In some parts of Britain, doctors are counselling couples on how to have healthy babies, but can wholesome food and exercise really make a difference? The Wednesday Page investigates. Also Joanna Lumley reflects on her non-diary and The Times Cook advises: start the day with a kipper.

On the Spectrum Page, Caroline Moorehead examines what is being done to cope with the recent alarming growth of drug addiction in Britain.

Other features include Michael Meacher on the Tories' "One Nation" myth.

Shultz no nearer a solution

After a week of his delicate Middle East peace mission, Mr George Shultz, US Secretary of State, finds he has removed none of the major obstacles holding up a withdrawal from Lebanon. His team is also embarrassed at Israeli press claims that America may hold back jet fighter technical know-how **Page 4**

TUC enters poll battle

TUC leaders have entered the election battle with an onslaught on the Governemnt for "misleading" voters about the tub and "true nature" of the trade unions **Page 2**

Walesa anger

Mr Lech Walesa, leader of the outlawed Solidarity organization, condemned police violence during the May Day riots in Poland and said such methods would lead to pro-Solidarity demonstrators retaliating with force **Page 5**

Police Bill plea

Leading British directors in the theatre, films, television and radio, have asked the Home Secretary to amend the police Bill, fearing possible seizure of material which could disrupt production **Page 2**

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Doubt over sub

A Norwegian admiral expressed doubts about the existence of a mystery submarine at which missiles and depth charges were fired during the weekend. No vessel could have withstood such an attack, he said **Page 4**



Holiday appeal

Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the English Tourist Board, has suggested that the three spring Bank holidays should be moved to the summer to increase the chances of some sunshine **Back Page**

Maxwell firm

Robert Maxwell said he would go ahead with his scheme to merge Oxford United and Reading, despite Oxford council's offer of a site for a £6m sports complex **Page 24**

Computer Horizons: A new system for Trinity House; How to introduce a computer to your workforce; Robots with "eyes". **Pages 20 and 21**

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CND prepares action against cruise companies

By Nicholas Timmins

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) is to extend its programme of non-violent direct action to companies involved in cruise missile projects and, through the National Savings Bank, to the Government.

The CND council has approved a programme aimed at Tarmac, the builders of the cruise missile silos at Greenham Common, Berkshire, and at MAN-VW, the West German company that is manufacturing the launch vehicles for the missiles.

On a slightly longer time scale it is planning to encourage supporters to withdraw their money from the National Savings Bank in a given period, say a week, to make a financial protest to the Government.

The CND is anxious to broaden its non-violent direct action so that, as well as its blockading tactics, which run the risk of legal action, it will include actions involving less risk for those taking part.

The immediate target is likely to be Tarmac, one of Britain's largest private house-builders, a large contractor for motorways and other public works projects, and a key supplier of building materials, including some sold in do-it-yourself shops.

The tactics will range from local groups trying to persuade others among Britain's 154, mainly Labour, nuclear-free zones to follow the London Borough of Southwark in blacking Tarmac as a contractor, or selling any shares they have, to coordinated phone-ins and letter-writing campaigns to Tarmac and its subsidiaries, as well as local pickets and demonstrations.

Campaign, the CND's newsletter, suggests that groups might buy shares in companies and use their annual general meetings to raise the nuclear weapons issues. It says advice has been sent to local groups identifying companies in their areas that are thought to have links with Tarmac.

The tactics being adopted are similar to those used in the 1970s by the anti-apartheir movement against Barclays Bank and other businesses involved in South Africa.

Local groups are being advised to try to persuade companies of their point of view before taking action.

Miss Christine Kings, the CND's campaigns organizer, said that the CND would be in touch with West German peace groups about MAN-VW, a manufacturer of lorries, vans and buses.

"We believe that the launchers could be brought in within the next month or two", she said. "There will be direct action against the launchers themselves by blockading roads, and that kind of thing and we are thinking of publishing 'Wanted' posters with a picture of the launchers."

According the Campaign, MAN-VW has about 120 distributors in Britain and similar action to that planned against Tarmac and its subsidiaries may be planned against them.

Action aimed at the Government's National Savings Bank was likely to take longer to organize, Miss Kings said, and the possibility of asking a bank to open a "peace account" for people to transfer their money into, was being considered.

At the weekend the CND executive gave its final approval to the Christian CND event planned for Pentecost at the USAF F1-11 base at Upper Heyford, Oxfordshire. It is planned to hold a festival over the May 21-23 period and a Christian service, to which United States servicemen will be invited, with some action, possibly a blockade, on the Monday.



Champion again: Steve Davis holding the cup aloft after regaining the world professional snooker title in a one-sided final which ended at the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, yesterday. He beat Cliff Thorburn, of Canada, another former champion, by 18 frames to six in a match which could have lasted 35 frames. Thorburn, who showed clear evidence of mental and physical strain at the end, had heard during his semi-final that his wife, who had been expecting a baby in October, had suffered a miscarriage. **Report, page 24**

Irving's backing for diaries welcomed

By Our Foreign Staff

Stern, the West German magazine which is publishing the Hitler diaries, yesterday welcomed the disclosure that Mr David Irving, a leading critic of their authenticity, had now changed his mind.

A spokesman for the magazine in Hamburg, which begins serialization of the diaries later this week said that Mr Irving's announcement during the weekend that the balance had tipped in favour of the authenticity of the diaries was "good fortune". Mr Irving changed his views after meetings in Germany last week with the staff of the magazine, including the editor, Herr Pieter Koch, and Herr Gerd Heidemann, who discovered the diaries. He was able to examine some of the documents.

Speaking in London, Mr Irving said that he would be publishing the diaries of Dr Theodore Morell, Hitler's physician until the last days of his life in the Berlin bunker. In these documents, which Mr Irving said he had found in the Washington archives in the United States, it was revealed that Hitler was suffering from Parkinson's disease.

"People suffering from Parkinsonism tend to write smaller as they go along a page and they slope the lines downwards", Mr Irving said.

"*Stern* magazine showed me an entry in the diaries dated April 16, 1945, and the signs were there. The writing was sloping downwards regardless of the page rulings, and the script got smaller from left to right. I do not think a forger could possibly have known this."

Mr Irving said that be believed the balance had tipped in favour of authenticity. "The Parkinsonism was really the clinching point."

He stands by his assertion, however, that among the documents are some forged papers. And he does not believe that the documents were rescued from a crashed aircraft in what is now East Germany, as *Stern* has claimed.

He believes they have come to light from a network of ex-fascists or former SS officers still living in Germany,

Rescuer dies saving injured climber

By Ronald Faux

A member of a mountain rescue team died at the weekend sheltering an injured climber with his own body in a rock fall on the Brecon Beacons.

Michael Rudall, aged 38, a member of Bridgend Mountain Rescue Team, had gone to the rescue of two Venture Scouts who had fallen on the steep north slope of Pen Y Fan, 2,900 feet high and the highest point of the Beacons. Police said that the weather during the rescue was atrocious with strong, cold winds, poor visibility and snow on the high ground.

In the past five years a number of hill walkers and three soldiers of the SAS Regiment on exercise had died in the area, caught out by the severe conditions.

The accident happened when three Venture Scouts from Sutton Coldfield in Birmingham became separated from their main group in the bad weather on Sunday afternoon. They were members of a group of 24 scouts on a route-finding exercise.

Martin Leather, aged 16, of Carnwath Road and Peter Hughes, aged 17, of Monmouth Drive, both Sutton Coldfield, were said to have fallen 300ft down a steep slope. A third scout, Anthony Hill, aged 19, of Coppice View Road, Sutton Coldfield, was with them as conditions on the mountain deteriorated severely. In spite of leg injuries suffered in the fall, Mr Hughes went for help.

Rescue coordinators eventually called in six rescue teams with 72 men and an RAF helicopter. They fought for 12 hours to bring the injured down to a point where they could be flown to hospital. The body of Mr Rudall, who was married with an eight-year old daughter, was brought down the mountain yesterday. Police were trying to contact his parents, who are believed to be on holiday in Germany.

First reports said that Mr Rudall and Mr Daryl Campling, aged 27, an experienced climber who had volunteered to help in the rescue, were the first to reach the two scouts. They were helping them to safety when a rock fall on the mountainside suddenly showered down on them.

Mr Rudall sheltered Martin Leather with his body. He and Mr Campling were both hit by rocks. Mr Peter Hazeldine of Talbot Green, Pontyclun, another mountain rescue team member and Mr Hill, were both treated in hospital for exposure. The winchman of the RAF helicopter said the airlift had taken 12 hours to complete because of the bad weather. "It is not uncommon in the Beacons even in May and the mountain rescue teams did a great job," he said.

A senior police officer at Brecon said yesterday: "It was not a fit place for children. Conditions up there were atrocious with very bad visibility and gusting winds. It is not against the law and we cannot stop people going there but the experienced teams who know the area have their own feelings about the sense of it."

He said the group of Venture Scouts involved in the accident had not reported their proposed route and estimated time of arrival back to the police before venturing out.

Continued on back page, col 2

Argentine 'victory' pledge

Buenos Aires (AP, AFP) – In land and sea ceremonies Argentines yesterday marked the first anniversary of the sinking of the cruiser General Belgrano, torpedoed by a British submarine with the loss of 321 men in the Falklands war.

Admiral Rubén Franco, Commander of the Navy, promised to "offer our triumph on the day of final victory" to those who died onboard the General Belgrano." This is our goal and we will not falter until it is obtained. We will not forget that the British usurper sought the support of its powerful ally in order to win," he added in a reference to US backing of the British in the war.

Ceremonies marking the General Belgrano's sinking were scheduled to take place at the spot where the cruiser went down after being hit by two torpedoes fired by the British nuclear submarine Conqueror. Commemorative masses were held at Roman Catholic churches and military chapels.

The Argentine navy sent the pilot ship Somellera to the area with floral wreaths to be thrown on the water. An Air Force Hercules C130 also was scheduled to fly over the spot, dropping floral tributes. A similar ceremony was planned on board the Argentine merchant ship Lago Lacar, steaming south with 50 relatives of Argentine war dead on board.

Tribute's organizer: Señor Osvaldo Destefanis, going on board the Lago Lacar in Buenos Aires harbour.

The Lago Lacar, which left Buenos Aires on Saturday on a trip sponsored by the Centre of Volunteers for the Fatherland, had originally planned to attempt to visit Argentine graves in the Falklands in defiance of the British authorities. The Argentine military junta forbade the visit to the islands on Friday, but invited the Lago Lacar to take part in ceremonies honouring the dead on board the Belgrano.

The organizer of the trip, Señor Osvaldo Destefanis, said on Sunday that he had sent messages to several governments, asking that they mediate with Mrs Margaret Thatcher "so that she will change her inhumanitarian and irrational attitude" and allow the relatives to visit the graves.

Bluff Cove inquiry call, page 3

Strauss seeks changes in Kohl policy speech

Bonn (Reuter) – Herr Franz Josef Strauss said yesterday that he wanted changes in an important policy speech to be made by Chancellor Helmut Kohl before the Bundestag tomorrow.

Herr Strauss made his demand after summoning Cabinet ministers from his Christian Social Union (CSU) party, which is engaged in a bitter row over foreign policy with the Liberal Free Democrats (FDP) in Herr Kohl's coalition Government.

Herr Strauss told reporters the changes he wanted were "not dramatic", but declined to give details. He added that, in general, his party's point of view was reflected in the speech.

The dispute has come to a head following the death last month of West German, Rudolf Burkert, aged 46, while he was being interrogated by East German frontier police.

Marks on his head and neck led to a press campaign alleging Communist brutality.

Herr Strauss called the Burkert affair a murder case and has used it to back his demands for tougher West German policies towards the Eastern bloc.

Whitelaw must go, says Bow Group

By Our Political Reporter

The Prime Minister has been urged by the Bow Group to replace Mr William Whitelaw as Home Secretary with a more "abrasive" personality.

A highly critical assessment of Mr Whitelaw's performance at the Home Office in *Crossbow*, the journal of the Conservative group, says that one of the Government's greatest failures has been its record on law and order. It blames the Home Secretary for failing "to get on top of his department".

The attack, in a leading article headlined "Mr Whitelaw's failings", is an echo of the discontent felt for some time in Conservative right wing circles about the Government's response to rising crime figures, and highlights the dilemma that will face Mrs Margaret Thatcher if she wins a second term.

In that event she will be under strong pressure from the right to replace Mr Whitelaw with a hardliner, and Mr Norman Tebbit is spoken of as the most likely candidate.

But Mr Whitelaw, who has been one of Mrs Thatcher's loyal ministers in spite of his doubts about economic strategy, would be opposed to having Mr Tebbit as his successor. It would be hard for the Prime Minister to ignore his opinion.

The Bow Group article contrasts Mr Whitelaw's record with the views he expressed as shadow Home Secretary under the Labour Government. He stated then: "A government that cannot protect its own citizens from attack in the streets of its towns and cities, that cannot protect property from damage or homes from intrusion has failed to live up to the basic duties of government".

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Foot refuses to adopt low election profile

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Michael Foot has made plain his determination to lead the Labour Party from the front during the general election campaign, despite his low personal rating in the opinion polls.

Suggestions have been growing that Mr Denis Healey, Labour's deputy leader, whose greater electoral popularity is acknowledged within the party, could be expected to take a more prominent role during the campaign than is normally associated with his post.

That is not discounted, but it has become clear that such a decision will not be at the expense of Mr Foot adopting a lower profile. He has taken on a heavy programme of speaking engagements and radio and television interviews, over the next few weeks and, having overruled the opposition of some of his advisers and members of the Shadow Cabinet, will appear on *Question Time*, the BBC current affairs programme, on Thursday with Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, and Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence.

Some of Mr Foot's closest confidants have argued with him that, in the same way that Mrs Margaret Thatcher has refused to appear in a televised debate with him during the election campaign, he, for presentational reasons should not be seen to be debating with less senior figures. They argued that he risked undermining the authority of his post as leader of the Opposition.

But Mr Foot refused to be moved, believing that, with the odds in favour of a June election, he should take every opportunity available to win votes and press home the message that Labour is prepared whenever the poll is called.

He is also to give interviews to Radio Luxembourg, to Independent Radio News (on Friday), and next Monday he is due to appear on *Panorama*, the television programme on BBC1.

Organizers of the joint meeting at Kingston upon Thames at the weekend between Labour's National Executive Committee and Trade Unions for a Labour Victory (TULV) are hoping that it too will convey to the public firm evidence of Labour's readiness for the election and confidence in the outcome.

Mr Foot and Mr David Basnett, chairman of the TULV, will open the first session on Friday afternoon. Mr Healey, at Mr Foot's suggestion, will open the second session, which will be about the campaign and will include an analysis prepared by party experts of the previous day's local election results and their implications for general election strategy.

Labour leaders now firmly expect the election to be in June and already half of the money in its election chest, about £600,000, is spoken for – £200,000 for the present advertising campaign and £100,000 for a special effort in the marginal constituencies.

Pre-election sparring between the parties continued over the holiday weekend. Yesterday Dr David Owen, the SDP's deputy leader, mocked suggestions that the Tories would reform the rating system after the election. "One of the fine old traditions of British general elections is Mrs Thatcher's plastic disposable promise to reform the rates", he said.

Shopkeepers were instructed by their delegates at the annual conference of the National Association of Shopkeepers in Blackpool yesterday not to vote at the general election unless Mrs Thatcher promises to reform the rating system (the Press Association reports).

Leading article, page 13

Livingstone the bogeyman

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

Although there are no elections in London on Thursday, Mr Ken Livingstone of the Greater London Council is much in evidence – as a bogeyman.

In Labour-controlled cities from Bristol to Manchester the opposition is claiming that if returned to power moderate Labour councillors will be replaced by Livingstone clones, now waiting conspiratorially in the wings. That is an exaggeration, yet in some cities the Labour Party's ideological divides have undoubtedly spilled over into local government.

In Manchester interest focuses not on the outcome of the election – Labour will remain firmly in control – but on the left-right balance that emerges among the new Labour group that will meet for the first time on Friday. In Liverpool, Sir Trevor Jones, the Liberal leader, claims the poll is a fight between Liberals and Militant Tendency.

Elsewhere the big city Labour parties are less troubled. "We have had no defectors, no expulsions, merely vigorous debate", Mr Patrick Doyle, leader of Hull City Council said. There, and in such cities as Nottingham and Sheffield, ruling Labour councillors are asking for, and are likely to get, what Mr Doyle called "endorsement of Labour rule in a major city; the successful working of socialism in a municipality". Labour organizers are confident that their dominance of the metropolitan areas of England and Wales outside London will not be diminished, a supposition which points to the increasing geographical concentration of Labour's electoral strength.

"Looking at the Sheffield results would not be very productive for Mrs Thatcher", Mr David Blunkett, the council leader said, "unless we did very badly". That is not expected. On the contrary, Labour expects marginal improvements in its impregnable position

Labour in Cardiff is less sanguine. Privately, party officials see the city elections as a sharp test of its strength in South Wales, for there are fewer solid Labour seats because of boundary alterations.

Tuite loses appeal in Dublin

Gerard Anthony Tuite, the IRA man who escaped from Brixton prison in December, 1980, lost his appeal in Dublin against conviction for a terrorist-linked offence in London.

The republic's Court of Criminal Appeal also refused Tuite permission to appeal to the Supreme Court.

The decision effectively means that the law under which Tuite became the first person to be convicted in the Irish Republic for a terrorist offence in England has been further reinforced.

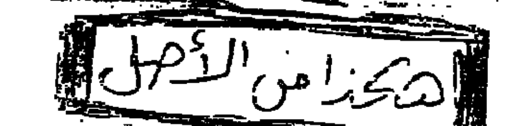
Judges have now decided the republic can no longer be used as a haven by Irish terrorists on the run from British police.

According to lawyers, the way is clear for further prosecutions in the republic of Irish citizens sought for similar offences anywhere in Britain.

Tuite, from Mount Nugent, co Caven, is serving 10 years in the top-security Portlaoise prison. The 27-year-old IRA leader had challenged his conviction on seven grounds, including the argument that the special criminal court, which sat without a jury, jurisdiction to try him for offences committed outside the republic.

He was convicted on a charge of possessing explosives at a flat at Trafalgar Road, Greenwich, South London with intent to endanger life and property between July, 1978, and March, 1979.

While in custody awaiting trial at the Central Criminal Court he escaped from Brixton prison. He was recaptured in March last year by Irish detectives in a flat in Drogheda, co Louth.



Man, 25, is accused of killing girl

A man aged 25 was charged last night with the murder of Suzanne Thatcher, aged 18, whose naked and battered body was found yesterday in the grounds of Cirencester Park, Lord Bathurst's estate near Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

A patrolling deer warden found the body of Miss Thatcher. Det Chief Supt Frank Coombs, of the county police, said that she had been strangled.

Miss Thatcher, from Blaenau Ffestiniog, Gwynedd, was a groom to Mr Christopher Marson, a farmer from Fairwood, Swansea, whose family was competing at the Amberley Horse Show at Cirencester Park. Capt Mark Phillips was one of the competitors.

Miss Thatcher's body was found a few yards from the main arena and the caravan where she was staying.

Timex sit-in ultimatum

The mamagement of Timex has told the 450 workers involved in a four-week occupation at its factory in Milton, Dundee, that they will be dismissed today unless they indicate that they are prepared to end the occupation.

A spokesman for the workers' committee said there was still solid support for the occupation and a solution could be reached only if the management withdrew notice of compulsory redundancies and considered restarting watch manufacture.

Greenpeace in whale protest

Whale and dolphin shows have been interrupted at Windsor Safari Park and Brighton Aquarium in holiday protests which launched a 1983 Greenpeace campaign against the capture, trade and display of wild whales and dolphins.

Protesters with banners asked the audiences to boycott the performances. At Clacton Pier on Saturday, 200 demonstrators picketed a killer whale show before marching through the town.

Caning criticism for Government

The National Union of Teachers accused the Government yesterday of acting frivolously and indecisively over whether caning in schools should continue.

The criticism from Mr Fred Jarvis, the union's general secretary, came as his union published a working party report that sets out advice to the union's 240,000 members on alternatives to caning.

Protest over aid for marchers

The governors of Ullswater High School, Penrith, have protested to Mr William Whitelaw, the local MP, over a decision by Cumbria's education committee to allow the 70 unemployed walkers on the People's March for Jobs to stay at the school last night.

The walkers, whose march is organized by the TUC, had come 20 miles yesterday from Carlisle.

'Cheap TV for the frightened'

Pensioners who are in effect housebond because they are afraid of being robbed in the street should get cheaper television licences, Miss Betty Millard, president of the National Federation of Old Age Pensions Associations said in Llandudno yesterday.

Television was not a luxury for such people, she told the federation's conference. "Many thousands of our elderly are being made housebound not because of physical disability but because of the breakdown of law and order."

Victim clubbed

Mr Fred Honour, a betting shop owner, was clubbed with an iron bar by two masked raiders who burst into his shop in Eastfield Road, Burnham, near Slough, yesterday.

TUC enters election fray with attack on Prime Minister

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

TUC leaders started their electioneering last night with a preemptive propaganda strike on the subject of trade union democracy. They intend to persuade voters that the Government has got it all wrong about the unions. In a fierce political onslaught on the Prime Minister, the unions said: "every one of us has fewer rights and much less economic security than we had when Mrs Thatcher came to power in 1979."

The attack is made in a 25,000-word publicity pamphlet, *Hands Up For Democracy*, which indicts the Cabinet for misleading the electorate about the true nature and role of the unions. In a foreword, Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, says: "I get angry when I hear some of the misrepresentations about the work done by British unions – especially when they come from Cabinet ministers or even the Prime Minister herself."

The document insists that the unions do not just represent the people of Britain. "They are the people of Britain. So when Mrs Thatcher and Mr Tebbit attack the unions, they are not having a go at some evil abstraction, some secret conspiracy. They are attacking the British people."

The TUC insists that it is not trying to whitewash the trade union movement. "Unions are not perfect, organizations, that men and women have fashioned never are", it concedes. "Not even governments. When over 10 million people come together, inevitably they will occasionally show some weaknesses and frailties as well as strengths."

The pamphlet describes in detail the work that the unions do in improving conditions of employment and the social life of Britain, and argues that unions are the way that ordinary people try to claim for themselves some power over the decisions that shape their lives.

In a clear attempt to offset the impact of proposals for reform canvassed by the Secretary of State for Employment in his recent Green Paper, the TUC says: "Mr Tebbit wants to put the unions into a straitjacket. He seems to think that postal ballots for senior posts are the only "pure" form of democracy. "But Mr Tebbit isn't elected that way. He owes his position as Secretary of State for Employment to a decision by the Prime Minister. And he was elected MP for Chingford, not by postal ballot – people had to go to the polling booths and vote for him (or one of his opponents).

"Why should unions be different? Why should the various democratic systems – postal ballots, voting at work, voting at union branches – which unions have developed all be reduced to one system? Is it because he believes that a voting paper filled in over the breakfast table and a copy of that morning's paper will favour the candidates *he* would like to see elected?"

The TUC document examines the level of democracy in other institutions, and finds they are less democratic than the union movement. Company meetings of shareholders give "precious little" access to decision making. "Mr Tebbit is fond of deriding union car park meetings, but does he really hold up shareholders' meetings which could sometimes almost be held in a phone box, as a paragon of democracy for the trade union movement to emulate? On the Tebbit scale, or any other scale, companies must rate as extremely poor democrats."

Science report

How nerve cells keep in touch

By the Staff of *Nature*

A detailed study of the anatomy of part of the brain has revealed an intimate association between blood vessels and a particular type of nerve cell, implying that it is important for them to communicate with each other.

The nerve cells were identified in the cerebral cortex, the top of the brain, with a furrowed surface, that coordinates the activities of most of the nervous system of the body. What distinguishes the particular nerve cells identified by Dr S. H. C. Hendry, Dr E. G. Jones and Dr M. C. Beinfeld, of the St Louis University School of Medicine and the Washington University School of Medicine, both in St Louis, Missouri, is that they contain a hormone-like substance called cholecystokinin.

It was by using an advanced type of stain for cholecystokinin that Dr Hendry and his colleagues were able to pick out particular nerve cells in sections of monkey and rat cerebral cortex examined under the microscope.

With a standard microscope they were able to trace the path of several stained nerve cells through different layers of the cerebral cortex. A noticeable feature was that one of the long thin arms extending from the nucleus of the nerve cells sometimes diverged towards and made contact with a blood vessel of the brain.

Electron microscopy confirmed the contact. In some brain sections, more than half of the surface of a blood vessel made close contact with a nerve, clearly touching it in many places.

As with most anatomical studies it is only possible to guess what the observations imply for the function of the structures observed. On the reasonable assumption that the contacts between blood vessels and cholecystokinin-containing nerves are not just coincidental, Dr Hendry and his colleagues consider two possible reasons for them. The first is to allow the nerve cell to monitor the contents of the blood and to adjust its activity accordingly.

The other possibility is that the nerve cell delivers information, probably cholecystokinin itself, to the blood vessel. The role of cholecystokinin might then be to influence the size of the blood vessel, putting the flow of blood in the cerebral cortex under the control of cholecystokinin-containing nerve sells. Experimental tests of such suggestions will no doubt follow.

Source: *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, United States of America,* (Vol 80, p2,400: 1983).

Tilbury dock strike inquiry to reconvene

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

The inquiry into the eight-week strike by Tilbury dockers is reconvening today in an attempt to complete hearings before a mass meeting on Thursday.

It had been hoped that the committee under Professor Sir John Wood would have finished taking evidence last Friday. But it was decided that more material was needed.

Sir John will now probably have to work through tonight to complete his report in time, the findings of which will not be binding.

The strike by 2,300 dockers is over parity with clerks and has been, according to Mr John Black, chief executive of the Port of London Authority, a commercial catastrophe.

In a letter to employees, Mr Black wrote that berths would have to be closed and jobs lost because of the stoppage, even if the men went back to work at the the end of the week.

The industrial action has cost the authority about £5m, according to Mr Black, thus wiping out a budgeted surplus this year of around £2m to £3m.

But the impact of Mr Black's warnings about job losses may have been blunted by the fact that more than 900 of the 4,000 dockers employed by the authority and private riverside companies have already opted for £22,500 lump sum payments.

A compromise proposal recommended by shop stewards to a mass meeting on April 7 was rejected. Many workers have indicated they would be prepared to accept a "phasing in" of parity, but the authority has said that it cannot concede the principle.

Ford threat lifted

The threat of a strike at Ford's Halewood plant over the introduction of what unions call "*Japanese-style*" *efficiency* plans has been lifted.

Senior management and union conveners are due to hold separate meetings today to consider the remaining points of disagreement.

Ford's national joint negotiating committee agreed on Friday to set up a working party to investigate the introduction of the new methods at the Merseyside works. Industrial action was to be taken from May 13, the planned date for their introduction.

Hospital fire

Twenty-three patients were removed from a ward at the Abraham Cowley hospital, Chertsey, in Surrey, yesterday when fire broke out.

Holiday drive: Some of the entrants in the Old Commercial Vehicles Rally which was held in Battersea Park, London, yesterday. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Tussle over Commons strike right

By Our Labour Reporter

Union leaders representing 850 workers in the House of Commons are fighting an attempt to reimpose a "no-strike" pact.

The House of Commons Commission, an all-party group of MPs including Mr George Thomas, the Speaker, and Mr John Biffen, Leader of the House, is seeking a "non-impedence" clause in new recognition agreements now under negotiation.

The commission, which acts as the employer, is attempting to revive an arrangement which existed between 1968 and 1975 under which four unions undertook to respect " the privileges of the House" and the "absolute necessity" that its work "must not be impeded".

Mr John Ellis, deputy general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association, said yesterday: "Although the House of Commons is a special and privileged place it should not have the power to remove its employees' right to take industrial action."

The association signed the now defunct "no strike" agreement, but recently decided to allow its members in the Commons to take industrial action whenever it was considered necessary.

He pointed out that Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, had at one stage promulgated the idea of a strike ban in essential public utilities, but had subsequently backed off. "It is something which simply cannot be tolerated by the union movement", Mr Ellis said.

The last main industrial action in the Commons was taken in 1979 by catering staff

Talks between workers' leaders and the commission, which are also about the recognition of the six unions in Parliament and their relationship with each other, are to continue

● Mr Tim Webb, a national officer of the Association of Scientific, Technical, and Managerial Staffs, yesterday suggested a change in redundancy payments from one-off lump sums to a continuous unemployment "wage" (the Press Association reports).

He said that the continous payments, representing "a reasonable percentage of final net earnings", would be paid by the redundant worker's former employers, supplemented by the Government. Payments would last while employees were either without jobs or were retraining.

Mr Webb makes his proposals in the May issue of the magazine *Personnel Management*.

GLC grants favour Labour boroughs

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

Nearly one in eight of the payments made during 1982-83 under the Greater London Council's programme for local groups has gone to organizations based in Islington. Groups in the 10 Labour-controlled inner London boroughs, plus Haringey and Brent, received almost two thirds of the money.

Only a fraction of the £17m distributed by the GLC since last April appears to have gone to such outer Conservative-controlled areas as Redbridge, Havering, Bromley, Bexley, Kingston, *Richmond*, Harrow and Merton. The share of grants going to the three Conservative inner-London boroughs of Westminster, Wandsworth and Kensington is only slightly more than Islington's share *alone*.

An analysis by *The Times* of 563 of the 1,000 grants made during 1982-83 identified 431 grants to organizations with a known address or area of operations. About 66 per cent went to Islington, Camden, Lambeth, Lewisham, Greenwich, Hackney, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Brent or Hackney, the outer London Labour boroughs received 18 per cent the outer London Conservative boroughs 13 per cent and the three inner Conservative boroughs 14 per cent.

Most favoured after Islington were Camden, Southwark, Lambeth and Hackney.

The reasons for the disproportion have to do, partly, with the nature of the GLC's grant giving committees. Its ethnic minorities committee, which spent £900,000 on grants, inevitably focused on the black groups of *Brixton, in Lambeth,* and Hackney and the Asians of Tower Hamlets and Brent.

Another reason is the concentration of groups in certain areas: Camden, for example, is the home of a great array of arts and theatrical organizations which have benefited from the arts and recreation committee's £8m handout.

There are political factors in the distribution. Since the autumn, leading members of the GLC Labour group have met borough leaders in Islington, Brent, Haringey and Lambeth to be told of areas where GLC funding might ease the strain on borough budgets.

Mrs Margaret Hodge, Labour leader in Islington, in a letter to voluntary organizations after such a meeting, explained that the GLC would be taking care of their requirements in subsequent years, allowing the borough to keep its rates increase at a manageable level.

The analysis of grants underlines criticism by GLC Conservatives of "gifts" to certain Labour-controlled boroughs.

'Vandalism to ignore private care'

By Our Social Services Correspondent

It would be an "act of social vandalism" for any government to turn its back on private and voluntary health care, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, says today in *Crossbow*, the journal of the Bow Group.

Help is given by families and neighbours on a scale which no amount of national or local organization could ever provide, he writes. No sensible government should ever try to interfere with that. "Nor should any sensible government seek to do other than encourage the magnificent range of voluntary and private organizations in this country."

It is absurd for the Labour Party to argue that only the Government *could* or should be allowed to provide any kind of health care, Mr Fowler writes. "It is contrary to the interests of the patient because it deliberately rejects a valuable source of health care. For our part we welcome every contribution to the sum of patient care."

Mr Fowler points out that most private health care is provided to more than 20,000 elderly people being looked after in small nursing homes. The private sector is a mixture of voluntary, charitable and commercial enterprise which includes small nursing homes and modern hospitals

'Irish luck' saves trawler

From Richard Ford
Belfast

Fresh food supplies and cigarettes were dropped to a stricken trawler last night after the "luck of the Irish" ended an air and sea search for the 20-ton vessel.

The Ardcarna and her crew of five had only two hours of diesel fuel left to keep her generator and radio operating when she was seen drifting helplessly more than a hundred miles off the Irish coast in the Atlantic.

An Irish aircraft returning from the search to refuel picked up faint radio signals from the boat, based in Greencastle, co Donegal, which was last seen early on Friday morning and alerted RAF Kinloss, which sent a Nimrod to locate it.

The Nimrod flew to the west coast and with only an hour's fuel left, located the boat, whose skipper was able to tell them that he had no idea of his position although he was aware a search had been taking place for more than 36 hours. Squadron Leader Andrew O'Neill said: "They had been drifting for two-and-a-half days and were in the Atlantic. They had only limited time left in which to use their radio and were very lucky."

They had sailed for six-and-a-half hours from fishing grounds off Scotland on Friday and were scheduled to be back in port on Saturday afternoon, but their vessel lost all power when a fault developed in a pipe taking fuel to the engine.

● Masked men beat and pistol-whipped 11 people yesterday in an attempt to get more cash during a raid at a club in west Belfast. Three men armed with a handgun and hatchet burst into the Donegal Celtic Club, ordering 14 people, *including staff and customers,* to lie on the floor while they grabbed an undisclosed sum of cash from the tills and safe.

Then they demanded cash from people drinking in the club, and when they refused, assaulted them. They escaped in a hijacked taxi.

Spending action upsets Tories

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Conservative councils are protesting strongly over new government efforts to impose targets on council spending because they say new figures clearly show that Labour authorities are the culprits on "overspending".

In total, councils in England *are planning to spend £780m in* excess of the Government's £20.1bn target for 1983-84. But more than half of that excess comes from the Greater London Council and the Inner London Education Authority, and most of the rest from inner-London Labour councils and the metropolitan counties, all of which are Labour controlled.

By contrast the district councils in the shire counties, most of which are Conservative, are in aggregate exactly on the government target.

The predominantly Conservative county councils are about 1.5 per cent above target but that is within the rough margin of 2 per cent which government ministers had indicated privately was acceptable since most councils actually spend less in a given year than their budget plans.

COUNCIL SPENDING IN 1983-84

Type of council	% by which overspent
All councils	3.8
Shire counties	1.5
Shire districts	at target
Metro districts	1.5
Outer London	2.0
Inner London	6.0
Metro counties	6.5
GLC	53.0

The counties have told the Government, in private meetings of Conservative councillors with ministers and in the Consultative Council on Local Government Finance, that there is no justification for imposing spending targets on individual counties because of their good record.

There was consternation in the county camp last week when in Parliament Mrs Margaret Thatcher criticized the solidly Conservative county of Surrey for its high rates. Surrey claims that its 1983 rate was artificially increased because of the unfair target it had been given for its spending; its failure to meet the target led to a loss of grant which had to be made up from the rates.

But local government is finding it difficult to mount a united campaign about spending targets. The district councils by and large found it convenient to adhere to the target figures allocated to them in 1982.

The GLC, ILEA and such inner London councils as Camden ignore the target altogether since the Government's only sanction is to withdraw their rate support grant and that they have been prepared to risk.

The new figures, set out in the table, provide additional ammunition for critics of the GLC and the metropolitan counties. The Conservative election manifesto is likely to *promise action against* those authorities, on the basis of a long study of the problem by a Cabinet committee set up to consider alternatives

Instead of producing a rates plan, something the Prime Minister has now taken into her personal charge, the committee recommended the abolition of both the GLC and the metropolitan counties.

Theatre directors join police Bill protest

By Christopher Warman

Leading directors in British theatre, films, television and radio have written to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, urging changes in the Police and Criminal evidence Bill which they claim *gives the police blanket powers* to seize film, tapes and other material wthout necessary safeguards.

They are particularly concerned about the power of search included in the Bill, which is *now entering its* report stage in the Commons, and have added their voice to other groups, including doctors and journalists, who sought changes in the Bill.

The letter to Mr Whitelaw comes from the recently formed Directors Guild of Great Britain, whose 200 members include Sir Richard Attenborough, Michael Winner, John Schlesinger, Harold Pinter, Michael Bogdanov and Philip Saville.

They argue that the Bill contains powers which would threaten the production of well-researched films, programmes or plays on contentious themes, whether fictional and dramatic or documentary and journalistic. Any search or *seizure of material would be* disruptive to production and in some cases could halt a production with disastrous financial consequences, they say.

Their letter, signed by Mr Piers Haggard, the guild's chairman, goes on: "There are circumstances where the benefit to the public of the production of films, plays and programmes, whether fictional or documentary, about sensitive or controversial matters, outweighs the value to an investigation, or to a court, of information sought under a search warrant.

"We feel that this public interest is not protected under the Bill as drafted."

Comparing their position with that of journalists, who have won concessions under the Bill, the directors say that the right to a search warrant for confidential items would render the investigative side of *their work impossible*.

They complain in addition that a search warrant for non-confidential information could be obtained without notice of the application, or being given a chance to put their case, and *without the opportunity of an* appeal.

"The existence of such ill-defined power without effecient and effective safeguards will create a climate of rumour and suspicion. It will have a deleterious effect on the relationship between our members and the police", the guild argues.

Asking Mr Whitelaw to amend the Bill, the guild seeks a right of representation and appeal, a clear definition of what evidence can be seized and a list of the specific offences to which it must relate.

● Combs, Sikh bangles, nail scissors and a spanner from a bicycle repair kit have all at *some time been labelled as* "offensive weapons", the National Association of Probation Officers says today in an attack on the Bill's proposed powers of search by the police (Our Home Affairs *Correspondent writes*).

Unless Mr Whitelaw amends it, the association says, the Bill will further harm relations between the police and the community. Although every citizen will be liable to be stopped and searched, past experience suggests that certain groups of young people will bear the brunt of regular checks. The association believes that this will lead to a strong sense of *discrimination*.

Leading article, page 13

Foreign Office to discuss U-boat salvage

By Frances Gibb

The American salvage operator who has discovered an unrecorded German submarine from the Second World War in Caribbean waters is to meet Foreign Office officials today to negotiate salvage rights.

Mr Roger Miklos wants to head a government-backed expedition to bring up the U-boat, which he believes may have been commissioned by Goering as a means of escape for high-ranking Nazi officials.

His discovery of the vessel, which he believes to be lying sealed and intact, was disclosed in *The Times* yesterday and has excited great interest, if some scepticism.

Mr Miklos is determined not to disclose the location of the U-boat yet.

Children snatch £2,000 left on table in pub

A boy aged about eight and a girl believed to be a year older *have snatched* more than £2,000 from a public house.

Detectives believe that the children were driven round the Berkshire and south Oxfordshire countryside in a search for an easy public house from which to steal.

The scruffy children first walked into the living quarters at the Lamb in Hungerford, on Sunday night, where they played with the licensee's children, and then *started* to search drawers for valuables.

Next they went to the King Alfred Head Hotel in Wantage and walked around the bar and private quarters before being chased out.

Across the road at the Swan Inn, less than five minutes later, they asked the children of the licensee where the lavatory was, and entered an office *before* taking £2,000 in weekend takings. The money, in £10, £5 and £1 notes, had been left on a table.

As detectives began searching for the children, uniformed police told publicans throughout the Thames Valley to watch out for the two. The girl is blonde and has a pony tail.

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 850 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran Rl 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan LD 0.420; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 120; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS 5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

Labour demands inquiry led by judge into Bluff Cove deaths

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Mr Denzil Davies, shadow secretary of State for Wales, called yesterday for an inquiry under the chairmanship of a High Court judge into the Bluff Cove tragedy in the Falklands conflict, which claimed the lives of 50 servicemen, 43 of them members of the Welsh Guards.

"There are considerable misgivings in Wales about the Bluff Cove operation. It is felt that we have not been told the whole truth and nothing but the truth", he said.

Mr George Wright, General Secretary of the Wales TUC, told its annula conference at the weekend that the operation was "a reckless act of military negligence". The guardsmen were "ill-equipped and unprotected in a way that should never have happened".

Mr Davies, who had spoken to the conference, told *The Times* that grave concern had been expressed in the Commons about the incident, but that it had resulted only in a secret internal inquiry.

Soke of the findings were released recently to Mr Dafydd Thomas, Plai Cymru MP for Merioneth, in a letter from Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for Armed Forces.

The disaster, which happened as troops were about to land at Bluff Cove as part of the advance on Port Stanley, was blamed on overloaded communications, inadequate intelligence, faulty equipment and bad luck. The Royal Fleet Auxiliary Sir Galahad carrying the men was bombed by Mirage and Skyhawk aircraft.

The letter said it had been fully appreciated beforehand that the landing was a calculated risk.

Mr Davies said: "The Ministry of Defence should not be allowed to be the judge and jury. We need to sort through the evidence in an objective way. If there was military incompetence, as many people are saying, the matter should be cleared up as quickly as possible. Mrs Thatcher is still very proud of the whole Falklands operation. But she has the duty to relatives of the men killed to tell them exactly what happened."

Mr Geoffrey Pattie, a junior defence minister, told the Commons last December: "The risks taken were no greater than some others in the campaign."

He added: "Although it may be possible to criticize in retrospect some judgments made by individuals, these are of the type that will always be made in rapidly developing operations."

Sounds instrumental: Richard Harvey owns more than 80 musical instruments and can play at least 20 of them. Later his month he will play three recorders, ranging in size from 4½in to 6ft 2in, during a concert by the London Vivaldi Orchestra at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, London.

Next month Mr Harvey will be playing between 15 and 20 instruments in a 13-concert tour with John Williams, the guitarist. Also a composer, he wrote the music for the television serial 'Death of an Expert Witness'.

● Some of the instruments in the photograph: (1) sub contra bass; (2) mandolin; (3) Pan pipe; (4) crumhorns; (5) bell tree; (6) flutes; (7) saxhorn; (8) naker (drum); (9) tenor saxophone; (10) celtic harp; (11) bass schalnei; (12) tenor rauschpfeife; (13) portative organ; (14) guitar; (15) Spanish laud; (16) double bass recorder; (17) flatback mandolin; (18) cittern; (19) glockenspiel; (20) ibex horn.

Jail chief investigates Martin overdose

By Peter Evans Home Affairs Correspondent

An inquiry by Mr Anthony Pearson, the governor of Brixton Prison, south London, was seeking to discover yesterday how Mr David Martin, a top-security remand prisoner, obtained an overdose of drugs. The outcome is expected to be a further tightening of security measures.

Mr Martin, aged 36, who faces 14 charges, including the attempted murder of a police officer, was recovering in the prison's hospital wing yesterday. He was found in a drugged sleep in his solitary cell on Saturday.

The inquiry is concentrating on eliminating possible sources of drugs. One obvious route to an unconvicted prisoner would be by way of food sent in, although staff are trained to spot contraband. Unconvicted inmates, like Mr Martin, are entitled to food from outside and a bottle of wine a day.

I understand that Mr Martin has not had a visitor for some time, although food can be left without the person sending it seeing the prisoner. Mr Martin could have kept drugs brought in some time ago, or obtained them from sources in prison. The Prison Department refuses to say whether Mr Martin was undergoing medicaton.

Nor was it saying yesterday what type of drug was involved, as disclosure would hamper the investigation. Mr Pearson, in his inquiry, was talking to staff and prisoners.

The chances of a top-security prisoner, like Mr Martin, obtaining drugs from other inmates, is reputedly reduced by limited association with them. But prison officers have long been concerned nationally about drug smuggling. Christopher Peace, a prisoner in Winson Green, Birmingham, described in the *Sunday Times Magazine* this week how the jail's black market could supply marijuana or harder drugs to order, paid for by tobacco.

Visiting procedures at Brixton were tightened and improved after criticism by the Chief Inspector of Prisons. He quoted a daily average of 168 visits and 366 visitors. "There were real problems of supervision", he said.

He added that Brixton faced a particular difficulty in handling inmates who might try to commit suicide. "Over the past 10 years there have been 27 deaths by suicide at Brixton."

TV-am's new broom starts work

By Kenneth Gosling

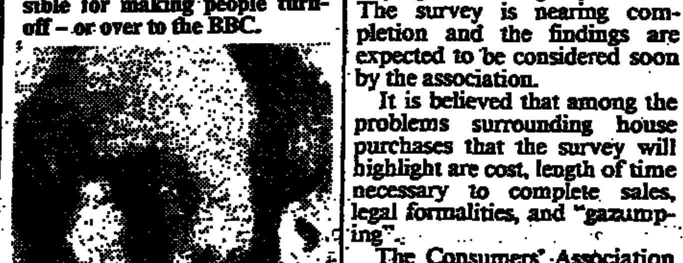
Mr Greg Dyke, the new editor-in-chief of TV-am, begins work today with the resposibility of improving the company's breakfast programmes after its financial reprieve announced on Friday.

Mr Dyke (below) will have three weeks to produce a formula to improve audience figures, of only 300,000, compared with four or five times that number watching the BBC breakfast programmes. Figures out today are expected to show the BBC to be still well in the lead.

Mr Timothy Atiken, chief executive of TV-am, has made it plain the Mr Dyke will be looking at ways of altering the look of the programmes.

One of his tasks will be to make the commercials seem less obtrusive, something reported to have been responsible for making people turn-off – or over to the BBC.





Fuel boards unaware of cut-off rules

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The Government is being urged to take swift action to implement new rules introduced a year ago in an attempt to reduce disconnexions of fuel supplies for poor families.

A survey of all fuel boards has found that most are still unaware of the new rules, set out in two documents from the fuel industries and the Department of Health and Social Security. As a result, disconnexions are running at nine times the level judged acceptable by the independent Policy Studies Institute, if hardship is to be avoided.

More than 95,000 households had their electricity or gas supplies cut off in the first nine months of 1982.

However the new figures do, reflect a decrease in the number of disconnexions over the previous two years. But they bring the total back to the 1979 level, when widespread concern at the rising number of disconnexions led the fuel industries to commission a study from the institute on how the code of practice was working.

Mr John Crowe of the Child Poverty Action Group said yesterday: "The PSI study led to the new rules being drawn up. But all that has been achieved from what was supposed to be a clean sweep is that we have got back to the level when everybody agreed that there were too many disconnexions."

The group and the National Right to Fuel Campaign have written to Lord Avon, Under-Secretary of State for Energy, asking for the new rules to be made available in leaflet form.

Public back move to end age bias

By Our Political Reporter

A Bill introduced by a Labour MP to ban discrimination against workers on the ground of age has received wide support from the public.

Mr George Foulkes, MP for Ayrshire, South, whose Bill comes before the Commons on Friday for its second reading, said yesterday that many people had sent him moving accounts of what it felt like to be put on "society's scrapheap".

He said: "They come from all kinds of backgrounds but are united by a frustration that the skills they have do not seem to be appreciated."

His Bill would require the Equal Opportunities Commission to consider discrimination on the ground of age, to draw up a code of practice and to ensure that public appointments include a proportion of retired people.

He spoke yesterday of an unemployed welder, aged 44, who had been told by firms that he would not fit into their pension scheme; of a Glasgow man, aged 41, who on applying for a job was told that the company had stopped the recruitment of staff over 35; and of a civil servant who had told him that she was treated less favourably at work because she was regarded as "over age".

Mr Foulkes said that a man in Trowbridge, Wiltshire, had told him that he had colleagues who were deemed unemployable at 48. "While it is right and proper for people to show concern over youth employment, the over 45s deserve more publicity", the man wrote.

New moves in housing

Easier home buying campaign to start

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

A campaign is to be started by the Consumers' Association aimed at streamlining the procedures for buying and selling houses in England and Wales. The move comes after the introduction into the House of Commons last week of a Bill that would in effect end the solicitors' monopoly on house conveyancing.

Since Christmas the association has been asking its members about their house buying and selling experiences. The survey is nearing completion and the findings are expected to be considered soon by the association.

It is believed that among the problems surrounding house purchases that the survey will highlight are cost, length of time necessary to complete sales, legal formalities, and "gazumping".

The Consumers' Association hopes to publish a report of the survey's findings later this year

Last week in the Commons Mr Bowen Wells, Conservative MP for Hertford and Stevenage, introducing his House Transfer (Amendment) Bill, described the present system as "long winded, antiquated and inefficient".

He said: "It is also uncompetive and much too expensive. There are many ways in which things could be improved and effective and vigorous competition is the best way to stimulate the much needed improvements".

Mr David Tench, the association's legal officer, said yesterday: "House transfer is one of the great problems of our time and because it is of great concern to consumers there ought to be great changes".

At the heart of the matter, he said, was the solicitors' monopoly on property conveyancing. It was time that that hold was broken and conveyancing opened up to competition.

The association will also be campaigning to simplify procedures to enable house transfers to be carried out more quickly. Buying a second-hand, owner-occupied home which already has a title registered at the Land Registry was not difficult legal work and there was no reason why conveyancing on such property should be the sole preserve of solicitors.

Half-price flats offer to council tenants

By our Property Correspondent

Council tenants in the London Borough of Westminster are being offered new privately built flats at half the market price under a low-cost home-ownership scheme.

The council's "starter flats" programme for first-time buyers enables tenants to buy a two-bedroomed flat for as little as £18,000. The market value of the homes is about £40,000.

The scheme is under way in Lanark Road, Maida Vale, not far from Marble Arch, and is the result of cooperation between the council and a private developer. He low cost of the flats is possible because Westminster council was prepared to sell the land in Lanark Road, at less than the market price.

Tenant who buy the flats will be prevented from making speculative profits on any resale within five years. Any excess profits made within that time will have to be handed to the council.

To help keep down initial costs the developers providing a "shell" that can be decorated and planned internally by the buyer. Similar private sector schemes are under way in the London docklands area.

A council official said: "This scheme, using a private developer, has been an experiment which I hope we can repeat because it shows how successfully the private and public sector can work together to provide homes of a high standard, but at low cost."

The first part of the programme will provide a total of 35 homes in seven small blocks. The first block has been completed and 200 applications have been received from would be buyers.

● Private house-building and renovation work is more buoyant than at any time since September, 1979, but the outlook on the commercial and industrial side of the building industry is rated "at best cautious and at worst gloomy", according to a published today (the Press Association reports).

The report by the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, based on a sample of 500 member companies, says: "There are as yet no firm signs of a sustained recovery across the whole industry".

Cable TV

Ministers back down on jobs

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The Government has failed to discover just how many jobs will be created by the expansion of cable television even though it used the prospect of job creation when justifying its decision to allow the system to expand.

The White Paper on cable television published by the Home Office and the Department of Industry last Wednesday says: "The number of jobs likely to be generated, even directly, by the installation of cable systems cannot be reliably estimated."

Research and development, the report suggests, could be a source of jobs as could the new services that may result from cable expansion. Both, however, appear difficult for the Government to quantify.

Cable manufacture would provide only a few hundred jobs because it is not labour-intensive. The programme-making side of the new industry could be the best source of jobs, but even there the White Paper concludes: "This is a particularly difficult area to estimate."

The lack of clarity has puzzled supporters of cable expansion because the Department of Industry has long argued that giving the technology approval would stimulate the electronics industry and be an important source of new jobs.

That is not the only confusing element in the report. Another is the section on the Cable Authority which, despite government claims to the contrary, appears to have powers on a par with those of the IBA.

In one part of the report the Government argues that the authority will control operators with a light touch and that programme plans need not be submitted before transmission, yet the cable authority is to be the arbiter of decency and taste.

Further reading provides more inconsistencies. Another reason for approving the expansion, the government has often argued, is to encourage the creation of consumer services and information carried on cable-called interactive services. The White Paper, however, forbids cable operators to offer data services on the main business areas of London, Manchester and Birmingham in case they compete with British Telecom and Mercury.

In spite of the previous promises, cable is meant principally to provide entertainment channels. The White Paper concludes: "The Government has noted that in the United States the tendency of the franchising process to lead to unrealistic promises has been particularly marked in the area of interactive services, where local authorities with franchising powers have been more enthusiastic in requiring such services than the public have been in paying for them".

The Government's published policy is not only causing confusion but it also appears to have diluted some of its plans for non-entertainment services.

The Consumers' Association has declared its confidence in cable, but again emphasizes the entertainment channels. Young and Rubicam, the advertising agency, however, told its clients to be cautious.

It concluded: "Most television households also pay a licence fee of £46 a year. Add to this substantial weekly outlay the demands increasingly being made on people's disposable income by the home computer and video games manufacturers and you have to conclude that the estimated £5 rental charge for a basic package of cable services plus a subscription charge of, say, £5 a channel, makes the task of gaining subscribers a pretty formidable one."

Plea to end animal test funds

The Government should no longer make money available for research on factory farming using live animals, the National Anti-Vivisection Society said yesterday. In a statement to the Commons Select Committee on Agriculture, the society said it strongly condemned all animal experiments linked to research projects, designed to boost factory farming methods.

"Government funds should no longer be made available for research using live animals, designed to improve the efficiency or counteract behavioural problems or 'vices' of animals kept under already widely – condemned intensive farming conditions," it said.

Dr Robert Sharpe, the society's scientific officer, said: "Quite apart from the lack of moral justification, many of the experiments carried out appear to have little relation to the needs of agriculture and because of the difficulties of transferring results from one species to another are of questionable scientific value."

Skeletons found

Seven skeletons have been found in a Roman cemetery near Derby racecourse with their skulls between their knees. It is believed they were criminals or regarded as eccentrics, who were beheaded to stop their spirits wandering.

Farm all-clear

The Ministry of Agriculture yesterday lifted a ban on the movement of cattle by farms around Stithians near Redruth, Cornwall, after tests on a cow suspected of having foot-and-mouth proved negative.

7 hurt in fire

Seven men were taken to hospital in Aberdeen on Sunday night when fire badly damaged a hostel in Dee Street. Two of the men, who jumped from a first-floor window, were kept in hospital.

Shunter killed

A British Rail shunter who was crushed to death while coupling two carriages at Staines station, was identified yesterday, as Mr Thomas Davey, aged 26, a married man, who lived at Englefield Green, Surrey.

Royal design

An exhibition of embroidery and lace worked by and for members of the Royal Family has been opened to the public at Muncaster Castle, near Ravenglass, Cumbria. The exhibition has been provided by the Royal School of Needlewerk.

Pit strike off

Miners will return to work today after a five-day strike at Shirebrook Colliery, near Alfreton, Derbyshire.

Experts challenged on environment risks

By David Nicholson-Lord

The public should be sceptical about the risk projections of people regarded as experts on environmental hazards, delegates were told at Reclamation '83, a four-day conference on waste disposal and reclamation of polluted land that ended on Saturday.

Professor Terence Lee of Surrey University, a leading authority on environmental psychology, said that risk assessment lacked dependable statistics, particularly on long-term morbidity, as opposed to short-term mortality, while experts differed among themselves.

"In many instances where the public displays what some authorities are imprudent enough to describe as irrational, or emotional reactions, it is because the so-called real risk may have been miscalculated by the experts", Professor Lee told the conference, which was attended by 400 representatives of government, industry and local authorities.

Professor Timothy O'Riordan, head of environmental sciences at East Anglia University, said that the evidence available on risk perception, although unsatisfactory, indicated that experts "are no more expert in judging risk than lay people, even in their fields of competence".

Studies pointed to the great significance attached to specific events like the Three Mile Island nuclear reactor accident in the United States and to the ability of people to grow self-confident in their judgments, "so the misperceptions are not easily removed, certainly not by the provision of more or clearer information".

Professor O'Riordan cited research suggesting that between 20 and 35 per cent of people in Western democracies adhered to the attitudes of the Green movement, whose great weapon was doubt; throwing the burden of proof of safety on the authorities.

The nuclear industry's safety standards had to exceed all others, almost regardless of cost, but it would never carry wholehearted public support, he predicted. Public misgivings about the siting of any potentially hazardous installation, from a power station to a toxic waste dump, would increasingly be accompanied by greater formalization of regulatory standards.

That would only provide objectors with more scope to intervene, particularly to take legal action.

Both Professor O'Riordan and Mr Anthony Barker, of Essex University's department of government, called for reform of the public inquiry system. Mr Barker said the system could be destroyed by treating major inquiries "as if they were simply bigger examples of smaller ones".

Experiments were urgently needed, he said: "Aids for objectors is . . . a vital principle, and novel ways of covering inquiry business more quickly are also an urgent need. Poor official practice and understanding of symbolic values at major inquiries could readily threaten the legitimacy of the entire system, as public understanding and demand steadily increase."

Middle East mission: Week one

Shultz fails to clear any of the major obstacles

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

As Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, last night concluded the first week of his delicate Middle East mission, it emerged that the main obstacles preventing the *elusive agreement* on the withdrawal of the 70,000 foreign troops based in Lebanon remained unresolved.

Israeli sources reported pessimistically that Mr Shultz had as yet been unable to provide an *convincing evidence that* Syria would be prepared to pull out its 30,000 troops – the central condition of securing an Israeli withdrawal. At a briefing, Israeli officials also raised the point that no Israeli troops would *leave Lebanese soil until all* Israeli prisoners had been returned safely. Further difficulties were added to the US mission by unconfirmed reports, given prominence in the Israeli press, that Mr Casper Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, was attempting to torpedo previous agreements to supply Isreal with technological know-how vital for developing the Lavi jet fighter.

These reports caused considerable embarrassment to the State Department team which *has already been coming under* heavy criticism from senior American journalists travelling on the Shultz aircraft because of the lack of news that has been provided for them during their week out of Washington.

In and effort to speed up the slow moving discussions, the Secretary of State yesterday switched his negotiating tack and for the first time began to introduce specific American proposals for bridging the wide gap between the two sides on security and normalization.

But by last night, after the most intensive day of talks so far, a senior Israeli official told *reporters that although some* unspecified progress had been made, "many problems still remain".

A shadow was cast over the long series of meetings between Mr Shultz and a number of senior Israeli Cabinet members including Mr Menachem Begin, *the Prime Minister*, by the hostile remarks made in Damascus about the shuttle mission by President Assad.

The tone of the Syrian leader's remarks confirmed fears held by many leading Israelis that Syria, with Soviet encouragement, is planning to sabotage any *eventual* deal which may be agreed between Jerusalem and Beirut. "I want to make clear again that without the withdrawal of the Syrians no Israeli troops will be leaving", the official said.

It is understood that in an effort to persuade Israel to modify its hardline stand, the US delegation is preparing to *offer to release shipment of* the 75 F16 aircraft – the deal is now on ice

Diplomatic efforts are being made to play down the link between increased US military assistance and attempts to soften the Israelis' stand on future security arrangements in *southern Lebanon*. But informed Israeli sources insisted last night that such a deal was being contemplated.

More Israeli's fall out of step

From Our Own Correspondent Jerusalem

Seven months and 132 Israeli deaths since the war in Lebanon officially ended last September, the internal dissension which has distinguished it so markedly from all five previous Israeli-Arab conflicts is still growing, both *inside the Army and out.*

At the weekend Mr Daniel *Timerman, the oldest* son of Mr Jacobo Timerman, the former Argentine journalist and political prisoner, was jailed for the second time for refusing to do reserve army service in occupied Lebanon. He was *sentenced to* 35 days' detention in addition to the 28 days that he served last October for a similar offence.

Señor Jacobo Timerman, a new immigrant who came to settle in Israel in 1979 is the author of *The Longest War* a bitterly critical account of the *Government's decision* to launch the invasion of Lebanon last June.

Ironically, the concluding chapter asks: "How is it possible I can resign myself to leaving my son in the hands of the extremists who now command the Israeli Army?"

A spokesman for *Yesh Gvul* (There is a Limit) the group of *Israeli soldiers who refused to* serve inside Lebanon, disclosed yesterday *that since the* controversial campaign began, 36 members had been imprisoned. Nearly 1,000 other Israeli military protesters have *returned their* campaign ribbons and one sergeant has *already been demoted and* imprisoned for his part in that protest.

Much of the unease felt in Israel *about* the war is *now* finding its expression in literature as well as in individual gestures like the one-man vigil mounted recently outside the Prime Minister's house by a tour *guide, aged 60, who had lost* his son in the fighting. He carried a handwritten *sign* asking: "How long will our soldiers remain to be killed on Lebanese soil?"

Although the protesters may from only a small minority of the population, their highly literate and often vocal demonstrations are seen as reflecting a deeper widespread malaise about the *dangers of keeping* Israeli troops subjected to the hazards of life in Lebanon.

The Government's appreciation of this underlying mood might yet persuade Israel to offer some concessions to Mr George Shultz, the United States Secretary of State, in his efforts to secure agreement on troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

Typical of the new wave of literary protest was a poem in the journal *Hadarim* written by the Israeli novelist, Yitzhak Auerbach Orpaz, which was directed angrily against the Begin Government's continuing insistence on always referring publicly to the war as "Operation Peace for Galilee".

The poem, which was first read aloud at a protest meeting *over Israel's part in the* massacre of Palestinians in West Beirut contains the memorable accusatory line: "I will not forgive this: that you sullied many clean words, that when you say 'peace' I prepare a memorial candle".

● MADRID: Mr Jacobo Timerman said last night that he believed the Israeli military authorities were conducting a vendetta *against* his son, Norman *Lebrecht writes.* Although many reservists had refused to serve in Lebanon, only two objectors had been ordered there a second time, he said.

Sinai development feels the pinch

From Robert Holloway, Cairo

MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Port Said
Lake Bardawil
Sakkal
El Arish
ISRAEL
GAZA STRIP
Suez Canal
Maghara
EGYPT
SINAI
Suez
50 miles

A shortage of funds and pioneers is likely to continue to restrain plans for the development of Sinai as Egypt begins its *second year of restored control* over the area formerly occupied by Israel.

Explaining why many projects have to be shelved, Mr Ali Abu-Zeid, the director of the State Organization for Sinai, said: "We *just do* not have enough money. Our first priority *is to* improve the living standards of the people."

It would, he said, cost about £330m to construct a second tunnel beneath the Suez Canal, which separates this vast triangle of mountainous desert from the rest of Egypt. This sum is five times the annual budget for the whole of Sinai. Lack of funds is, however, less of an obstacle than under-population. A total of 200,000 people are thought to live in Sinai, barely eight to the square mile, and the Government is offering financial incentives to pioneers to move from the Nile valley, where the density of population exceeds 4,500 per square mile. A worker's income is doubled in resettlement allowances alone.

According to General Muhammad Fadel Abdelday, the secretary-general of the North Governorate, in which more than two-thirds of the population *lives*, about 5,000 new dwellings have been built and 400 miles of roads constructed or improved since Egypt regained control of the territory. Most of the houses shown to visiting journalists were empty, and many unfinished. It is doubtful whether the *authorities will need the* 160,000 housing units it plans for one million people by the end of the century.

For the tourist, the isolation and emptiness of Sinai are much of its charm, but General Abdelday said that tourism came behind agriculture and industry in his development plans. Egyptians are not sold on tourism, he said laconically. The prospect of 40 barracks-like chalets strung in two uniform rows *along the coast* at El Arish, the capital of Sinai, is unlikely to whet their appetite. A new Marriott hotel is under construction nearby, but to judge from the state of the site it will not be completed on schedule in June.

The prospects are brighter for a coal mining complex at Maghara, south-west of El Arish, where Babcock International of Britain hopes soon *to complete feasibility studies* for exploiting reserves estimated to last for 150 years.

The emphasis at present is on *food production, particularly* fish. Output from Lake Bardawil has risen from eight tonnes a day to more than 12 since Egypt recovered the lake and began cleaning its neglected waters, General Abdelday said. He foresaw production of between 30 and 40 tonnes a day, while a new harbour, built at a cost of £14m at Sakkal, near El Arish, will accommodate 170 boats when completed in 1986.



Salute to Israel: Mr Edward Koch, Mayor of New York, marching in a Fifth Avenue parade honouring the thirty-fifth anniversary of Israel's independence.

Trudeau's trial by Tomahawk

JOHN BEST, Ottawa Correspondent, in the first of two articles, describes the opposition to plans to test cruise missiles in Canada.

Handfuls of young protesters, looking like leftovers from the Vietnam era, huddle in so-called "peace camps" near Parliament Hill, Ottawa, at a weapons-testing site in Alberta, and other places across Canada.

Eighty thousand people parade in a number of cities all on the same day – a big demonstration by Canadian standards. Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, is under constant attack from the left-wing New Democratic Party (NDP) in the House of Commons.

The theme of all this commotion can be summed up in three simple words inscribed on the banners of those doing the marching and demonstrating: "*Refuse the cruise*".

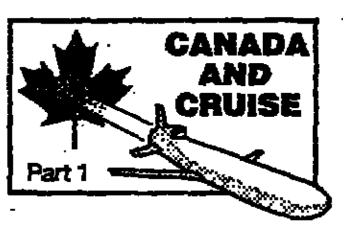
They want to stop the Ottawa Government from implementing its plan, already approved in principle, to allow the United States to test Tomahawk cruise missiles over north-western Canada into an *Alberta* range incongruously named Primrose.

The issue has sparked the loudest defence and foreign policy debate in the Canadian capital since 1963, when the late Mr John Diefenbaker, the Conservative Prime Minister, was overthrown because of his refusal to equip Canadian forces with United States-made *nuclear weapons.*

The upshot was that Canadian forces, both at home and in Europe, took on a nuclear role – but only temporarily. Ironically Mr Trudeau, a Liberal and the man now under sizzling attack for being too accommodating towards the Americans, was *later largely* responsible for divesting the *forces of that role and making* them once more exclusively conventional.

A weary-looking Prime Minister harked back to that episode in responding to one more NDP barrage in the Commons recently. "*I have done a great deal* in Canada to denuclearize our *whole approach to defence*," he said, with the air of someone feeling totally aggrieved and misunderstood.

The weapon which the Americans want to test in



Canada would not be nuclear-armed. *In fact*, it would not be armed at all, a point which the Government has been at some pains to emphasize.

The Pentagon wants to use the vast, empty spaces of the Canadian northland to perfect the guidance system on the hedge-hopping cruise, which is *to be deployed with Nato forces* in Europe late this year.

The terrain over which the 24ft missiles would fly is said to be similar to that which the cruise would cross if ever fired against northern areas of the Soviet Union.

So far the Ottawa Government *has made no irrevocable* commitment to allow the experiments to take place – at least not in writing. Nor, for that matter, have the Americans made a formal request.

But no one doubts that the Reagan Administration will weigh in with a proposition one of these days. An *umbrella* agreement signed earlier this *year foresees the testing of a* range of US weapons in Canada, including the cruise.

The Canadian and US Defence Departments will then proceed to work out an accord which, however, will be submitted to the Canadian Cabinet for its approval. The latter step, not *provided for in the umbrella* agreement, represents an extra precaution being taken by the Trudeau Government to ensure that the terms pose no unnecessary problems in terms of public accepability. This testifies to the political delicacy of the whole testing issue in Canada.

Opponents of the testing *programme constantly taunt* with Mr Trudeau with reminders of a speech to the United Nations four years ago, in which he called for a "strategy of suffocation" to snuff out development of nuclear weapons delivery systems in the laboratory.

How, they ask, can he now acquience on an American plan to use Canadian *air* space to develop the cruise delivery *system?*

The Prime Minister's standard reply is that he never envisaged his suffocation strategy, which neither the Russians not the Americans endorsed, as a one-way street.

More and more frequently of late he has gone on the attack, sarcastically asking why the anti-cruise campaigners do not *demonstrate* against the Soviet SS20 missiles which the cruise is designed to counter. "The danger of nuclear escalation is not a one-sided one," he told the Commons.

Nevertheless, there are probably times when Mr Trudeau wishes he had never made that particular United Nations speech.

Tomorrow: Trudeau's dilemma

Hijacked US jet returns after stop in Havana

Miami (AP) – An American jet with 212 people hijacked to Cuba by a *man claiming to be* carrying explosives returned to Miami yesterday after being grounded overnight in Havana because the crew could not free the jammed emergency doors.

The Capitol Air DC8, carrying *202* passengers and *10* crew, had started its journey in Puerto Rico and was hijacked about 70 miles north-west of Grand Turk Island, Mr Roger Myers, spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration, said in Atlanta.

It landed in Havana on *Sunday and* although Cuban officials authorized it to return to the United States, it could not leave until early yesterday

Jakarta rebuffs China's hand of peace

From Our Correspondent, Jarkarta

Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, ended a three-day visit to Indonesia yesterday with pledges of *continued economic* aid and cooperation, but a firm "no" from Jakarta on early resumption of diplomatic ties with Peking.

Mr Nakasone, on the first leg of a tour of South-east Asian capitals, told *President* Suharto in lengthy private talks that he carried a *message from the* Chinese Government urging resumption of full diplomatic relations, frozen after the abortive communist coup in Indonesia in 1965.

According to Lieutenant-General S. H. Sudharmono, the Secretary of State, President Suharto told Mr Nakasone that Jakarta required concrete assurances from Peking that it would cease all support for left-wing insurgents in the area.

The rebuff leaves Indonesia *as the only member country of* the five-nation Association of South East Asian Nations (Asean) without formal ties to Peking. The Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand all have full diplomatic relations, and Singapore has a trade office. While Indonesia has in the past year *stepped up trade with Peking*, the Suharto Government has so far stood firmly against diplomatic representation.

The visit, which diplomats described as the key stop on Mr Nakasone's maiden Asian voyage, passed without incident in sharp contrast to the 1974 visit *of one of his predecessors*, Mr Tatsuo Tanaka during which riots errupted leaving 11 dead and more than 400 people arrested.

● BANGKOK: Within hours of his arrival here yesterday Mr Nakasone and the high-level delegation with him reiterated their country's support for *Thailand in* its confrontation with Vietnam over Cambodia, Neil Kelly writes.

Pledging Japan's continued support, Mr Nakasone said the withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia and self-determination for its people were indispensable for peace and stability in in the region.

Today Mr Nakasone will *have talks with General* Prem Tinsulanonda, the Thai Prime Minister, and the caretaker Foreign and Finance Ministers.

Britons fear for Greek property

From Mario Modiano Athens

British owners of property in Corfu and other areas of Greece who fear their title *deeds will be invalidated* by Greek courts took their case yesterday *to* Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister.

The case arose when the Athens Supreme Court declared that a company based in Greece *but essentially* controlled by Mr Jacob Rothschild, *the* London investment banker, could not own a 15-acre estate in Corfu bought in 1969, because of a 1927 decree barring foreigners from buying *land in* designated "frontier" areas, which make up almost *50 per cent of the country.*

The Foreign Office is studying the court's judgment to consider its possible implications *for about* 1,000 Britons who, encouraged by past Greek governments, bought land in Corfu and elsewhere, either through Greek nominees or by setting up companies of limited liability in Greece.

Mr Peregrine Rhodes, the British Ambassador, who yesterday took the case to Mr Papandreou, has made two *previous representations* to the Greek Foreign Ministry, but received no reply.

It is not only British *landowners who are concerned* by measures that may eventually discourage investments in the country. The Socialist Government has just announced that it is bringing all private mining companies on the island of Euboea under the surveillance of a council with *worker participation.*

This first step towards the "socialization" of strategic sectors of the economy was *announced by Mr Gerasimos* Arsenis, the Minister of National Economy, at a May Day workers' rally at Mantoudi, northern Euboea, where two Greek companies mine and process magnesite, the basic material for firebricks.

Mr Arsenis was cheered when he announced that the "supervisory council" of representatives of the Government, employers, employees and local government, *would monitor* the exploitation of national resources, stimulate cooperation among similar companies, and coordinate production with overall state planning.

Greek businessmen are concerned that although this seems a watered-down version of the "supervisory councils" that the Socialists had intended to impose on each big industrial unit, the councils' authority is still too vague and ambiguous.

The Minister promised to make details available to the parties concerned for their comments, and expected the first council to be set up in the next two or *three* weeks.

Norway no longer sure sub existed

Oslo (Reuter) – Norway scaled down its six-day hunt for a suspected submarine in a west coast fjord and one admiral said the Navy was no longer sure one had ever been there.

Rear-Admiral Haakon Ellingsen said the suspected submarine *could have* escaped from the narrow 100-mile fjord into the North Sea.

But Admiral Roy Breivik said the Navy was doubtful whether the mystery submarine had existed. "It is highly unlikely that a submarine could have survived the intense attacks by our forces on Saturday and Sunday", he said. Norway fired *more* than 20 anti-submarine missiles and dropped four depth charges.

Polar walker claims success

Resolute Bay, Canada, (AP) – The Italian *adventurer* Ambrogio Fogar said he was picked up by aircraft near the North Pole on Sunday, completing a seven-week solo walk over the polar ice cap.

He was about 12 miles short of his goal. But the 41-year-old Milan journalist told Yellowknife radio station that he considered his one-man expedition a success. Ice conditions would not permit a landing closer to the pole.

Irishman asks to stay in NZ

Christchurch (Reuter) – Tony Butler, aged 30, from Northern Ireland, arrested after a British police tip-off on the day the Prince and the Princess of Wales toured Christchurch, said yesterday he was seeking political asylum in New Zealand.

Publicity about his arrest would make him a marked man if he went home to Belfast, he said when he appeared in court on a charge of being a prohibited immigrant. "Just being a Roman Catholic is a *crime in Belfast*, he added. The case was adjourned until Friday.

Student jailed for aiding attack

Stuttgart (Reuter) – Helga Roos, aged 28, a West German student, was sentenced to four years and *nine months in* jail for helping urban guerrillas to carry out an abortive 1981 assassination attempt on General Frederick Kroesen, the US Army Commander in Europe.

She was accused of providing support, including food, for terrorists as they prepared a rocket and gun attack on the general's car in Heidelberg.

Nimeiri wins



President Nimeiri of Sudan, who has been reelected for a third six-year term, the official *Middle East News Agency* reported from Khartum. He was said *to* have won 99.6 per cent of the vote in the 12-day referendum which began on April 15.

Bail refused

Canberra (Reuter) – The Australian High Court refused bail to Mrs Lindy Chamberlain, *given a life sentence last year for* the 1980 murder of her infant daughter Azaria in the so-called dingo-baby case.

Whitehall brief

Looking back to plan forward

By Peter Hennessy

One of the games historians love to play, although they *always say it is unprofessional* and pretend they are doing something else, is "hindsight". It springs from the feeling that, for example, if only one had been at the elbow of Sir Dudley Pound in the Admiralty *when he scattered* convoy PQ 17, disaster might have *been averted.*

A group of Treasury men were persuaded *to play it last* week. What would they have whispered in the ear of Herbert Morrison in the late 1940s as his Socialization of Industry Cabinet Committee planned the transfer of one commanding height of the economy after another to public control? Their answers were intriguing:

Do not create a monopoly where you do not have to.

Your approach is a little too *simple*. Can you really assume the people who are going to run these nationalized industries are socially motivated and will read *ministers'* minds?

You have no mechanism for efficiency review.

What about the balance between a hands-off strategy and direct control from Whitehall?

More than 30 years on, Morrison's monsters remain a policy-makers' nightmare. The Treasury's Public Enterprises Group has to watch over *all* of them lest they break the bank. *In round figures*, its ministers and officials must monitor 19 corporations with a combined turnover in 1981-82 of some £38,000m and a labour force of about 1,500,000.

The group has a new instrument of measurement and analysis thanks to the most recent review of Morrison's legacy carried out by the *Central Policy Review Staff in* 1981. Out of the think tank's inquiry *grew* the Treasury's Public Enterprise Analytical Unit. Led by Mr Herbert Christie, it works closely with the Public Enterprises Group under Mr Tom Burgner.

The unit of seven sports two teams of specialists; a set of economists under Dr John Rickard, and a clutch of accountants under Mr Graham Houston.

Their technique has been to help develop five-year *back*ward looks called performance *reviews. Lessons drawn from* those are meant to inform the rather more taxing five-year forward looks at the corporate plans of state enterprises.

There are snags here. As a recent report from the Comptroller and Auditor-General to Parliament shows, some industries consistently fail to produce adequate and timely *financial information* for their Whitehall watchers.

The Prime Minister is very keen that the Treasury acts as her early warning system for industries likely to hit sudden, severe *market problems*, as British Steel did in the recent past. The *new system*, the disaster-spotters reckon, though still running in, is producing the kind of detail they need to satisfy Mrs Margaret Thatcher. Their motto seems to be: "If we cannot do it, God help ministers."

There is another dimension to their work in addition to teasing out future catastrophe, cross-fertilizing new ideas: through Cabinet committees like Mrs Thatcher's Economy, Nationalized Industries (which they do not admit to) and the cyclical grind of advising ministers as part of the annual nationalized industries investment and financing review.

The Government's attempts to roll back Morrison since 1979 have turned the Treasury's *state* entrepreneurs into the Boundary Commissioners of the mixed economy.

In concert with sponsoring *departments*, the Treasury team, Mr Burgner's group and Mr Christie's unit, has *to* advise on the feasibility of roll-back, industry by industry, the often fiendishly complicated legislation, the time needed for denationalization and the residual regulatory powers Whitehall will need over newly privatized concerns.

Morrison's five years of foundation-laying has proved very *difficult* to dig up. And they are still searching for that elusive balance between "hands-off" and Whitehall *dirigisme.*



Treasury crisis-spotters: From left, Dr John Rickard, Mr Graham Houston, Mr Herbert *Christie* and *Mr Tom Burgner. (Photograph: John Manning.)*

Press Council defends use of murder photograph

The publication of a photograph of a man shot in an alleged *gangland killing* was *in* the public interest because it showed the enormity of the crime, the Press Council ruled today.

It rejected a complaint by Mr Shaun McLoughlin, of Surbiton, *Surrey, that The Standard* published a revolting photograph of the dead man which must have been particularly distressing for any relative. The photograph showed Mr Patrick O'Nione lying in Tower Bridge Road, London.

Mr McLoughlin told the *council that the dead* man's body was shown to maximum effect, with his bloody face towards the camera. A *mention* of revenge had implied wrongly *that* Mr O'Nione had been guilty of some crime.

The adjudication was:

The Press Council has distinguished in the past between the publication of gruesome photographs which are a simple intrusion into grief or an unjustifiable *attempt* to shock readers and those which are justified in the public interest.

This picture of a man shot several times and *left dead* in a London street was certainly *distressing* and disturbing, but in the Press *Council's view its publication* was in the public interest in showing the enormity of the crime, which was believed to be a *gangland killing*. The complaint against *The Standard* is rejected.

Bail for seven rugby players

Seven *men* from the Neath area of South Wales were remanded *on* bail until June 2 by magistrates at Gloucester yesterday on charges arising from an incident on their rugby club coach on Saturday night. Inspector John Bond, from the prosecution, said that six policemen were injured. Five men are accused of assaulting the police.

MP selected

Mr Michael Welsh, Labour MP for Don Valley, has been *selected* as prospective parliamentary candidate for the new seat of Doncaster, North.

Wesley's pulpit

A pulpit that was used by John Wesley, one of the founders of Methodism, has been found in a school storeroom at Bath, Avon.

هكذا من الاهل

Warsaw told by Walesa to stop police violence and start talking

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Mr Lech Walesa, leader of the outlawed Solidarity organization, yesterday bitterly condemned police violence during the May Day riots in Poland and said such methods would lead to the use of force by pro-Solidarity demonstrators.

The warning, given by Mr Walesa before he entered the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk for work yesterday, came as the local newspaper in Nowa Huta announced the death of a man after the demonstrations on May Day. Some 10,000 demonstrators were believed to have staged May Day protests in the southern steel producing city and clashes with police are said to have continued until nightfall. The newspaper, *Echo Krakowa*, said the man, Mr Ryszard Smagura, was found unconscious on the street in the afternoon and died later in hospital. The cause of death was not stated.

Official estimates say that 40,000 demonstrators took part in the pro-Solidarity rallies on Sunday in 20 cities. Unofficial estimates put the figure much higher. Mr Walesa said yesterday: "The first of May was successful .... They beat us with their batons but unhappy people will not cure this economy.

Mr Walesa, speaking carefully to ensure that the statement could not be used against him in current investigations, said that he still wanted to negotiate with the Government: "This was the last moment for them to think because if not, I think, among other possibilities, that we may have to fight using their methods .... There is a growing number of those who were beaten and wounded who want revenge".

"It will make people use the same methods as the police and that is dangerous", he said, emphasizing: "I would like to avoid this."

Mr Walesa's analysis of the demonstration is not substantially different from the fugitive underground Solidarity leadership, which believes that the strength of the turnout, despite threats of repercussions, clearly demonstrated the strength of the underground following and argue that this strength should be used to pressure the Government into negotiations.

"They may think they are strong. They beat girls and grandfathers", Mr Walesa said about the Government. But this was an illusion. "What we saw yesterday must change the minds of those who make decisions . . . we must sit at a table and at least try to talk."

The Government, which has yet to announce the official casualty or arrest figures, does not analyse the demonstrations in the same manner and has ridiculed the efforts of the underground to disrupt the official May Day celebrations.

However, the Solidarity underground leadership want to follow up its protests with a further challenge today to mark Constitution Day.

According to leaflets circulated by the leadership, workers are supposed to turn up for work in their Sunday best, wear red and white badges and emblems and observe a minute of silence at noon. This very low key protest is intended to show that the underground leadership has sufficient authority over its rank and file malcontents to call for both large scale demonstrations and minor symbolic protests.

This in turn is supposed to prove that the Pope's visit to Poland next month can go ahead. as planned, uninterrupted by political clashes.

However, the death of a man in Nowa Huta – especially if it emerges that he died because of police action – may put a spoke in these plans.



Front line. Clouds of tear gas engulf fleeing demonstrators in Gdansk on Sunday.

Last-ditch Pertini attempt to avert early election

From Peter Nichols, Rome

President Pertini asked Senator Tommaso Morlino, leader of the Senate, yesterday to consult political parties to see if a new Italian Government can be formed without the need for an early general election.

The President surprised most politicians yesterday with his decision to postpone signature of a decree which was expected to name June 26 as the date for a general election. Many of them have been electioneering for the last two weekends, confident that the President would be forced to dissolve Parliament. He will almost certainly still have to, but his request to Senator Morlino has added a fresh touch to a complicated situation. Senator Morlino undertook to carry out his task as quickly as possible and was immediately in touch with the party secretaries. His brief is simply to add greater detail to the picture the President has already formed after his own consultations with party leaders. There is no suggestion at the moment that if Senator Morlino provides a report opposing general elections, he will then be asked to head the next government.

His entry on to a scene which the Presidential Palace itself describes as delicate nevertheless is of substantial political interest. Senator Amintore Fanfani's four-party coalition was forced to resign last week because the Socialists, who are the largest partner after the Christian Democrats, withdrew their support.

Their reason for doing so was that the vigour necessary for governing the country could only be found by means of an election

The Socialists on several occasions during the four years of this Parliament have brought a dissolution near, a tactic which has brought them a disproportionate amount of prominence, given that they now have only 10 per cent of the national vote. Partly because of these tactics, they would expect to gain more from an election now than by waiting a year until this Parliament's mandate is finished.

President Pertini's move is in a sense a rebuke addressed to the Socialists. They are trying to force an election and, almost surely, there will be a dissolution. But the President is underlining their responsibility very clearly by his refusal to be rushed into a decision.

He will no doubt have heard from the country's largest party, the Christian Democrats, of their opposition to elections and a warning from the Communists, the second largest party, that a dissolution would not appear as the consequence of the collapse of a government, but of the failure of four years of policies imposed by the five governments to emerge from this Parliament.

Man hacked to death at funeral

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

A high school teacher was stoned then hacked to death during the funeral of a black community leader in Lamontville, a black township near Durban, on Sunday. An unidentified young man was also stabbed to death near the cemetery.

The teacher, Mr Mpikwanana Khanyile, had apparently been suspected by some of the 10,000 mourners of being a security police informer. They claimed they had seen him carrying a tape recorder, though no such evidence was found on him. The young man had also been suspected of being an informer.

The funeral was for Mr Harrison Dube, a member of the local community council, who was shot dead outside his home by two masked men a week ago. He had been prominent in coordinating local opposition to a 63 per cent rent increase announced by the Port Natal Administration Board.

Tension had been high in the area since Mr Dube's death. A few days later mobs set fire to the home of Mr Moonlight Gasa, another community councillor, who was suspected of having approved the rent increase. Another man, accused of sheltering Mr Gasa, apparently collapsed and died on Saturday when he saw a group of youths marching on his home.

On Friday a Durban Corporation bus was stoned and burnt. Earlier in the week angry blacks set fire to buildings and machinery belonging to the Government.

People came to the funeral from all over the country and during the service anti-government slogans were shouted: A message was read out from the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Durban, Mgr Denis Hurley, who said that Mr Dube had been a courageous leader who "strove for justice and freedom and suffered for the cause he loved".

Easy street ends for cabbies

From David Bonavia, Peking

A go-slow by taxi drivers in Peking is making life difficult for foreign residents who do not have their own cars. Many business representatives and some embassy staff members depend on taxis to get around, but drivers have become choosy about the routes they will cover because of new regulations reducing their bonuses.

"We don't want to inconvenience you," a young driver said, "but we only earn a basic wage of 40 yuan (about £12) a month and another 20 yuan as bonus. It is not enough to save or get married on."

Complex regulations governing the number of miles covered and the allocation of petrol have been tightened. This has annoyed drivers who previously were making up to twice as much as the average wage in industry.

It is becoming common to see foreigners arguing heatedly with taxi dispatchers at the big hotels, because the drivers are willing to go to one destination but not another.

A cheerful and friendly crowd on the whole, the drivers have been somewhat spoiled by being allowed to take their fares in either yuan or in the special foreign currency certificates, which enable them to obtain luxury goods from special stores for foreigners.

Few Chinese people can afford to hire taxis and public transport is very crowded, though cheap.

Taxi-drivers make their passengers groan by coasting and driving only in the higher gears to try save petrol, a practice which is uncomfortable, risky and bad for the car.

Meanwhile it has been disclosed that the Peking underground railway opened 10 years ago is making a huge loss. Because the municipal council regards it as a public service, and subsidises it heavily a worker can by his lunch with the difference between a ride on the underground and one on a bus. Commuters can receive a special bonus if they travel by bicycle.

Reshuffle in Guyana

Georgetown – Mr Forbes Burnham, the Guyanan President, has replaced two longstanding ministers in a government reshuffle, AFP reports.

Mr Hubert Jack, Mines and Energy Minister, has been named Ambassador to Brazil and replaced by Mr Haroon Rashid, while Mr Frank Hope, the Trade Minister, has been replaced by Mr Desmond Hoyte, a Vice-President. Mr Hope is to join the Inter-American Development Bank in Washington.

Mr Burnham last week rejected International Monetary Fund aid for his country's troubled economy, because he found the IMF's terms for a wage freeze and devaluation too harsh. He has accused the IMF and the US of trying to destabilize his 19-year-old regime.

China puts four elderly priests back in prison

Peking (NYT) – Four elderly Catholic priests in Shanghai have been sent back to prison for up to 15 years for offences that included maintaining ties with the Vatican and sending abroad information about Catholics in China.

The priests were first arrested in November 1981 in a police crackdown on underground religious activity. They were put on trial after spending as much as 16 months in detention, according to reports from Catholic sources in Shanghai.

The Rev Zhu Hongshen, who is known in the west as Vincent Chu, received a 15-year prison sentence. The Rev Zhen Yuntang, who is known abroad as Joseph Chen, was sentenced to 11 years.

The formal charges accused them of colluding with foreign countries, collecting intelligence reports, fabricating rumors, carrying out subversive activities and endangering the sovereignty and safey of the state.

But the Catholic sources said the underlying issue was their refusal to sever links with the Vatican and submit to the authority of the state-approved Catholic Patriotic Association (CPA) which overseas Chinese Catholics.

The Chinese Catholic Church broke with the Vatican in 1957 at the government's behest and now ordains its own bishops and priests and still celebrates Mass in Latin.

The Administration of Religious Affairs, a government watchdog body, has esimated that there are up to 3 million catholics and 700,000 protestants in China.

Mr Zhu is now 67 years old and Mr Zhen 75. The two Jesuits have spent nearly 24 years in prison. They were freed in late 1979 and warned to avoid unsanctioned religious activity.

Earlier, the Rev Stanislas Chen, 80, was sentenced to 10 years and the Rev Stephen Chen, 66, was given two and a half years.

An unknown number of Chinese Catholics have refused to attend the recently reopened cathedrals and still profess loyalty to the Pope. They have formed a loose underground church that meets secretly for Mass in private homes.

Pregnancy from frozen embryo

From Tony Dubondin Melbourne

An Australian woman is 14 weeks pregnant after being implanted with an embryo which had been frozen for four months. The pregnancy is believed to be the first of its kind after two years of attempting the technique.

The implantation was done in Melbourne by Dr Alan Trounson and Professor Carl Wood of the Monash University – Queen Victoria – Epsworth Hospital *in vitro* fertilization team.

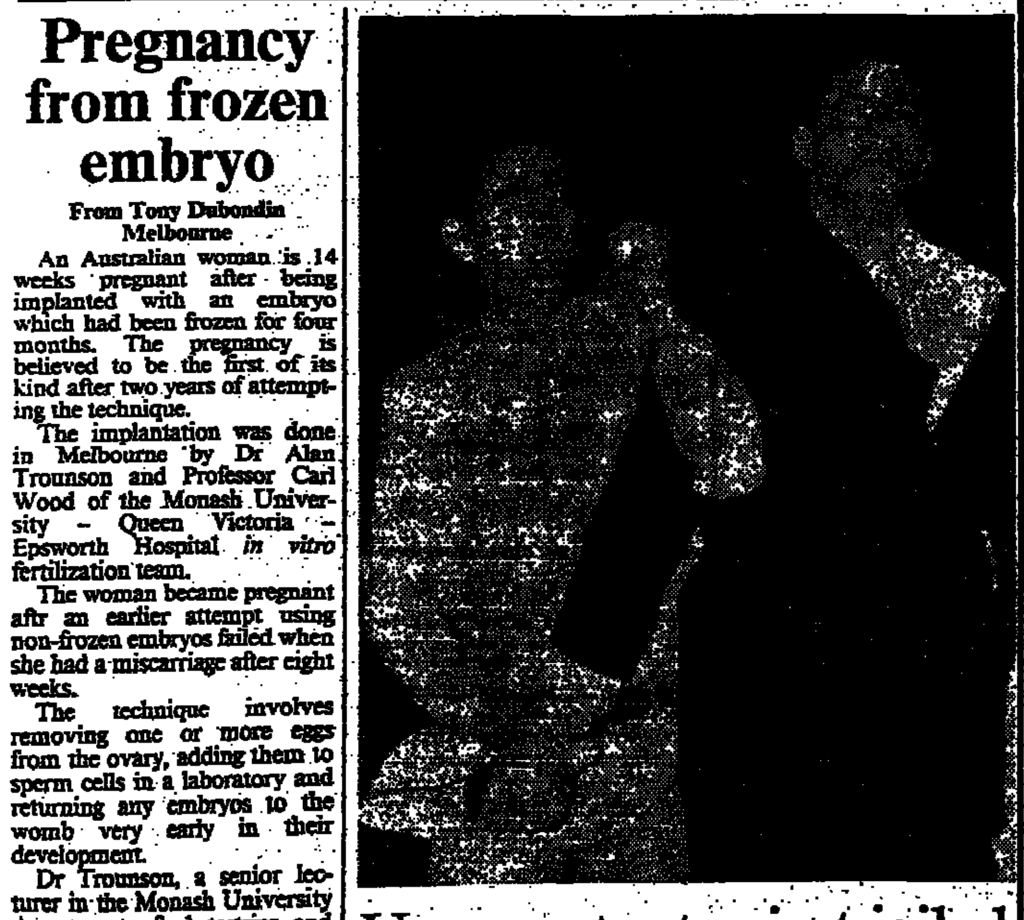
The woman became pregnant aftr an earlier attempt using non-frozen embryos failed when she had a miscarriage after eight weeks.

The technique involves removing one or more eggs from the ovary, adding them to sperm cells in a laboratory and returning any embryos to the womb very early in their development.

Dr Trounson, a senior lecturer in the Monash University department of obstestrics and gynaecology, said that four eggs were removed from the woman last year after she had been given fertility drugs.

The four eggs were fertilized with sperm cells from the woman's husband and three of the resulting embryos were transferred fresh to the womb. A pregnancy developed but the woman miscarried at eight weeks.

Dr Trounson preserved the fourth embryo, which consisted of no more than eight cells, in liquid nitrogen. Four months after the initial egg collection, the couple asked that the embryo be thawed and transferred to the woman. The implantation took place in January.



Unrepentant priest jailed

Father Juan Fernandez Krohn, seen above at the time of his arrest, was sentenced by a Portuguese court yesterday to six years' imprisonment for attempting to assassinate the Pope during his visit to the shrine of Fatima last May. He was also sentenced to a further six months for attempting to use an offensive weapon, our Lisbon Correspondent writes.

The ultra-conservative Spanish priest, who was arrested by security forces as he tried to approach the Pope, had undergone psychiatric tests on the orders of the court and was pronounced fit to stand trial.

Yesterday, as at his two previous court appearances, Father Krohn did his best to draw attention to himself. This time he accused the three judges of being "puppets, communists and assassins", stating that only the Mother of God could condemn him.

After this outburst he again found himself in court an hour and a half later and was sentenced to seven months imprisonment and a fine of 18,000 escudos (£112) for insulting the judges. The court ordered that he should be expelled from Portugal at the end of his sentence.

Managua accuses Reagan of starting new cold war

By Marlise Simons

Managua (NYT) – Nicaragua, making what is said was its formal response to president Reagan's speech on Central America last week, has provided for the first time a detailed list of what it claimed were violations of its territory by the United States during the past two years.

The response, given in an address on Sunday by Señor Bayardo Arce, the political leader of the Sandinist a National Directorate, was presented before members of the Diplomatic Corps and government and union leaders. Mr Anthony Quainton, the United Ambassador, was present.

Señor Arce said the United States, as a result of President Reagan's speech, had entered a new period of cold war. The speech showed that Mr Reagan had revived the Truman doctrine of communist containment, and Señor Arce called on Latin America to close ranks to confront it.

Señor Arce, who is regarded as one of the most radical members of the nine-member Directorate, surprised Western diplomats with his detailed presentation. Detection of some of the events listed, according to one analyst, would have required advanced methods.

While the Nicaraguan Government has previously complained of what it called US violations of its territory, it has never before made public such a detailed list.

As evidence of what he called the preparation of American military aggression against Nicaragua, Señor Arce said that in 1981 Nicaragua had detected 29 violations of its air space by the United States. These, he said, started in July of that year and were carried out by RC135 aircraft.

The US spy flights increased to 124 in 1982. Three of the flights were made by SR7L aircraft and nine by U2s – aircraft, he said, that had not been previously used. Of the total of 285 aerial violations in 1982, Señor Arce said, 22 were made by Honduran helicopters provided by the US.

This year, all hostile military action against Nicaragua had increased considerably, he added, alleging 19 infiltrations by land larger than those made previously. These were by mercenaries in the service of the Reagan Government, a reference to the US-supported anti-Sandinista rebels.

This year Nicaragua had already detected 31 American spy flights – one U2 flight and 30 flights by RC135s. Moreover, Señor Arce claimed, a US Marine helicopter, identified as US MC 2013, had overflown Puerto Sandino on the Pacific coast. He did not say when this occurred.

Further palpable evidence of Washington's hostile intentions was that in 1982 six US Coast Guard and Navy vessels had maintained a permanent line of control and surveillance of military communications at a distance of about 19 miles off Nicaragua's Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Señor Arce read out the names and registration numbers of the American vessels, but some were inaudible.

TD 5PY on Nicaragua in 1983, the United States had sent the 55G Samuel Eliot Morrison, the SSG 1068, the SSG 1072 and the SSG 6 Julius Furer to the Gulf of Fonseca and Chinandega area on the Pacific. The last two vessels were there now.

Señor Arce's speech, delivered in an angry tone, was frequently interrupted by revolutionary slogans from the audience, including the often chanted: *"No pasaran"* ("They will not enter") which has become the prevailing slogan here.

Señor Arce said that in addition to its military, political and economic aggression, the US had turned the Honduran military into an expeditionary force against Nicaragua.

Apparently encouraged by growing Congress opposition to Mr Reagan's policy, Señor Arce said: We hope that Congress finds formulas to moderate the President's holy anti-communist crusade".

Concluding his speech, Señor Arce gave 11 demands and commitments aimed at Washington, the United Nations and the group of Third World countries known as the nonaligned movement. He asked for immediate negotiations with Washington and an end to American covert and overt hostilities.



Dr Reagan: Mrs Nancy Reagan celebrating after being awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree from Pepperdine University, Los Angeles.

May Day marchers clubbed in Chile

Santiago (Reuter) – At least 10 people were injured and more than 100 arrested in central Santiago after people staging a banned May Day demonstration were attacked by unidentified men, witnesses said.

Members of groups opposed to General Pinochet's military government defied an official ban on demonstrations. Some were attacked and injured by club-wielding assailants in civilian clothes while members of the security forces apparently looked on but did not intervene.

Crisis in Central America

Region fears envoy will damage efforts for peace

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

Despite President Reagan's attempts to appease critics and infuse a conciliatory tone in his statement of doctrine on Central America last week, many countries in the region are concerned that his approach to dialogue may presage just the opposite.

In particular they are worried about his decision to give practical expression to the principle of negotiation with the creation of a special envoy for Central America – Senator Richard Stone is waiting for congressional approval to fill this new post. They fear that it will only interfere with efforts by the Contadora Group, composed of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, to give a common direction to peace in the region.

The Central American critics feel that, given the harsh message of the President's speech, Mr Stone will bring directly into negotiations something that the Contadora Group has striven to erase: the view of the Central America crisis as an East-West conflict. It will also mean that the United States, not an impartial observer of the region, will be setting the rules of negotiation.

Diplomats from the region point out that in his speech before a joint session of Congress, Mr Reagan simply took ideas from the so-called San José proposals put forward in January by Costa Rica which had been warmly welcomed by El Salvador and Honduras but rejected by Nicaragua.

These envisage a regional solution to the many crises of Central America and its eventual demilitarization, by the withdrawal of foreign advisers and agreements banning the import of offensive weapons.

But while Nicaragua claims it is willing to discuss a regional approach to the Central American quandary, it insists that regional talks are supplemented by negotiations with Honduras and the United States. Only then could Nicaragua be assured that disarmament would not lead to its downfall at the hands of American-aided counter-revolutionaries.

It is a case where procedural disagreements are in fact arguments of substance. Since January, the Contadora Group has been engaged in the diplomatic ritual of shuttling between El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

It feels that its greatest strength and chance of success lies in distancing itself from the United States, and for that matter Cuba, in attempting to dissipate the traditional animosities and rivalries and build trust between the politically disparate Central American countries.

The fruits of its efforts have so far been largely untenable with the exception of the gradually improving relationship between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. After being prompted into two rounds of bilateral discussions dealing with the military operations of anti-Sandinista rebels using Costa Rican territory as sanctuary, the two countries have scheduled a summit later this month.

In a situation rich in irony the latest one is the fact that Costa Rica, whose proposals Mr Reagan borrowed from heavily, has now come out in favour of the Contadora initiative which the President last week ignored and which many feel offers the only means for negotiation. Most diplomatic observers feel that the United States cannot be too pleased with the rapprochement between Costa Rica and Nicaragua as it diffuses the Reagan Administration's pressure on Nicaragua.

Hanoi says troops are returning

From David Watts
Singapore

In a colourful ceremony in Phnom Penh yesterday, Vietnam began a partial withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia watched by 40,000 people, according to the Vietnamese new agency.

The column of home-going troops, led by "battled-scarred armoured vehicles" was headed by a tank which was said to have led Vietnamese forces into Phnom Penh in 1979 when the capital was captured from the Khmer Rouge Pol Pot regime.

Hanoi has said that it will withdraw one infantry division and six brigades and regiments from this month because of the improved security situation in the country and after a decision by the three Indo-Chinese countries, Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia.

The column moved towards the harbour in Phnom Penh for transfer down the Tonle Sap River to Ho Chi Minh City. There is widespread scepticism about the authenticity of the withdrawal after a similar exercise last year in which the so-called pull-out was preceded by extensive troop movements towards the battlefront

This time some foreign correspondents had been invited and the news agency said that 150 of them watched yesterday's column passing through the city.

The Cambodian Government said 10,000 troops would be withdrawn over the next month.

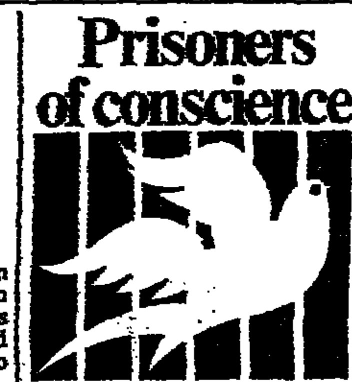
Mr Hun Sen, the Cambodian Foreign Minister, has said that Vietnam is willing to withdraw troops every year taking into consideration the security situation on the Thai-Cambodian border.

"With goodwill on the Thai side it would be possible for us to withdraw further Vietnamese troops in even larger numbers", he said.

● *PEKING:* China described the Vietnamese plan for a partial troop withdrawal from Cambodia as a simple trick to put pressure on Asean and a mere gesture to international calls for a total withdrawal Reuter reports.

"By offering such a partial withdrawal, Hanoi tries to make Asean accept its proposed dialogue with Indo-China", the *official* Xinhua news agency said in a signed commentary.

Prisoners of conscience



Estonia: Mart Niklus

By Caroline Moorehead

Mr Mart Niklus, an Estonian biologist, translator of Charles Darwin's works into Estonian, and referred to by the authorities as an "especially dangerous recidivist", is being held in the special regime section – the most severe category – of Perm Corrective Labour Colony No.36.

Prisoners there spend almost 24 hours a day in cells. Sentenced in January 1981, Mr Niklus has eight more years of imprisonment to serve, to be followed by five in internal exile.

He was one of 45 Estonians, Lithuanians and Latvians who, on the fortieth anniversary of the German-Soviet non-aggression pact of 1939, signed an appeal calling on the Soviet authorities to declare the pact void. (Among other things, the pact led to Estonia becoming part of the Soviet Union.)

Seven months after the signing, Mr Niklus was arrested in Tartu, Estonia. It was not his first arrest: in 1959 he had been sentenced to 10 years in a corrective labour colony for "rendering services to the international bourgeoisie", a reference to giving Finnish students a series of photographs showing alleged shortcomings of Soviet life.

This time, however, the charges against him came under "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and consisted principally of listening – with students – to Voice of America radio broadcasts, of making "anti-Soviet" telephone calls to Sweden and signing *samizdat* letters.



Mr Niklus: Eight more years in jail.

Journalist on spy charges granted bail

Düsseldorf (Reuter) – Flemming Soerenson a Danish journalist under arrest for seven months on espionage charges was yesterday freed on bail of DM60,000 (£16,000).

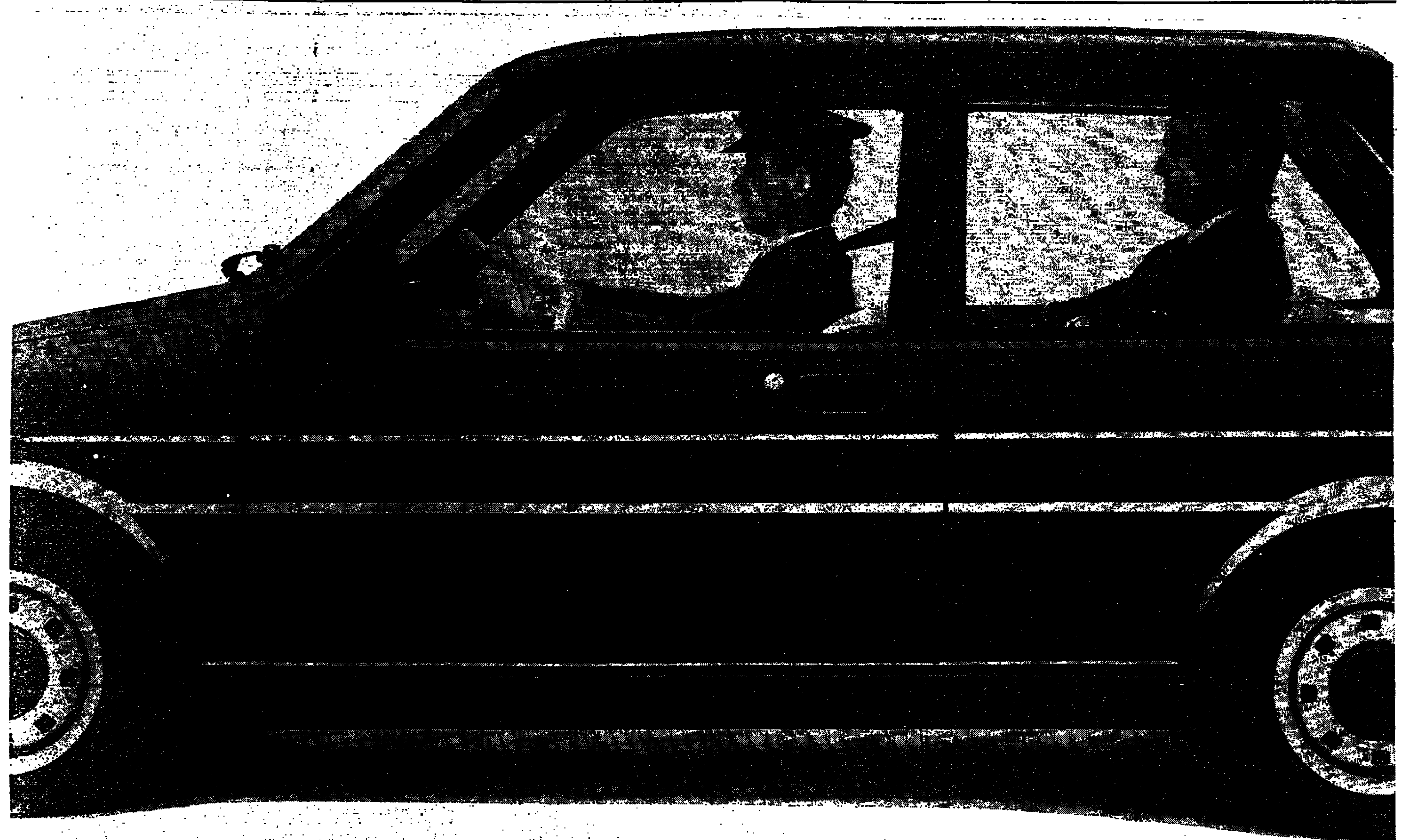
Mr Soerensen, aged 52, whose trial opened in Düsseldorf on April 19, also had to surrender his passport, find a fixed address, and agree to report regularly to the police.

A past president of the Foreign Press Association in Bonn, he has denied charges that he spied for East Germany while working as a journalist in Bonn between 1970 and 1979.

Crash kills 6

Munich (AP) – Six young people between the ages of 16 and 25 were killed in two separate car accidents near here. In both cases, cars ran off the road and crashed into trees.

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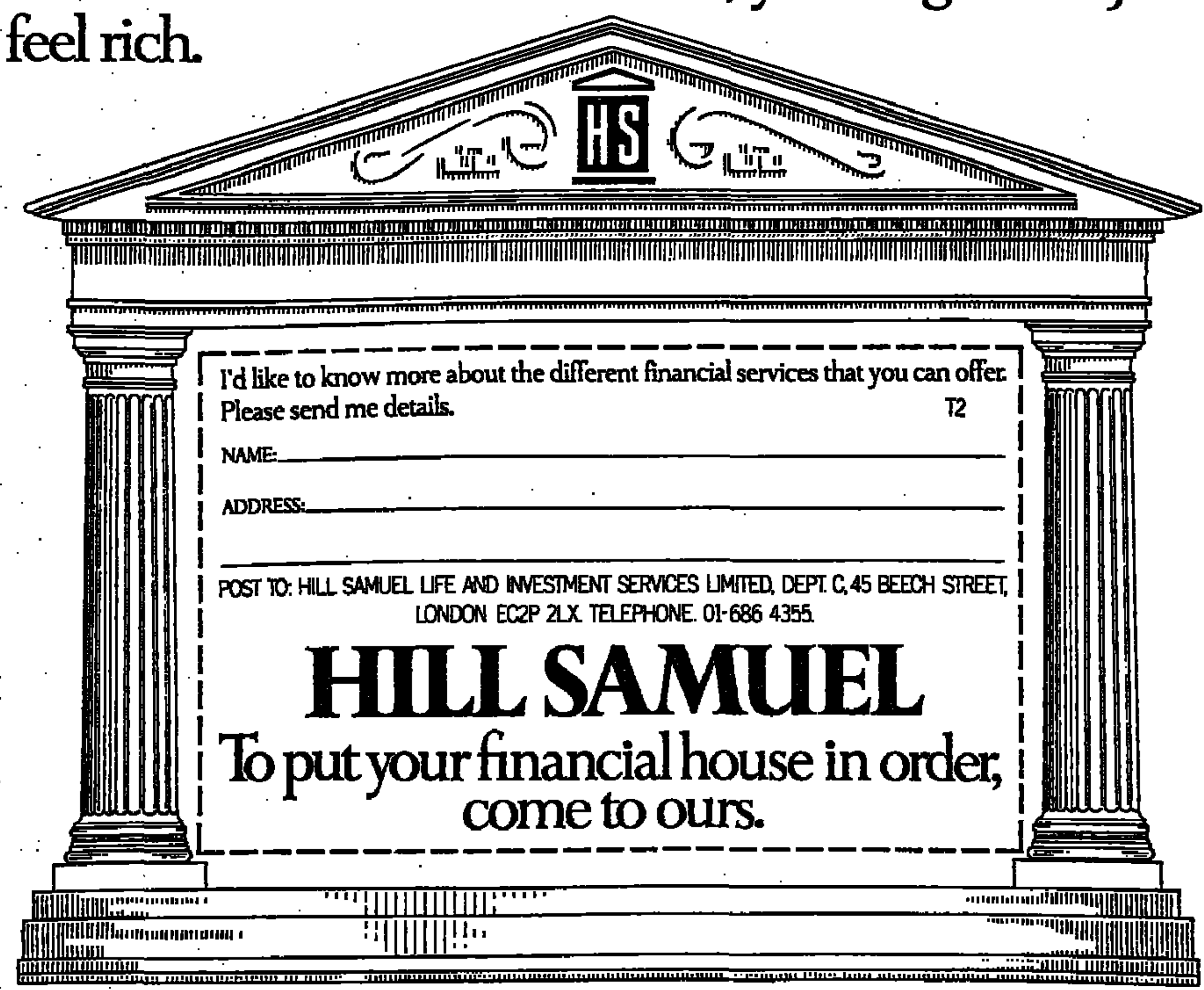
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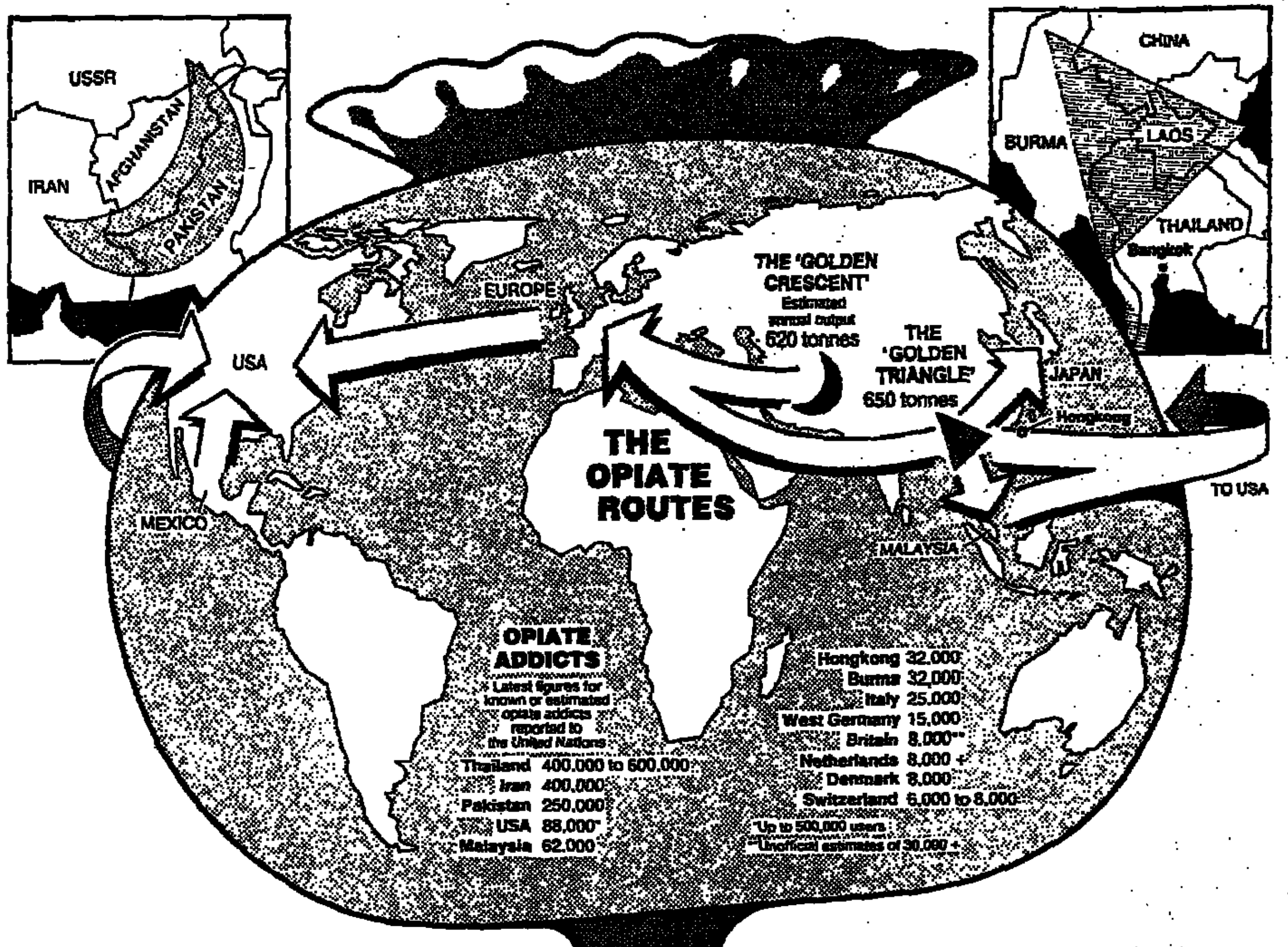
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SPECTRUM

Once, Europe was merely a staging post for heroin on its way from Asia to the US, but now it is a major market for the deadly drug. In the first of two articles on heroin and its victims, Stewart Tendler reports that bumper opium crops and a new source of supply could make matters even worse this year

Harvesting the flowers of evil



Is a heroin war about to break out with Europe as the major battlefield? *The alarms are ringing at the United* Nations and Interpol that any such *struggle would have frightening conse*quences: either bloodshed or a price *fight in which low-priced* heroin would be dumped on western markets.

In the foothills of Pakistan's north west provinces and the no-man's land of jungle that makes up the border of Laos, Thailand and Burma, the first opium poppy crops of 1983 are being harvested. Each region will produce a second crop later in the year.

By then newly processed heroin will be available and the international authorities will have an idea of trends. If a conflict breaks out between the distributors for the Pakistan and the border regions, which are two of the world's great opium growers, it will come at a time when many countries are still in the throes of adjusting to the results of the last release of heroin. They are trying to calculate the cost and the impact of crops last year, the year before and the year before that. Since 1979 heroin has never been seen in such quantities on the illicit market.

At the UN's annual narcotics conference in February, the now-familiar problems of the producer countries and the US were discussed yet again. Thailand, for example, estimates it has 600,000 addicts. Pakistan puts the total at 250,000 and the US has almost 500,000 heroin users plus 88,000 in treatment.

The year 1979 had a special significance, however, for Europe when it ceased being a transit area for heroin bound for North America.

Italy was the first to become a growing market and now every *European country has problems*, from an estimated 25,000 addicts in Italy to *500 in Liechtenstein. Britain with its* long-established and often emulated *treatment system, has been no more* successful than other countries at keeping the market small: more than 8,000 addicts were notified to the Home Office in 1982 compared with barely 4,000 in 1978 – but estimates exceed 30,000 cases. The figures in other European countries may also be higher than official admissions.

At Interpol, several weeks ago, the other side of the picture emerged. More than 1,000 kilograms of heroin was seized in Europe last year, a 20 per cent increase on seizures in 1981. The list of police and customs operations included almost every major air and sea port in the Continent.

Drug squad chiefs were told there was evidence that heroin of good and increasingly of better quality was easily available. Production and trafficking in heroin were taking on dimensions not known in previous years and the criminals' operations were becoming better and better organized.

The purity of heroin on sale in Europe is put at 30 per cent, compared with a purity in the US as low as 10 per cent, sometimes less.

Despite the high quality, prices have stabilized, unaffected by the annual increase in amounts seized by the authorities.

Worldwide, a new record of 5.6 tonnes – an increase of 123 per cent on 1981 – was removed from the illicit market last year, while morphine *seizures rose to nearly two tonnes*, an increase of 27 per cent, and opium to *54 tonnes, an increase of 5 per cent.*

How much the seizures reflect the *size of the market is impossible to say.* Customs officials believe that seizures *equal 10 per cent of the trade but it is* an imprecise formula. Certainly there *has been no shortage of capacity in* south-west and south-east Asia.

Both areas have long had traditional local markets for opium and the poppy *has been an important cash crop for* peasant farmers. Their influence on the *world market began to be felt in the* past decade when the south-east Asian *region, eventually dubbed "the Golden* Triangle", started to fill part of the *vacuum created by the downfall of the* "French Connexion" which linked *Turkish opium* with the US.

By the mid 1970s the hill tribes of the Triangle, *dominated by local* warlords and aided by the chaos of the Vietnam War, *were producing 750 to* 1,000 tonnes of opium a year. Heroin moved westwards under the control of gangs, including the Chinese Triads and came on sale in Amsterdam, the great European drug centre, and in London.

Part of the market lay in North America – also supplied by Mexico – or American forces in Europe, which included servicemen who had picked up a drug habit in Vietnam. But by the late 1970s the Triangle's production began to drop. There were battles between warlords, new offensives by local governments and the beginning of a drought.

Then events in the Middle East took a hand in the *international* heroin market.

The frontiers of Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan have long comprised an area with *few controls* and a *flourish*ing smuggling industry. With the *overthrow of the Shah*, then the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, whatever controls had *existed in the region* were cast aside and the "Golden Crescent" *came into being.*

The fall of the Shah sent Iranians fleeing westward, including a number who had converted their wealth into *heroin or who, because* they were addicts – Iran still has an addict *population* of 400,000 – brought supplies with them. Europe was suddenly *no longer* a transmit point to the great market in the US but one in *its own right.*

It has been claimed that the failure *to suppress* the growth of drug use in the 1960s and the spread of cannabis was bound to lead to an upsurge in heroin. Yet it could be said that the refusal to legalize cannabis has encouraged the black market to prosper and widen.

The growth in heroin use might have a *connexion* with growing *unemploy*ment among the young and a desire for release *from consequent worries.* And the modern tendency to take heroin by smoking or *sniffing removes* the fears and difficulties of injection.

Perhaps users *felt* that smoking or sniffing heroin was unlikely to lead to *addiction. Heroin* became a "recreational drug" and recent research *reveals that there are now occasional* users who may have avoided addiction or believe they have, taking heroin only when they want to.

In Britain other factors were at play. In 1979 a succession of customs *operations* is said to have created a shortage of cannabis, much of which *had come from Pakistan.* Instead dealers offered heroin, which was *sometimes* sold for less than the available cannabis.

The importers, many of them Pakistani, entered the market with *little* experience *of its* economics. So prices were low – there are stories of *whole kilos being offered at knock*down prices. Monitoring of street *prices* has suggested the *price* for a gram fell as low as £35 in 1979. Now it *is £60 but small packets of heroin at £5* or £10 are reported to be common.

Heroin is easier and more profitable to smuggle than the bulkier cannabis. *The profits can be* enormous, running into millions, which encouraged dealers and *distributors* to continue the trade despite the reappearance of *cannabis.*

Given the opportunities that lay *in the West it is hardly surprising that in* 1979 south-west Asia produced 1,600 tonnes of opium, double its normal crop. Two hundred tonnes converts to 20 tonnes of heroin. A large proportion of the crop went into Europe, the business often organized by Turks with experience of the heroin trade of their own country.

Within a year the UN reported that: "in 1979 . . . western Europe clearly replaced parts of the Americas as the main target for traffickers dealing in illicit opiates. More heroin was seized in Europe than in any other single region. There were no indications that this heroin was in transit to North America".

Pakistan came under pressure to take *internal* action and there were reports that production had dropped to 125 *tonnes of opium in the space of* not much more than a year. But last February the UN noted: "The evidence of the abundant illicit opium harvests *in some parts of the Middle East in the* late 1970s were still being felt". The opium had been successfully stockpiled.

The Drug Enforcement Agency, the American federal organization which operates worldwide, offered a gloomy assessment of the Crescent in 1981: "The complex and difficult problem of south-west Asian opium is not subject to any 'quick fix' solutions". The DEA has not changed its view. The message was repeated by its man in Pakistan to British police officers at a conference in Lancashire last month.

The heroin has reached Europe in *container lorries* overland through the Balkans, in solution in bottles of *brandy and whisky, in tombstones* and by couriers such as Turkish immigrant workers. *Last year Pakistan claimed* to have closed down 27 laboratories.

But processing plants *have begun* to appear in Europe, including a laboratory *found* in Britain in 1980, and there are real fears that the Mafia-organized "French Connexion" has been revived. Nineteen laboratories have been *shut down* across Europe in three years including one in Palermo, the ancient *Sicilian home of the Mafia*, which had a high production capacity.

While the Crescent has flourished, the Triangle has slowly recovered. In 1980 the peasants planted a double crop. It was a good year. In 1980-81 there were three crops – in November, January and February. Last year another bumper crop was expected; intelligence reports suggested a figure of 650 tonnes of opium would be gathered.

Both the Thai and Burmese authorities have made inroads on the Triangle with military operations against the warlords but more than a dozen laboratories are still operating.

The recovery is showing in Europe. In 1980 heroin from the Triangle made up 5 per cent of seizures. In 1981 the figure was 10 per cent, last year 18 per cent.

France has noted that half of its seizures are of heroin that originated in the Triangle. In Scandinavia, Pakistani and Turkish dealers are already fighting over the existing market.

The anti-drug authorities in Europe are now trying to make their dispositions to meet this new threat. The Dutch, for example, plan to double the size of their drug squad in Amsterdam to 60 by the autumn. They may soon be joined by a British police officer as part of a plan for an international liaison system agreed recently.

The drug squad in London is remaining static at just over 40 officers, half of them uniformed, but the Home Office has instructed the overall police effort to be increased by the involvement of detectives from Britain's regional crime squads. The police have received intelligence to the effect that some of the most notorious big-time criminals they regard as "targets" have become generally connected to the drug trade.

Extra manpower has been brought into the British customs operations against heroin and an investigator now spends part of his time working alongside the Pakistani authorities. None the less the number of addicts notified to the Home Office in the first few months of this year stood at 2,600. In the same period last year it was 2,000. In 1978 notifications for the whole of the year were 2,100.

Tomorrow

Drug-taking in Britain has doubled in four years. Children and professional people have joined the addicts. What can be done?

Meanwhile, back at the ranch . . .

MOREOVER. . . Miles Kington

The Full Text of President Reagan's Speech to Congress

My fellow Americans, When I was first nominated to take charge of this production, I undertook to complete it in four years and to bring it in under budget. I still believe we can do that. But there are now danger signals that were not here before, and I must ask you all to rally round to my leadership at this time, putting aside our differences and putting our hands in our pockets.

What danger signs am I referring to? I'll tell you what signs I am referring to. I am referring to those small trails of smoke on yonder southern horizon. Those smoke signals are what are worrying me.

I guess none of you here has seen signals like that before and you don't know what they signify, and that's why I am here today to tell you; that's why I've gathered you all together today like this. Indians. That's what that means. Somewhere down there the Indians are on the warpath and that means trouble.

Let me tell you about these Indians down in Central America, or whatever lies beyond that horizon. They don't believe in the same things as us. They don't believe in freedom like we do. They wouldn't believe in gatherings like this, where I can freely get you all together and tell you what to do. They just believe in plundering, and looting, and burning, and riding horses without a saddle, waving rifles *in the air with their right hand.* That sometimes puzzles me, the way they always wave rifles in the air, maybe whooping at the same time, because nobody ever shot an enemy by waving a rifle at him. Still, that's their problem.

Our problem, fellow Americans and illegal immigrants, is what we should do about this threat. Another thing about these *Indians is* that they are not democratically elected, like we are. When their chief tells them to go out and loot and kill, and shoot defenceless villagers in the back prior to stealing their bananas, they go out and do it. That is why I am telling you that you must go out and *stop* them, if necessary by shooting them in the back.

I have seen these things before, in many films, and I can therefore tell you what to do. What we do is this. We find a friendly tribe of Indians and we give them rifles and firewater and tell them to hunt down the Indians we don't like. Well, I've been scouting around and I've found a friendly tribe, down the El Salvador trail, and they're ready and eager to do our *bidding.* The only thing is, we're going to need money for this, and *that's* why I've got you *all* here together like this.

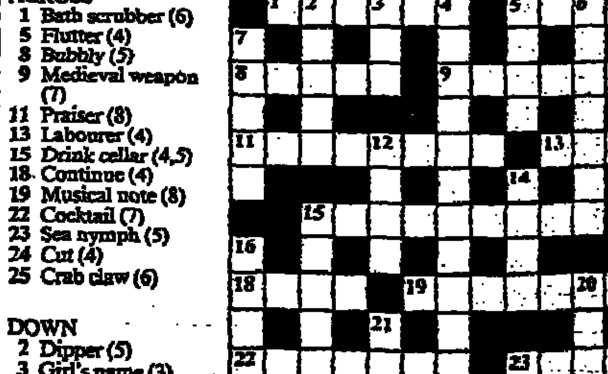
I know what many of you are thinking. You're thinking that if shooting starts, someone is going to get hurt and then we'll have another Vietnam. Well, I haven't seen too many Vietnam movies but I've seen a lot of Indian movies and I know one thing: nobody ever gets hurt, not what I'd call hurt. Oh sure, the occasional twisted ankle and a bad *fall* from a horse, but nobody ever made an omelette *with the shells still on.*

Believe me, my fellow Americans, what this country needs at this moment in motion picture *history* is *another* good Western. Don't get me wrong. If Hollywood wants to give all its awards to foreign films about peace and non-violence, that's their business. I'm all for peace. But I believe in peace in its proper place, and that's in the *final reel,* so that everyone can go home happy knowing that *justice* has finally been done. I aim to see that justice is done, and that's why I'm asking your help in seeing this friendly tribe which I believe I already referred to being well provided with guns and ammunition, because that is the only way to peace.

Well, I've said my piece, and I see those *smoke signals* are getting a little stronger, so let's get those guns and money together, shall we? There ain't a moment to lose. If the men would *like* to get going, I would just like to have a word with the women and children.

My fellow American women and *children, in a moment* we're going to be getting the wagons in a circle, and I expect you're wondering what I want you to do. The answer is simple: keep your heads down and leave the rest to me. This is *something I am used to. This,* at last, is a situation I can handle. Thank you and good night.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 51)



ACROSS
1 Bath scrubber (6)
5 Flutter (4)
8 Bubbly (5)
9 Medieval weapon (7)
11 Praiser (8)
13 Labourer (4)
15 Drink cellar (4,5)
18 Continue (4)
19 Musical note (8)
22 Cocktail (7)
23 Sea nymph (5)
24 Cut (4)
25 Crab claw (6)

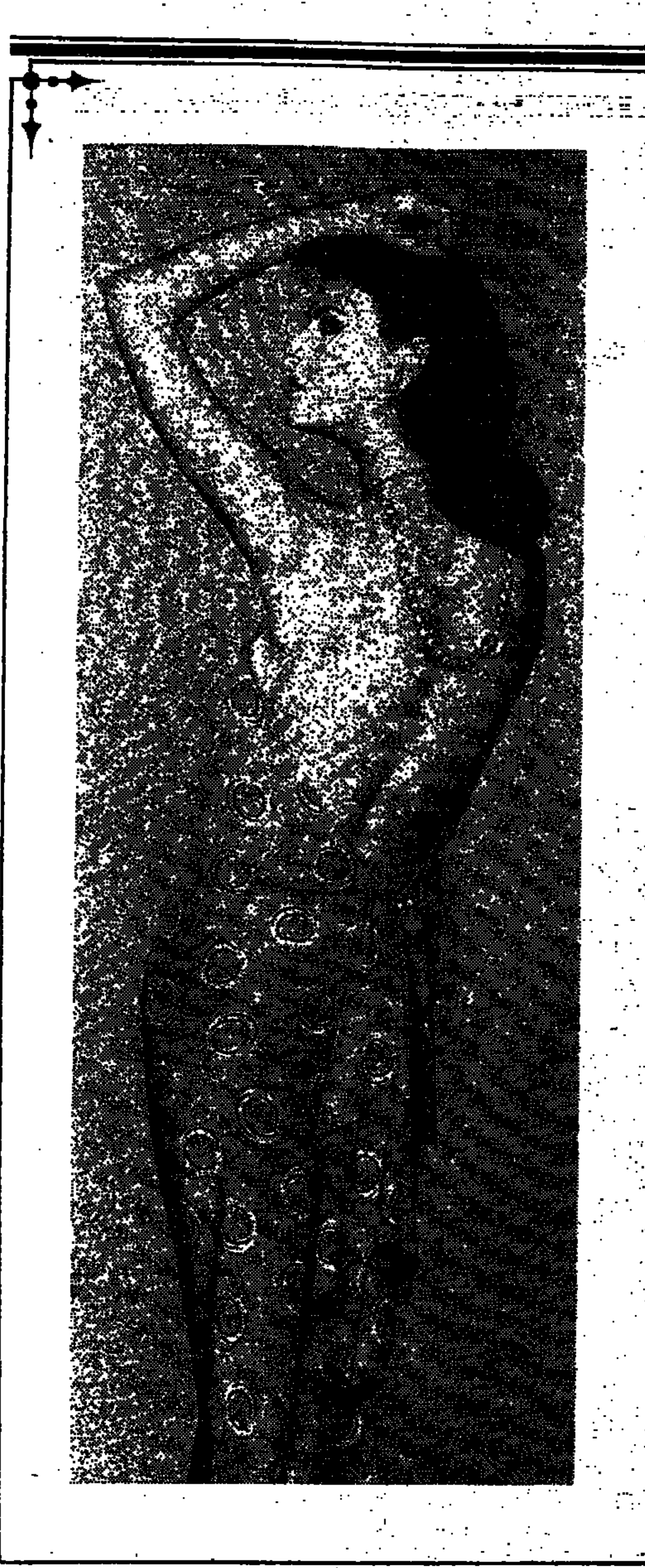
DOWN
2 Dipper (5)
3 Girl's name (3)
4 Old coin (4,9)
5 Baptism bowl (4)
6 Surrounding (7)
7 In succession to (5)
10 Desire (4)
12 Moved (4)
14 Set of clothes (4)
15 Spendthrift (7)
16 Fruit (4)
17 Stench (5)
20 Vast crowd (5)
21 Speech defect (4)
23 Weak person (3)

SOLUTION TO No 50
ACROSS: 1 Advancement 9 Epistle 10 Tawse 11 Gee 13 Peso 16 Peep 17 Broody 18 Name 20 Bear 21 Ravage 22 Iota 23 Lent 25 Tom 28 Ladle 29 Avenger 30 Preliminary
DOWN: 2 Drips 3 Acts 4 Cleg 5 Mite 6 Nowhere 7 Responsible 8 Temperature 12 Endear 14 OBE 15 Potato 19 Matador 20 Bel 24 Eager 25 Tell 26 Maim 27 Mean

هكذا من الاصل

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Back to the bustle



Bare as you dare (above): blue silk halter dress with waterfall ruffle and circle print, also in red by Bruce Oldfield, £299 from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, London SW1. Daisy chain necklace in 18 carat gold set with blue-white diamonds and circle motif. Ring and earrings. By M. Gerard.

●

Bellville's bustle (right): fondant pink silk taffeta ruched cocktail dress with bow and bustle at the back, also powder blue and white, £325 from Bellville Sassoon, 73 Pavilion Road, SW1. Looped pearl necklace with double bow in red enamel on 18 ct gold and blue white diamonds, ring and earrings. By M. Gerard.

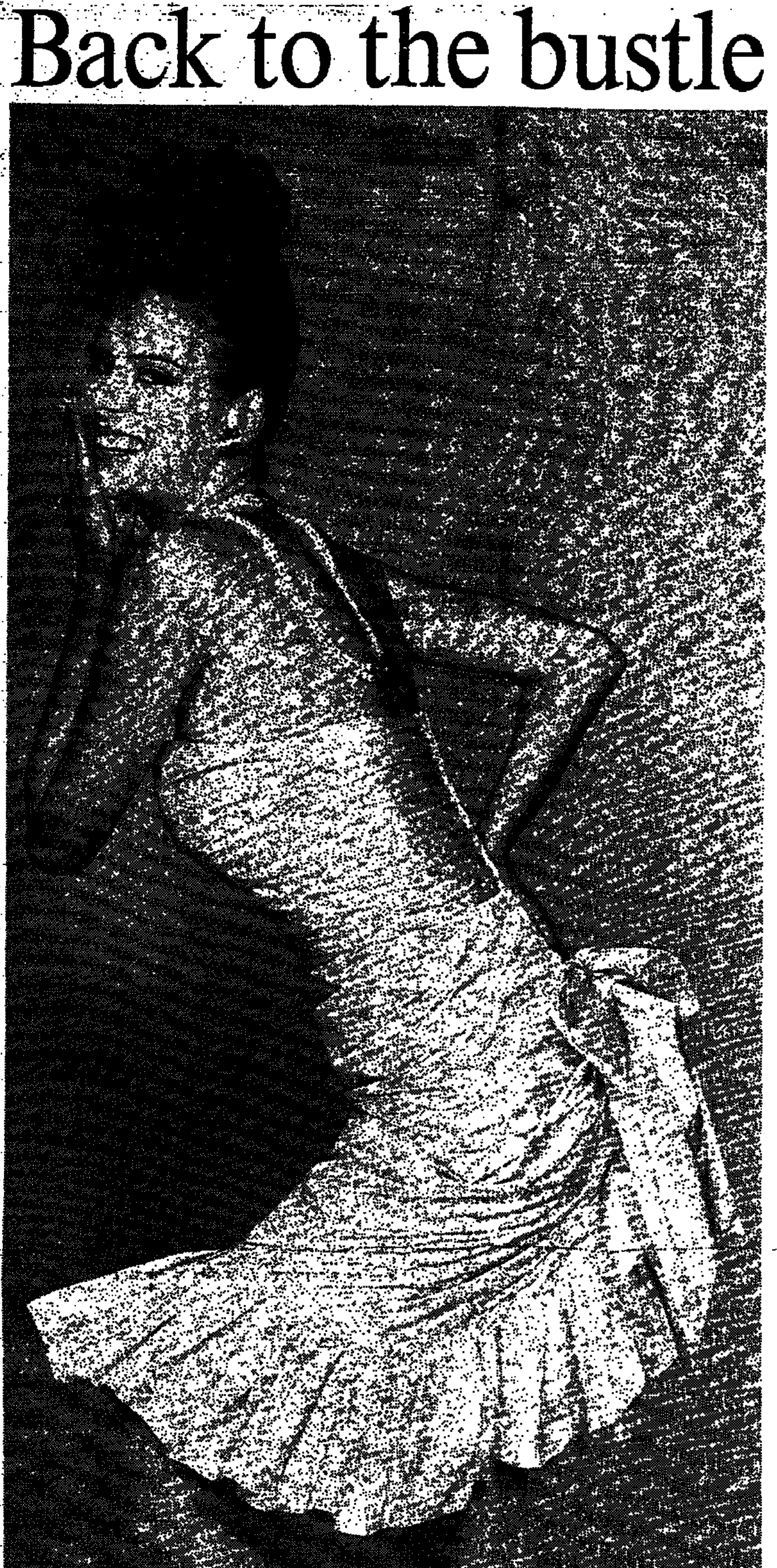
●

Shimmer and cling (far right): salmon-pink silk satin ruffled Thirties-style dress with back bow and fishtail, £350 from Tatters, 74 Fulham Road, SW3. Angel's skin coral earrings and blue white diamonds set in 18 ct gold by M. Gerard.

●

The Rhodes plunge (below): cowl-back cornflower blue chiffon tunic with shell print and pearl trim over deep lilac jersey ladder-back dress; by Zandra Rhodes from 14a Grafton Street, W1. Triple strand tasselled agate necklace with blue white diamond butterfly motifs set in 18 ct gold. Matching tasselled earrings. By M. Gerard.







Photographs by JOHN SWANNELL
Hair by CLIFFORD BRAKE for MICHAELJOHN
Make-up by CLIFFORD BRAKE for YVES SAINT LAURENT BEAUTE using the L'Ete Bleu range
All jewelry by M. GERARD from 13a Grafton Street, W1



1880s
Bustle rampant

It is one hundred years since the bustle reached its fullest flowering. Never before or since the 1880s has quite so much material been gathered together for the sole purpose of pointing up the posterior. Behind the bustle were contraptions of steel mesh, some so ingenious that they folded up on a spring when the wearer sat down, bouncing back into "the correct Parisian shape", to quote an advertisement of the time.

Weldon Ladies Journal had unstinting praise for these extraordinary bowls of mesh that looked like a cross between a sieve and a fencing helmet. "Their lightness, cleanliness and flexibility – rendering them adjustable to every movement of the body – as well as their durability, should be sufficient to recommend them," said the magazine.

Alas, durability was not the most important feature of these "health bustles" ("recommended by Leading Physicians as being less heating to the spine than any other"). By the end of the 1880s, the bustle had been deflated and fashion was focusing on other areas of the body.

But now, a century after the bottom dropped out of the bustle business, it is suddenly fashionable once more to wear a dress with a fine exit line. Bare backs plunge to a posterior cleavage and ruffles and bows outline the rear of the most glamorous designer creations.

Nineteen-eighty-three is set fair to be the Year of the Derrière–just like 1883 before it ... and 1785 ... and 1683 ... and 1584. In my research into the bustle I have discovered a surprising–and hitherto unpublished–fact: that for 400 years the eighth decade has viewed fashion from the rear.

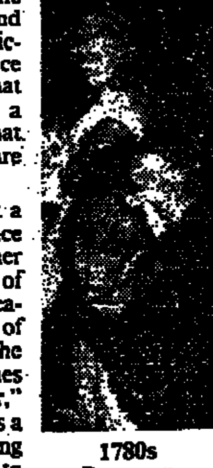
The Bottom Line seems to have started its curve in the 1580s when, in the words of Madge Garland *(A History of Fashion,* Orbis Publishing Ltd), ladies of the middle classes aped the skirts of their fashionable French sisters "with a contraption known somewhat crudely as a bum-roll. This was an enormous padded sausage which was tied round the hips, making the skirt billow out."

What goes up, must come down, but back came back interest 100 years on when court dress of the 1680s had curtains of fabric tied up with bows to outline the back. I turned the pages of fashion history to 1785, where I uncovered the Levite, a gown with the skirt open at the front to show the petticoat and the back in a bustle over a bum-roll or extra starched petticoats. And so to the nineteenth century, when bustles first rose in the Seventies and swelled to a cresendo in the Eighties, until a rhymster wrote:

Who's responsible, I ask you,
For this strange portentous birth
Of an ancient hidious fashion?
And an echo answered: 'Worth'."

The designers now turning fashion backwards are all the big names, from Karl Lagerfeld for Chloe, with a guitar embroidered across the derrière, to Anthony Price's bustled and bowed Hollywood revamps.

"The whole idea of leading the eye down from the nape of the neck to the waist and beyond is very enticing," claims Bruce Oldfield, who says that he especially likes a covered-up front that runs to reveal a bare expanse of flesh.



1780s
Bow peep

David Sassoon put a flirty bustled dance dress into his summer collection as a taste of back interest next season. "There is a lot of movement towards the back because clothes are getting straighter," he says. "The bustle is a sexy way of moving fabric from the front to back."

The bouffant bustle in cornflower blue organza, scarlet Thai silk or spotted voile is the star of Victor Edelstein's couture collection. "It's a natural progression, because people don't want big crinolines any more," says Edelstein, whose fishtails of fabric unpopper so you can refurbish them with the iron.

Otherwise, without those ingenious Victorian contraptions, I suppose it is better for your bustle never to sit down on it.



1680s
Curtain up

SNIPPETS

"I want to demonstrate to the fashion industry the level of help needed and to be an inspiration to larger companies," says Frank Russell, chairman of Mansfield, who last Wednesday inaugurated a £25,000 trust for the Royal College of Art.

It is cheering to see a serious fashion company backing fledgling designers in such a constructive way. The income from the trust will be used each year at the discretion of Professor Joanne Brogden and the fashion school, to fund special projects or to help particular students. In return, the students enter an annual Mansfield competition to design for their Cache d'Or casual range.

An After-Six collection was this year's brief. It produced a stylish range of well-proportioned separates.

Winner Nigel Luck showed all the current trends with his two-tone group using wool crepe in a sophisticated way.

■ Knitwear dramatic, romantic and exotic is the subject of a lively new exhibition at the British Crafts Centre. The stars – all twinkling in their very different ways – are Sue Black, Ruth Lee, Puri Sharifi and Anne Fewlass.

Colour and texture are themes in the general selection (which I myself helped to choose). There are also some extraordinary effects like Sue Bradley's brocade and lace or Susie Freeman's transparent nylon work.

After the London show at 43 Earlham Street (until June 4, closed Sunday and Monday), the Knitwear Revue will tour nationally, starting with Plymouth on June 30.

THE ARTS

Television

American traumas

It is going to be [illegible] week for this special Anglo-American relationship, with ITV chucking several hours of American myth at us. It began last night with Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy. Tonight there is *Little Gloria Vanderbilt . . . Happy at Last* (hurrah), and on Sunday there will be *The Grace Kelly Story*.

The Jackie Kennedy story began with her at the age of five and ended with the day of the assassination. We were spared a reenactment of that, though not, I suspect, because it was thought that sufficient hurt had been done already.

At five, in this version, Miss Bouvier was having a bad time. We first saw father, Blackjack Bouvier (Rod Taylor), lolloping and crouching over the lawns towards the family homestead like a man who has forgotten where the loo is. He wears an idiot grin and top hat, white tie and tails. It is early morning and, though little Jackie greets him enthusiastically, wife Janet gives him the frozen shoulder. The first two [illegible] of dialogue with him hold little promise for their future. The first is "Don't you dare", as he raises his hand for a conciliatory smack on the rump; the second, shortly afterwards at the horse show where Jackie is about to fall off, is "I want a divorce, Jack".

So the scene is not too obscurely set. The parents separate, mother remarries and, as the film would have it, a constant tug-of-war ensues over Jackie. Her sister may have been similarly effected but the scriptwriter Steven Gethers, who also directed, obviously had enough drama on his hands without going into this.

Anyway, Mr Gethers has Jackie, played by the former Charlie's Angel Jaclyn Smith, rebellious at school and eventually at work on the *Washington Times-Herald* as a photo-columnist. This job seems to have consisted of accosting people on the street, asking them daft questions and photographing their astonished faces. Soon Jackie is promoted to politics.

She becomes engaged to a stockbroker but leaves him for Jack Kennedy (James Franciscus), and marries him despite his obliviousness to her wardrobe – at all times she is magnificently shod, some $250,000 having been expended on her 78 costumes.

The script made it hard to choose the most banal line but my favourite came when she is sharing an office lunch with Senator Jack, who has just told her he is going to be President. "You said it", says Jackie, "as though it were a fait accompli." "Ah", says Jack, "you speak French." Father Joe is also impressed. After she has been mauled in touch football with a lot of Kennedy lookalikes, he tells her "You've got zippa-roo . . . You've got class". Mr Gethers managed to elude that accusation.

It seems that what awaits the American famous is not canonization but banalization. Miss Smith and Mr Franciscus gave it their best which means that they proved, profiling and smiling like mad, that whatever is wrong with America it is not dentistry. Let us hope we are spared Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy Onassis.

Dennis Hackett



Metzinger's *The Yellow Feather* (left), privately desirable regardless of public ranking, and essential mainstream Picasso in his *Pierrot and Harlequin* of 1920, culmination of the period covered by the exhibition

Galleries

Changing the world's sensibility

The Essential Cubism
Tate

When the organizers of the Tate's grand new exhibition, Douglas Cooper and Gary Tinterow, call it *The Essential Cubism* they really mean just that. Their scorn is unleashed on the so-called Cubist Movement in Paris represented by Gleizes, Villon, Metzinger et al ("pathetic"); the work of de la Fresnaye is dismissed in its totality as "pastiches", and the Cubism of Futurists, Vorticists and Russians like Malevich, Exter and Popova as "misconstrued". No doubt these harsh words do not necessarily (except in the case of the unfortunate de la Fresnaye, nicely if unkindly characterized as standing in the same relation to Cubism as Bastien-Lepage to Impressionism) signify an absolute aesthetic thumbs-down: according to their own lights the artists concerned may well have been capable enough, but as Cubists they leave all too much to be desired.

It is, of course, quite under-standable that they did not really belong to the movement, when you bear in mind that Cooper and Tinterow deny that Cubism was a movement anyway. Taking their cue from a statement made by Juan Gris in 1925, they see Cubism as "not a manner but an aesthetic: it is a state of mind". And the attainment of this Holy Grail was vouchsafed to very few, and to them as individuals gifted "simply" with "a new way of representing the world".

When you come down to it, only Picasso and Braque were essentially essential. Even Gris, who could hardly have been closer to the centre of things, said that he "never consciously and after mature reflection became a Cubist, but, by dint of working along certain lines" was finally accepted as one. Léger also scrapes in, but on the strength of just four years, 1910-1913, when he was making truly Cubist paintings. Though sculpture is not an important part of the exhibition's concerns, Laurens and Lipchitz are also admitted into the Holy of Holies, and there is a scattering of paintings by the likes of Villon, Delaunay, Metzinger and Gleizes, if only so that we can see for ourselves how far they fell short.

When most comparable exhibitions over the last few years have confused size with stature and thrown in just about everything [illegible] is tonic, especially [illegible] resulted in, by any standards, a small show: there are in fact [illegible] works on display. It does mean, though, that an amazingly high proportion of them are masterpieces and key works in the evolution of the twentieth-century sensibility. For that is ultimately the significance of what Braque and Picasso did between 1908 and 1913: they did not invent a style, much less a formula; but alone they modified the sensibility of the world by shifting art decisively away from the perceptual approach of the Impressionists to a conceptual approach to external reality. The "new way of representing the world" has as much to do with the mind of the artist as with his eye.

Nevertheless, whatever the self-styled conceptual artists of the 1970s may try to persuade us, art is not just the quasi-telepathic communication of mind with mind: the thing that is made and the eye which perceives it must remain at the centre of the process. The infinitely informative catalogue to this show rightly insists on the intuitive nature of the Picasso/Braque revolution, and its issue in great painting as well as in world-changing ideas. There is no denying that the rooms of the exhibition devoted entirely to the most severely analytical of Picasso's and Braque's canvases, with their pervasive neutral tones, their almost obsessive shuffling of a few basic still-life props – bottles, musical instruments – with almost indistinguishable elements of portrait or Provençal landscape, can be chilling for those more attuned to Impressionist and Fauve riots of colour and light.

And today, once one's eye (yes, the eye much more importantly than the mind) has grown accustomed to this scrupulously understated art, shown for once without dilution, the effect is of an austere and classic beauty which [illegible] as well as intellectually [illegible] perhaps unworthy that after this rarified atmosphere we welcome a return to the relative warmth and colourfulness of the synthetic phase: Gris in particular has seldon looked so attractive as well as impressive. And the roomful of Légers is truly wonderous, dominated as it is by his turning-point painting *Woman in Blue* of 1912.

If we were to apply to this show the primary/secondary test proposed last week at the National Gallery, many of us might admit in our heart of hearts that we would rather own something like Metzinger's *The Yellow Feather* or Delaunay's *Windows Open Simultaneously*, "essential" or not, or even an admittedly marginal Picasso like the 1908 *Landscape*, which looks rather as if snipped from the background of a Rousseau, than one of the majestic key works. But a definitive exhibition requires us to scale the heights as well as skimming along in the cosy shallows of livability. And it is safe to say that no one who experiences this unmissable show (open until July 10) will ever see art or the world in quite the same way again.

John Russell Taylor

Hilary Finch meets Christian Badea, conductor of ENO's *The Gambler* at the Coliseum

Direct challenge

Badea: excited

The young Romanian conductor Christian Badea last week made his operatic debut in London in David Pountney's new production and translation of Prokofiev's *The Gambler* for English National Opera. It was something of a debut, too, for Prokofiev's first substantial opera.

Its radical form and language have dogged its stage career ever since its completion in 1916: the first performance had to be delayed until 1929, in Brussels; the Russian première was on the radio in 1963; and the only previous time Britain saw it was in Serbo-Croat at the 1962 Edinburgh Festival. In 1979 a critic wrote "the opera needs translation, twentieth-century techniques of staging and much pre-performance study". Judging by the nature of Pountney's and Badea's collaboration, those conditions have now at last been met.

As well as bringing Shostakovich's original version of *Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk* in 1980 to the Spoleto Festival, of which he is musical director, Christian Badea worked with David Pountney on Tchaikovsky's *Queen of Spades* at Netherlands Opera, where, incidentally, this production of *The Gambler* had its birth. Both operas are studies of men obsessed. Dostoevsky's novel was largely autobiographical: his wife wrote in her diary of "some kind of nightmare that took complete possession of my husband" at the gaming tables in Baden-Baden. Both are propelled by interior, psychological momentum, but Prokofiev's hero plays his game of chance in a different state of society. Where Tchaikovsky's Hermann could retain his honour by taking his own life, Alexey is left to live with its consequences.

"It's really amazing", [illegible] Mr Badea, "that a [illegible] Prokofiev was able to bring such a multi-faceted drama together so tightly and so powerfully. The music is like a collage, a kaleidoscope – the moods change very fast. It's cinematic too – think of his music for the films of Eisenstein. Cinema was very exciting at this time in Russia and the way Prokofiev wrote in his youth just happened to be perfectly suited to cinematic techniques.

"You don't have the grand sweeps, the arias and the duets of, say, Dvorak in *Rusalka* or Tchaikovsky in *Queen of Spades*. It's made in segments, and Prokofiev stays very close to Dostoevsky's novel. *The Queen of Spades* is very difficult to produce because there is more than one opera there, and much that is irrelevant. In *The Gambler*, though, once you put the puzzle together it makes sense and there's nothing left over."

Prokofiev found Dostoevsky's prose "more vivid, more graphic and more convincing than any verse" and, perhaps influenced by Mussorgsky's use of Gogol's *The Marriage*, found in *The Gambler* the perfect inspiration for his operatic ideal: cinematic scenes with prose dialogue set in natural speech inflexion, supported and enhanced by the orchestra. And Diaghilev's comment at the [illegible] opera was passé and that contemporary taste demanded ballet and pantomime threw down just the sort of gauntlet that Prokofiev leapt to take up.

Mr Badea is excited by the challenge of the score itself. "Prokofiev was one of the brightest, most original talents in a brilliant and very exciting period – the time of Stravinsky's *Rite of Spring*, of Mahler's symphonies, of Strauss's *Salome* and *Elektra*, of Shostakovich's First Symphony and *Lady Macbeth*."

Talking to Mr Badea is like talking to a director as much as a conductor. His native Romania, with its strong theatre traditions, provided the stimulus for him to be singing and conducting opera choruses when he was only 12, while drinking in productions from La *Comédie Française* on movies and television. After studying and playing the violin in Bucharest and Brussels and [illegible] was invited by Gian-Carlo Menotti to conduct at Spoleto in 1977 and, when the musical director died, Badea took over.

[illegible] Badea has done his share of directing too: *The Soldier's Tale* when he was a student at Juilliard, and *Rigoletto* and *Tosca* in Georgia. "It's very good for a conductor, I'm sure, but it's also very difficult. I feel I have to keep my distance from the opera theatre, because it can swallow you up. I like to balance symphonic and operatic work as much as possible." But, secretly, he still cherishes the desire to do some more directing. After conducting Samuel Barber's *Antony and Cleopatra* this year at Spoleto and after concerts in Chicago, Switzerland and Amsterdam, he is planning to conduct and direct a *Fidelio*. "Somewhere in the States... I know just what I want to do, and it'll be a very, very unusual production . . . ."

Opera North

Josephs's du Maurier

Opera North is presenting four new productions, including a world première, among the 12 operas in its 1983-84 season.

The première, on October 15, is of Wilfred Josephs's *Rebecca*, based on the novel by Daphne du Maurier. It is Opera North's first commissioned work, and is backed by Schweppes, who are entering the field of arts sponsorship for the first time. *Rebecca* is produced by Colin Graham and conducted by David Lloyd-Jones, Opera North's artistic director, with Gillian Sullivan as the second Mrs de Winter and Ann Howard as Mrs Danvers.

The season opens in Leeds on October 7 with a new production of *Die Fledermaus* by the Austrian director Hans Hollman, making his British debut.

Verdi's *Il trovatore*, opening on December 21, is the third new production, conducted by Roberto Abbado, and produced by the Romanian Andrei Serban. The title role will be played by the Brazilian tenor Eduardo Alvares, appearing for the first time in this country, and Cynthia Buchan makes her debut as Azucena.

The fourth production is Gluck's *Orpheus and Eurydice*, which will be sung in English. It is produced and designed by Philip Prowse, and conducted by David Lloyd-Jones, opening on March3.

Concert

King's Singers
Festival Hall

The King's Singers 15 years old? Heavens, that dates us all, and dates our musical life too, for the jovial after-dinner throwaway undergraduate fun of 1967 is now, lo, become unto us a staple diet of our entertainment, television and recording industry.

With their unique ability to slip from Arcadelt to Hoagy Carmichael without anyone noticing the difference, the King's Singers invented the profitable art of "crossover" long before translantic executives so named it and deemed it to be the one salvation of a failing classical record market.

But even this smooth, sophisticated machine must change its parts occasionally, and in Sunday night's celebratory concert the group found itself, I thought, slightly ill-at-ease. Among the various switches of personnel in the past few years, Bill Ives has established a lively personality on the tenor line (and even has an encore, "Short People", in his honour), while Jeremy Jackman looks set to do the same with a little Inman-style clowning on the top line (which gives an unexpected twist to Rossini's *Barber of Seville* Overture).

As the newest acquisition, Colin Mason has by far the hardest task, supplanting Brian Kay's one-man rhythm section on the bass line, and no doubt the balance of the ensemble (and some of its bass-heavy arrangements) may now have to change. Yet the suppleness of phrasing and neatness of tuning is still there, most of the time, and they are nothing less than wholly professional in their singing.

If it took Sunday night's concert a while to get off the ground, with pallid folk-song arrangements and Renaissance madrigals both sounding somewhere between barbershop and nineteenth-century church anthems, patience was rewarded with a neat Hungarian fable in Latin by Andras Szöllösy (a late substitute for a Malcom Arnold commission and an advertised James Wood work) and by the best of the encores, in which their ineffable politeness slipped just a fraction.

Nicholas Kenyon

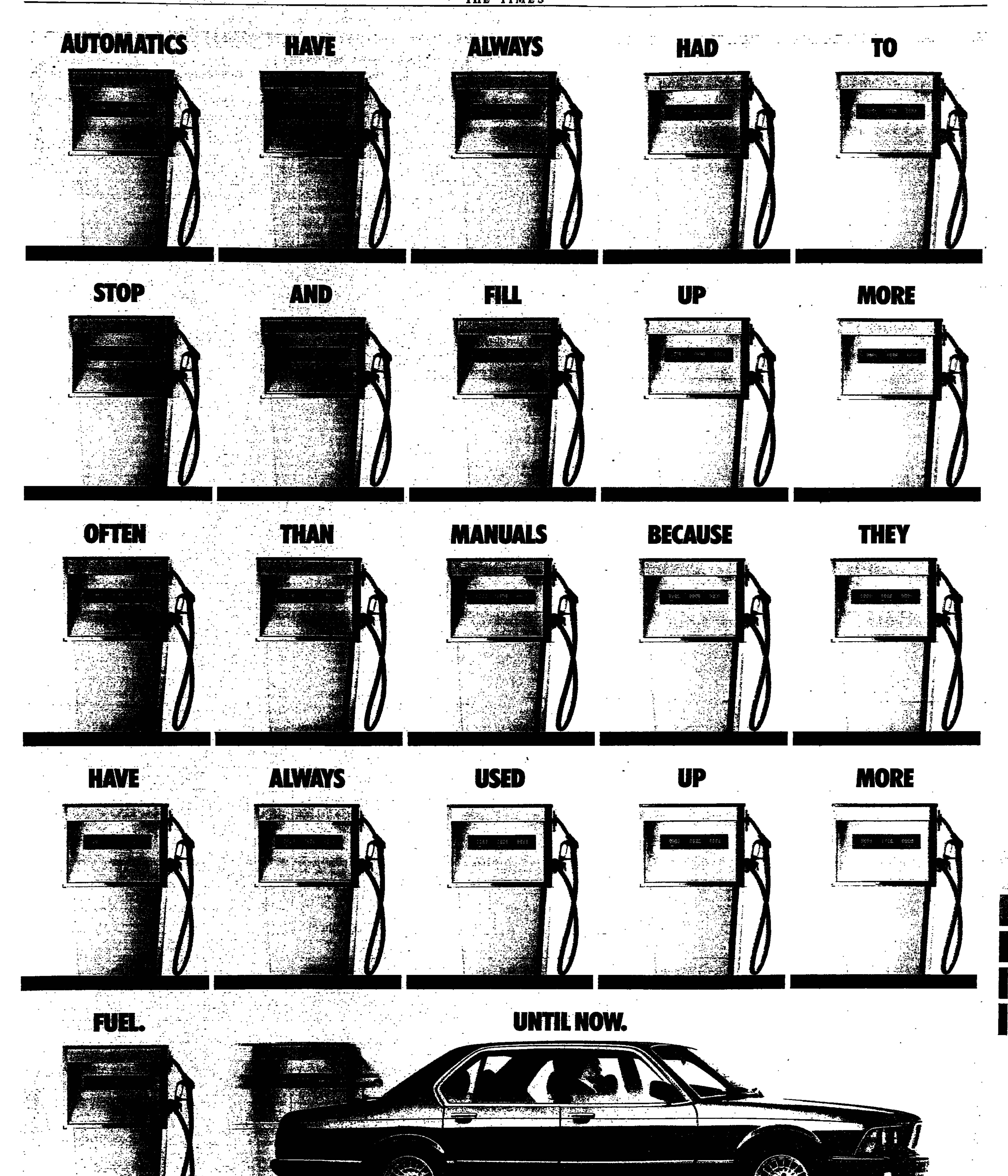
[illegible] is to present a [illegible] new arts documentaries on five consecutive Saturdays, June 4 to July 2. The subjects of the programmes are William Morris, the Mexican painter Frida Kahlo, Charles Ives, Alan Bush and John Ruskin.

● A major retrospective exhibition of the work of Sir Sidney Nolan is to take place at the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, opening on July 22. The exhibition coincides with the première in the city's Gateway Theatre of a new music drama, *Kate Kelly's Road Show*, by Edward Cowie, with designs by Sir Sidney.

● After six successful years at the Half Moon Theatre, Robert Walker has resigned his artistic directorship to pursue an independent career as a free-lance director.

هكذا من الاهل

هكذا من الاصل



As a rule an automatic car uses up to 20% more fuel than an equivalent manual.

The villain of the piece is the conventional automatic gearbox which squanders much of the power it receives from the engine.

The gearbox on the new BMW 7 Series automatics, however, is anything but conventional. Instead of the normal three gears there are four. And it's the new fourth gear that saves the fuel.

Firstly, because it makes a direct mechanical link with the engine. (A highly efficient arrangement that's not normally found in automatics.)

Secondly, because it provides a high overdrive ratio, which means the engine does less work at high speeds.

The net result: the BMW 735i automatic above actually uses 5% less fuel than the 735i manual.

Yet apart from transmission, they are identical cars.

The same luxurious interior, with room enough for five, 6ft 6in adults.

The same quiet, six cylinder engine that can surge you from 0 to 60 in eight seconds.

The same electronic, anti-skid braking system that brings you safely back to 0mph up to 40% faster.

In short, both the automatic and the manual have everything that inspired Motor magazine to write:

"If there is any such thing as the world's best car, then the new BMW 7 Series is as worthy a contender as any."

Which leaves just one question unanswered.

Now that BMW have solved the drawback with automatics, why continue to make manual versions of 7 Series cars at all?

Because as well as being committed to the benefits of advanced technology, BMW is also committed to a rather more traditional concept.

Freedom of choice.

BMW

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THE TIMES DIARY

His number's up

Edmund Marshall, the Oxford double first in mathematics who first spotted that the new constituency boundaries would be worth an extra 20 seats to the Conservatives and who inspired and researched Labour's legal challenge to them, is now himself a victim of the changes. Marshall, who has represented the vanishing Goole since 1971, was pitted against Mick Welsh, MP for Don Valley, in the contest for the new safe Labour seat, Doncaster North. He lost, by what is described as a "substantial" majority.

For Latin lovers

Despite the deterioration in our relationships with South America, London is to have a Latin-American cultural centre. A Grade I listed building in Grafton Way, off Tottenham Court Road, acquired by the Venezuelan government some years ago, now has the contractors in, after being squatted or empty for years. The house is the one in which the Venezuelan national hero, Francisco de Miranda, lived from 1803 to 1810 with Sarah Andrews, the daughter of an English cobbler, who bore him two sons.

Out of control

The Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators is mystified. Two dozen books in its Westminster library have taken off and disappeared without trace. The guild says the books are not accounted for in the library signature book, and the loss is about £250. The titles include *Flight Operations*, *In Enemy Hands*, and *Accidents Can Happen*.

BARRY FANTONI

LITTER

'There's nothing in there, pal, just a load of petitions to the Russian embassy'

School's out

Neil Kinnock, Labour's spokesman on education, takes the opportunity of speech-making visits around the country to look at the local schools wherever he happens to be. Tonight he speaks in Bedford, and the chairman of the education committee, Fred Barley, has refused him permission to set foot in any of the schools. The reason he gives is that the local elections on Thursday are too close for education establishments to be associated with any "political activity". Kinnock says he has never been so balked before.

● *Can it be that even the Queen thinks the one pound coin stinks? The royal proclamation, as printed in* The London Gazette, *refers to the "Ensigns Armorial of Our United Kingdom" inscribed on the reverse.*

Wait for it

There is unconcealed exuberance at the Royal Opera House over the precurtain triumph of the Placido Domingo-Kiri te Kanawa partnership, opening tonight in Puccini's *Manon Lescaut*. Demand for seats has been greater than for anything since the Callas-Gobbi *Tosca* of 1964, with all performances sold out and regulars left to vie for tickets in a ballot. Unlike 1964, though, losers will still have a chance to see the show, when Covent Garden markets its video of the opera later in the year.

You were full of bright ideas for a new Euroflag better than that adopted from the Council of Europe. I liked Tony Dalton's "armandaleg" unit of currency on a field of very small print; V. J. Humphreys's ring o'roses motif; and Graham Smith's stagnant green Escher triangle, surrounded by red tape. The winner had similar ideas, and more. Michael Millard proposed an inflexible flag of three interlocked and eccentrically mountain-shaped elements to be flown in triplicate and opposed to each country's national flag. The uppermost has a blind maze of red tape around the letters CAP and VAT. The parliamentary pennant has a hot-air balloon like a rhubarb leaf on a moonshine-coloured ground, and must provide buoyancy to support the other pennants. The commission balloon has a stellar composition of grasping hands around gold, making vernacular gestures of independence and each restraining the next hand's wrist.

The whole is supported on a snake-wreathed pole, bearing on a universal ball joint, guyed in counterpoise to be irreversible but capable of limited lateral deviation. Well worth the bubbly. **PHS**

Hearts and minds – and bodies

Anthony Lewis puts the case against increased American aid to El Salvador

The United States has spent hundreds of millions of dollars on military aid to El Salvador. The government's security forces now total more than 30,000 men. Yet they are hard-pressed to oppose an estimated 5,000 guerrillas, and US officials speak of grave danger that the war will be lost.

Why? That is the question that hangs over President Reagan's call for a bigger US commitment in El Salvador. Why hasn't the effort produced a military solution so far? Why should it do better from here on? And if it does not work, what follows?

Many American military experts have visited El Salvador and found faults in the organization and tactics of the government forces. They are a 9-to-5 army, it is said, with many indolent or corrupt officers. The soldiers are often unwillingly pressed into service, and care so little about winning the war that they sell arms and ammunition to the guerrillas.

But the problem obviously goes deeper than poor officers or undisciplined men. It goes to the attitudes of the Salvadoran public. Many people simply do not identify with the government's cause, do not see it as their own. That is not so hard to understand, given the facts of life – and death.

El Salvador has a population of about five million in 8,260 square miles. In the last three and a half years, in that small country, government security forces have killed more than 35,000 civilians. An additional 2,000 have disappeared after being taken into custody by the security forces. Not one member of the forces has been successfully prosecuted.

The figures come from offices established by the Roman Catholic archdiocese in San Salvador to keep track of the violence. Its Office of Legal Oversight tallied these murders of civilian non-combatants by security forces during the first three months of this year: January, 430; February, 537; March, 329. The same office records murders of civilians by the guerrilla forces. It found seven in January, 13 in February, six in March.

Those of us who live safely under authority restrained by law must find it hard to *imagine life in such conditions*. At the barest minimum people want some expectation of security – of life – from their government. How can a regime whose armed forces kill 100 of its citizens week after week expect attachment to its cause? How can it win a war, whatever aid it gets?

The questions I raise here are practical ones. I have no illusion that the guerrilla forces and their leaders are all noble democrats, believers in government under law. But they evidently are powerfully motivated: by a desire to change a society long marked by brutality and exploitation. What US policy will marshal a successful opposition to them?

One possibility would be to change the character of the Salvadoran government and its forces so that people would identify with them, would see in them a promise of elementary protection. But for a foreign power to bring about such a transformation is an enormously large order.

Alternatively, the US could take over the war. But public feeling against the dispatch of US combat forces to El Salvador is so great that it is hard to see how any president could send them.

Leslie H. Gelb explored Salvador policy in a recent article in the *New York Times* based on extensive talks with administration officials. They said it would take two to seven years before a big US effort started to produce results. But they did not have answers to such practical questions as these: will Congress wait that long for progress on Salvadoran death squads? Will it keep voting money for a war of indefinite duration? If all else fails, will the administration advocate sending US forces?

The US got into Vietnam originally, I believe, for honest reasons of opposing a communist takeover. But it did not weigh the practicalities, and its intervention ended by doing terrible injury to the Vietnamese and itself. Commitments made without reckoning the consequences are neither moral nor wise.

Oil, the windfall that could be blown away

The present government has a reputation for stinginess in public expenditure and caution in granting tax concessions. Indeed, one of the most familiar criticisms of its economic policies is that it has been too mean with the public sector's finances. The gradual reductions in the public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) are alleged to have withdrawn spending power from the economy and thereby exacerbated the recession.

The truth is more complicated. There has been a significant fall in the PSBR in the last four years, but most of it has been attributable to higher tax revenues on North Sea oil profits. As revenues from this source has almost no effect on demand in the mainstream, non-oil economy and cannot be indicted as a cause of the recession. This point is very important in understanding recent economic developments but has received surprisingly little comment.

Relevant figures are given in the table. In 1977/78 the PSBR was £5,600m and North Sea taxes were nil. In 1978/79, the final year of Mr Healey's chancellorship, the PSBR was £9,200m and North Sea taxes were still negligible at only £200m. In 1982/83, after four years of supposedly tight fiscal policies, the PSBR was again £9,200m, but North Sea taxes amounted to £7,800m. If this windfall is added to the actual PSBR to arrive at an underlying figure comparable to the last two years under Mr Healey, the PSBR tripled between 1977/78 and 1982/83.

Of course, analysis in money terms is misleading in a period of inflation. The table therefore gives figures for the PSBR as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) to allow a fairer comparison. This shows that in 1982/83, the PSBR/GDP ratio adjusted for North Sea taxes was virtually the same as in 1978/79, but significantly higher than in 1977/78. The statement that fiscal policy has been more deflationary under the Conservatives than under the last Labour government is very debatable.

Critics of official policy might protest that North Sea taxes should not be treated as a special item in assessing the Government's finances. But it is clear that tax payments by oil companies do not take demand out of the economy in the same way as tax payments by industry or private individuals.

The development of North Sea oil was carried out largely by foreign-owned multinationals and, thanks to the second oil price shock of 1980, generated profits much in excess of those needed to justify the investment. If these profits had not been taxed, most of them would have been sent to the multinationals' shareholders in other countries and so would have had no impact on spending power in Britain.

Fiscal policy has not been "tight" in the sense understood in the Keynesian textbooks. But has it been sensible? The Government claims that its medium-term strategy, in which a reduction in the PSBR was and remains a central element, has transformed Britain's financial position. Britain now has the lowest budget deficit in relation to national income in the industrialized world, greatly helping monetary control and the containment of inflation.

This claim is broadly correct, although the Government would be honest if it recognized that the progress so far achieved owes more to a fortunate gift of nature than to any particular success in cutting public expenditure. The North Sea revenues could have been used in other ways, to boost public spending or lower taxes, and not to limit the PSBR. If they had been spent rather than saved, the PSBR would still be about 6 per cent of national income and monetary management would remain difficult.

Another important aspect needs to be emphasized. By cutting the amount it borrows, the Government has made smaller demands on the pool of domestic savings. As a result, pension funds, insurance companies and, indeed, private individuals have been able to invest heavily abroad. By these mechanisms, North Sea money has indirectly financed the acquisition of foreign assets on a much greater scale than would otherwise have been possible.

North Sea oil is a finite resource. Although much depends on future discoveries and oil price movements, the phase of maximum profitability is now clearly coming to an end. As the benefits from the North Sea are of a once-for-all rather than continuing character, it would have been inappropriate for Britain to have stepped up its consumption by the full amount of the extra tax revenues. The Government's policy, which has led to low budget deficits, healthy balance of payments surpluses and the build-up of a nest-egg of foreign assets, has been responsible and logical.

The merits of using North Sea revenues to cut the PSBR and not for any other purposes are demonstrated with particular clarity by the prospect of falling oil prices, possibly for several years to come. If the oil money had been lavished on over-ambitious industrial investment schemes and miscellaneous welfare hand-outs, as in Mexico, Britain would now be financially very exposed. A fall in the BNOC reference price from its present $30 a barrel to $25 would take £2,500m off tax receipts in a year. A drop to $20 would cause an even more drastic loss of more than £5,000m.

British fiscal policy will be at the mercy of the international oil market for the foreseeable future. In these circumstances, the correct approach is to regard the North Sea as an unreliable source of revenue and to run an abnormally large contingency reserve to give protection against the risk of a big oil price fall. In fact, in the latest Budget, Sir *Geoffrey Howe provided* for a smaller contingency reserve in the coming fiscal year than in the last. There has, understandably and rightly, been critical comment about this retrograde step. The news that the 1982/83 PSBR was £9,200m, instead of the £7,500m *estimate* announced in the Budget, reemphasizes the dangers of too cavalier an attitude to public expenditure control.

The vulnerability of the Government's finances to oil price changes argues for continued caution in fiscal policy. There are advocates of a higher budget deficit on the grounds that, if unemployment was at a more normal level, the public sector would have a financial surplus. They have failed to recognize that a government enjoying a temporary tax-gathering bonanza because of a natural resource windfall should, as a matter of prudence, run a surplus.

It is a myth that fiscal policy has been restrictive in Britain in the last four years and it would be a mistake to embark on higher public sector borrowing now. The drop in the PSBR since 1978/89 owes more to the bounty of the North Sea than to an underlying shift in the pattern of public expenditure and tax revenue in the non-oil economy.

Tim Congdon

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North Sea oil taxes and fall in the PSBR

	Actual PSBR (£1,000m)	North Sea taxes (£1,000m)	PSBR adjusted for North Sea taxes (£1,000m)
1977/78	5.6	0.0	5.6
1978/79	9.2	0.2	9.4
1979/80	9.9	0.6	10.5
1980/81	13.2	3.8	17.0
1981/82	8.7	6.4	15.1
1982/83	9.2	7.8	17.0

	Actual PSBR as ratio of money GDP at market prices (%)	Adjusted PSBR as ratio of money GDP at market prices (%)
1977/78	3.8	3.8
1978/79	5.4	5.5
1979/80	4.9	5.2
1980/81	5.7	7.3
1981/82	3.4	5.9
1982/83*	3.3	6.2

*estimate
Source: *Financial Statement and Budget Report* and *Economic Trends*

Now May is here, can winter be far behind?



The beach to themselves ... all buttoned up for bank holiday in Bournemouth

A cold, wet April has given way to a cold, wet May. Instead of bumper-to-bumper traffic jams on roads to the coast over the holiday weekend, all but the hardiest stayed indoors out of the wind, rain and occasional snow. Do we have any reason to feel cheated by having so much miserable spring weather?

Our expectations are based partly on art and poetry depicting April as a month of rapidly returning warmth. The medieval Books of Hours show April as a scene of activity in the garden in a leaf-decked setting against azure sky.

Over the centuries poets have presented the same image of a month full of warm west wind, bursting buds, blossom and life-giving showers. Few of them are prepared to admit the intrusion of the sleet and cold, drenching rain of recent weeks, though Cowper got it nearer the mark in his definition: *"Our severest winter, commonly called spring"*.

Examination of available meteorological records does in fact show that this April, although exceptionally wet, was in keeping with many earlier springs. Only two years ago we had heavy snow over much of the country in the fourth week of the month. More generally the cool springs of the past 10 to 15 years mark a return to the conditions of the previous two centuries, the more frequent early warmth of the 1940s and 1950s being the exception.

A more realistic view of spring is reflected in folklore, which contains many references to the cold of April. The term blackthorn winter notes the fact that it is often very cold in the second week of April, when the blackthorn normally flowers.

Times readers will not be surprised to learn that the return of the cuckoo in mid-April is linked with both the weather and the coming harvest:

If the cuckoo sings when the hedge is brown
Sell thy horse and buy the corn.

This saying forecasts that a cold spring with late vegetation produces a poor hay crop but is followed by a better summer and harvest.

But the claim of folklore that a pattern exists between the seasons is not supported by the meteorological statistics. Cold springs have not in the past been followed by any particular type of summer. But, unfortunately, very wet Aprils do seem to have been followed by wet summers.

As for the harvest, the behaviour of crops is even more complex. Cereals are in general remarkably resilient and fare well in moderately cool, damp summers. So any current fears about the harvest are premature.

A late start causes lasting harm to those crops that need plenty of warmth. Both in England and on the Continent a bad spring retards the progress of vines and leads to a poor vintage. Cold and wet causes the vines to flower late, contract diseases and lose many embryo grapes. Those that survive often protect themselves with thick skins and form tiny fruit. Irregular flowering also produces tardy grapes which the French call "conscripts", as they enter the fray too late to do much good.

Even more damaging to fruit and vegetables are late killing frosts. In extreme cases these can do great damage to orchards well into May. So far this year we have avoided such extremes, though late frosts have been common in recent years. But there is still plenty of time. Frost in the third week of May 1935 destroyed four-fifths of the country's fruit crop, while Gilbert White recorded widespread frost damage in London and Hampshire in the second week of June 1787.

So we do not have to look for an outside cause for our poor spring; we have seen it all too often before. Those not satisfied with this explanation need look no further than the pall of dust in the upper atmosphere that now encircles the globe as a consequence of the massive eruption of the volcano El Chinchon in Mexico a year ago.

There is considerable debate about the effects of volcanoes on the weather. But it is generally accepted that in extreme cases they will lead to cooling of the global climate for a year or two after eruption. In particular, cold summers in Britain often seem to occur from six to 18 months after such eruptions. So maybe this April is part of such a process and an augury of the summer to come.

Whatever the reasons for the current weather, it is probably best to accept that it is part and parcel of our climate and not to read too much into current fluctuations. Meanwhile, "Cast ne'er a clout 'til May be out".

W. J. Burroughs

Roger Scruton

Gulliver and the gullible

On learning that researches into the Family by the Centre for Policy Studies had been partly responsible for the Prime Minister's recent creation of a Minister for Children's Play, I recalled a passage in my connoisseur's edition of *Gulliver's Travels*: "I came at last to the Academy, which is but an ill-sorted, sprawling Structure, with neither Forecourt nor Garden. The Warden received me with great Kindness, and showed me into the first Laboratory, where sat a Man of meagre Aspect, staring fitfully into a Glass of Malmsey Wine. His Clothes, Shirt and Skin were all of the same grey Complexion, and, although the Warden did assure me of his Merit, the Gentleman was absorbed in a Study of the mental Life of Flowers, he had about him such an Air of melancholy Dejection, as wholly to discourage my Hope that he would be able to enlighten me.

After a long Silence, during which the learned Doctor remained motionless, I made bold to reveal the Purpose of my Visit, and to beseech him to inform me whether he had yet discovered the Principle whereby men form themselves into lasting Families, and so guarantee the Future of their Kind. He told me he had been thirty Years employed in Thoughts about the Question, and had concluded that the Principle was no different from that to be observed in Flowers, which grow naturally together in Societies, and reproduce themselves by sending abroad Pollen upon the Legs of Bees.

He did assure me that Families result from a natural Affinity caused by the Proximity of Men and Women, and that there should be not the slightest Difficulty in rearing Children skilled in all the Virtues of Society, were the invisible Animules which distribute human Pollen to be trained to fly only where the Person intended to receive them. He explained to me an ingenious Device, which I was not skilful enough to comprehend, whereby these Animules might be induced into small glass Chambers, and so conveyed by learned Doctors unto the Recipient, who would infallibly conceive. By such Improvements, he said, it would be possible completely to determine the Number, Character and Nurture of the unborn Generation, so removing the element of chance which had hitherto impeded human Progress, and he lamented only that Her Majesty had so far received his Ideas with Scepticism, arguing that since she herself had conceived without the aid of his Appliances, she did not see why her Subjects should require them.

I went next into another Laboratory, but hastened back, being overcome with a most horrible Stink. My Conductor pressed me forward, conjuring me in a Whisper to give no Offence, which would be highly resented. The Researcher of this Chamber was the most ingenious Scholar, who for many Years had been employed about a singular Operation, whereby he sought to extract the Wisdom from ancient Treatises of Education, by scalding them in Vinegar and Gall. He assured me that one small drop of this Tincture would instil into the most obdurate Youth that compliant Disposition which would fit him for the Uses of Society. I saw him try the Experiment on a rough Boy, dragged from a neighbouring Closet, who, upon tasting the Concoction that was forced between his Lips, fell down in a Swound, from which he seemed likely never to recover.

I visited many other Apartments but shall not trouble my reader with all the Curiosities I observed, save only two, which seemed to contain particular Instruction. I was highly delighted with a Projector of large and jovial Aspect, who described himself as a Political Philosopher. He insisted that I share his Wine, and showed himself most ready to answer my Inquiry, arguing that since Things are known only by their Names, my Puzzlement could be overcome simply by altering the Usage of the Word that had prompted it. He therefore proposed to redefine the term 'Family', which he would take to be 'one Parent Family', as being 'a Society able to prove so agreeable to those subject to its Regimen, as to endure through every change in the political Body'. This Doctor therefore proposed, that the Benefits received from the Treasury should henceforth be known as 'Family Allowances', and all taxes as 'Family Dues', by which simple Improvement, he did assure me, the Institution of the Family should prove as lasting as the natural Avarice of Mankind.

In another Chamber I encountered a Projector who, by the Dignity of his Robes, I assumed to be a Man of great consequence. He received me very graciously, and told me that he had been engaged for many Years in the most exacting mental Labours, about the very Question that I proposed, and that, in his considered Judgement, Children could be brought readily to accept the Burdens and Duties of Society, provided only that suitable Facilities were provided for the Development of their native Ingenuity. He particularly mentioned the furtive Kiss, an Action whereby the Young learn simultaneously to conceal and to disclose their amorous Intentions. It was a singular Misfortune, he said, that there were so few Localities in which the furtive Kiss could now be practised. But he assured me with pleasure that Her Majesty had greeted his Ideas most warmly and had assured him that Furtive Kissing contributes alike to Initiative and to Responsibility, the two most precious Virtues upon which the Future will be founded. And the learned Doctor told me that a Proclamation had that very Day gone forth from the Palace, in which he was named as Minister of the Furtive Kiss."

The author is Editor of the Salisbury Review.

Geoffrey Smith

A Labour tendency to duck the issue

For the second month in succession the Labour Party's national executive committee declined last week to take any further action against the Militant Tendency. Indeed, for the second month in succession it decided not even to discuss the question. As the next full meeting of the NEC is not until May 25, this almost certainly means that if there is a June election no effective action can be taken to prevent active supporters of Militant from standing as official Labour candidates.

This contrasts strangely with the impression given by Labour leaders last autumn, when the party decided to expel the five members of the Militant editorial board. They had voted in effect to outlaw Militant. When Mr Foot himself was questioned just after the conference on the television programme *Weekend World* on October 3, he denied that he had changed his mind about getting rid of the Militant candidates, though he was careful not to commit himself as to how and when anything might be done about them. Subsequently he has given the impression to colleagues that he is in no hurry to act before the election.

At its February meeting the NEC voted to expel the five members of the Militant editorial board. Then at its next meeting on March 23, before it three motions on Militant, one, in the name of Miss Jo Richardson, proposed that no other member of the party should be expelled on the ground that he or she was a reader or supporter of the *Militant* newspaper.

Another, put forward by Mr Denis Howell, suggested that all regions, constituencies, branches and affiliated organizations should be informed that the Militant organization should not be provided with any facilities on Labour Party occasions. The third, from Mr John Golding, proposed that a subcommittee of the NEC should be formed to consider further action.

None of these motions dealt specifically with the question of Militant candidates. But Mr Golding's was designed to lead to action against them. The meeting was held, however, the day before the Darlington by-election, and Mr Foot asked the committee not to risk spoiling Labour's excellent chances of victory there by discussing any of the three motions on that occasion.

Last week the same three motions came up again, but this time Mr Sam McCluskie, the party chairman, said that it would be inappropriate to discuss any of them because of the threat of legal action from Militant, and the NEC proceeded swiftly to the next business. It would be remarkable if Mr McCluskie took such action without Mr Foot's prior approval.

It is not difficult to understand Mr Foot's motives. He believes passionately in the unity of the Labour movement, and he must fear that any further action against Militant now would be bound to be disruptive at a time when the party has been giving the impression of coming closer together.

But why have the right acquiesced without apparently a murmur of protest? The principal reason is that they were not sure that they would have won had they pressed the question. They believed that Mr Foot might well have opposed them and that Mr Kinnock and Mr John Evans would have followed his lead. Mr Alex Kitson, a traditional left-winger, has up to now sided against Militant in critical NEC voting. On this occasion it was feared he would probably not have done so.

For the right to have forced a decision which they lost would have been particularly damaging: not only would it have given renewed confidence to Militant but would also have sent the wrong signals to country and party. The right were not prepared to take the risk especially as they believe that hardly any Militant candidate is in with a serious chance of being elected. In Liverpool Militants have been quietly standing down. Only Mr Pat Wall in Bradford is considered to have any hope of success.

But there are two disadvantages for Labour in allowing such calculations of prudence to be decisive. The party will almost certainly now be represented by some candidates whom most of the leaders believe ought not to be elected. To some extent that is always the case in every party. Mr Foot may well no doubt have a quiet word with those carrying the Conservative banner in some constituencies. But that is not the same as having some candidates whose election would be regarded by their leaders as positively damaging to parliamentary democracy.

Some right-wingers on the NEC believe that Labour might still avoid this danger – or at least give the impression of avoiding it – by having what is sometimes termed the party's version of the Mau-Mau oath: that is asking each candidate simply to declare that he is not an active supporter of Militant. But so transparent a device would carry no credibility.

The second disadvantage is that an opportunity has been lost to send a message to the party and the country that Labour is no longer prepared to tolerate such extremism. Getting rid of Militant would not by itself purge the party. But the act would be symbolic. Not doing it may also be regarded as symbolic.

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JUNE APPROACHES

Tomorrow is the fourth anniversary of the start of Mrs Thatcher's first term as prime minister. It is the day on which she would first allow her mind to play upon the means of transition to her second term, according to her now implausible account of her own processes. On Thursday are local elections in England and Wales, less London. For the following two days the voting will be pored over for what it tells or does not tell about general election chances. On Sunday is a council of war at Chequers. By this day next week Mrs Thatcher is expected to have announced her choice or rejection of the June option. She may tease it out further, but she would be unwise to do so.

Her difficulty about June has been two-fold. First to get the calculation of probabilities right. The local elections, though difficult to interpret and far from conclusive, are an important piece of evidence, worth waiting for. Her other difficulty has been the want of a respectable pretext for going to the country so far in advance of necessity.

Her earlier asides on the subject and her whole approach to government have pointed the other way. To jump at a favourable opportunity a year before time would be out of character and call for some explanation – at least for the benefit of those to whom it is not self-evident that whatever moment is most favourable for the party of the Prime Minister is the right and proper moment to dissolve parliament.

No pretext has presented itself. The Government is under no exceptional pressure from external events or internal weakness. Its mandate is still valid. The pound, whose vulnerability to political speculation was at one time being advanced as a reason for an early election, is just now conspicuously affected by movement in the world oil price and conspicuously unaffected by election jitters. The approaching climax of the disarmament talks in Geneva remains an important consideration in the timing of a general election. But, the effect of electoral uncertainty in Britain, or of the removal of it, on the progress of those negotiations is too speculative to be the decisive factor in determining the date of the election.

June means throwing away the time spent on the Telecommunications Bill, a large act of privatization which is a line of policy strenuously promoted by this Government, and the Police Bill which, for all the criticisms made of it, is a major legislative contribution to the "fight against crime", one of the Government's highest priorities. What urgency commands dissolution before these measures reach the statute book?

Furthermore, to go to the country at the very first signs of recovery from the depth of recession and by the light of inflation and unemployment indices which it is admitted will look slightly worse in a few months' time is to throw into relief the Opposition's charge of "cut and run". It lends credibility to the assertion that the buzz of economic recovery may be destined to peter out in extended stagnation and massive unemployment – for if it were not so, why the rush to seek the approval of the electorate?

Mrs Thatcher has got round the problem of the missing pretext by the simple means of removing the necessity for one. By allowing speculation about a June election to run rife, by doing nothing to check the exuberance of her party zealots, by joining in the guessing game herself, she has within the space of three months transformed the plainly premature into the almost overdue. The parties are mobilized, though their strategists, mindful of the danger of peaking too soon, do not close with each other, preferring to fight proxy wars over such territory as the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. Expectation is now so swollen that the "natural" thing to do, the course that requires no special explanation or more than perfunctory justification, is to go in June.

Indeed, the expectancy, in so far as it brings in its train bureaucratic and commercial hesitations while the judgment of the electorate is awaited, introduces an objective reason for getting on with it that was not there before.

This is very astute of the Prime Minister – provided that she intended June all along, or *provided that the answer spells* June when the reckoning of election chances is made next week end. If, on the other hand, her settled preference has been to run the full course of the parliament, or if the reckoning of *chances points to a later date*, she will find she has boxed herself in.

Her purpose, she says, has been to close no option. In fact in creating for herself an easy June option she has made the others *markedly less attractive*. If she now passes over June she will appear either to be ducking an opportunity of her own making because in the end she is frightened by the omens; or, if she pleads long-term considerations ("elected for five years", "unfinished tasks" and so on), she will be rightly accused of wantonly encouraging speculation about an intention she did not entertain, when it was within her power to choke it off at any time. The damage thus created might be reduced if she were to announce before the local elections that she will not advise the Queen to dissolve parliament this summer. But even so it would look like running away, so firm has she allowed the expectation to become.

On the assumption once again that it is to be June because that is what she wants, Mrs Thatcher will have managed a notable piece of political manipulation. Her reputation will fare less well with those who admire her for very different qualities – for her constancy in the possession of long views and high aims with no more of calculation in her make-up than is necessary for her to be a politician at all. Another victim of her manipulation will be the system of five-year parliaments which will once more, and this time quite needlessly, have been compressed to four. Neither of those bruises suffered in the stampede for June, it may be added, is of an order appreciably to influence the outcome of a general election.

WHEN TRUST IS ABSENT

The version of the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill that reaches its report stage in the House of Commons today is a considerable improvement on the original. It is still not a good measure, and its balance is still unfairly tilted in favour of the police at the expense of the individual who finds himself involved with them. The government has, however, made, or promised to make, changes that remove some of its more objectionable elements.

The aim of the Bill is laudable: to lay down, for the first time, a comprehensive code of police powers which would apply nationally. It has nevertheless attracted a spectacularly wide range of opposition, though the criticism has not always been founded on a correct understanding of the effect of the provisions attacked. Much of the criticism, however, has been well-founded, and the Home Office was right to respond to it.

The unexpectedly strong alliance of doctors, bishops, lawyers and journalists objecting to the proposed power to allow the police to search confidential files resulted in the withdrawal of that provision. More importantly in practice, though making less impact on the public, the "serious arrestable offence", the commission of which triggers the exercise of a *variety of police* powers, has been redefined. Instead of its presence being a matter for the subjective discretion of the police officer, it has now been given an objective component, a test of reasonableness, and a list of criteria to be taken into account. Other amendments of greater or less practical effect have improved the Bill, without, however, touching on its main flaw.

The Bill's omissions are as significant as the shortcomings of its content. It does not provide for the tape recording of police interrogation of suspects, and it does not introduce reforms in the prosecution system. These were part of the package proposed by the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure (though in fact its recommendations on tape recording were unnecessarily timid). The commission's chairman has explained that all was not necessarily intended for one and the same Bill. But the parts cohere and should form a single programme of reform.

Tape recording would ensure that whatever was said in the interview room was accurately reported to the trial court. Spurious claims by criminals that they had been "verballed" would be unsustainable; court time spent in deciding the voluntariness of confessions would be saved; more defendants would be likely to plead guilty; and justice would be done rather more often than it is at present. The police have been, on the whole, against taping, fearing that it might inhibit their methods of questioning, and until recently it had seemed that the Government too was lukewarm. The two-year trial scheme in six police areas was largely interpreted as an unnecessary delaying device. The Home Office minister responsible for the Bill, Mr Patrick Mayhew, has now made a welcome firm commitment to national tape recording as soon as practicable.

The Government has also accepted in principle that the prosecution system needs to be changed to take the decision to prosecute out of the hands of the police and give it to some form of independent authority staffed by lawyers. The method of achieving that objective is presently under consideration by a *departmental* working party. This means that the separate components of the desired package of powers and safeguards will not be assembled for at least another three years (assuming the continuation of a Conservative *administration*). That is far from satisfactory, but it is not enough reason to jettison the Bill altogether until its companion pieces of legislation are ready. There are still, however, a number of changes that need to be made to the Bill before it can be judged acceptable.

Perhaps the most worrying provision allows an interviewee to be kept for 36 hours in police custody without charge, possibly without access to a lawyer, before the detention becomes subject to independent outside scrutiny. The police would then have to apply to a bench of magistrates in open court to keep him longer, up to 96 hours in all. These periods are too long. There is no sufficient reason for the police to detain anyone longer than 24 hours without being compelled to justify the continued detention to the magistrates. They, in turn, should have power to extend the time only to 48 hours, or perhaps 72 hours in highly exceptional circumstances.

Most of the objections to the Bill are based as much on public estimations of the way the police will use their powers as on the wording of the clauses in question. The new powers to stop and search people, for instance, are accompanied by the requirement that the police must have reasonable suspicion that they will find something unlawful, and there is the obligation to keep meticulous records of each search, to be made available to the individual. The black community finds it difficult to accept that the law will not be used oppressively and discriminatorily against their members, as the old "sus" law sometimes was.

It is not easy, either, to be confident that the new independent assessor appointed to act as a supervisor over serious complaints against the police will restore flagging public confidence in the system; or that judges will frequently enough exclude improperly obtained evidence; or that the senior police officers or magistrates entrusted with various powers and discretions will use them sufficiently to restrain excessive police activities.

To a large extent, the Bill's reception demonstrates the unhappy fact that there is in our society a degree of mistrust of the police which is not confined to alleged victims of police misbehaviour or the campaigning organizations that take up their cause. The police as a whole continue to deserve, and usually get, the support of the community in their increasingly difficult and sensitive task. There have, however, been too many examples of the police falling below standards of acceptable conduct to be shrugged off, as was once possible, by reference to the odd rotten apple.

Incidents like the shooting of Stephen Waldorf, the Railton Road searches, and the apparent inability of some policemen to get the right address when forcing their way into people's homes hardly help the image. Some of the adverse publicity about the police is unfair or motivated by malice, but there is enough justified criticism to cause disquiet. That is why there is a reluctance to give the police the powers which the Bill provides, without being certain that there are brakes enough on their exercise.

To insist on safeguards is not to be anti-police or soft on crime or criminals. It is rather to ensure that the police continue to have the backing of the society they deserve, and to maintain the necessary balance between authority and the citizen without which no state can call itself free and democratic.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Labour's policy on schools

From the Headmaster of Clifton College

Sir, We should, I suppose, be grateful to Mr Kinnock (April 27) for stating so plainly the intentions of his party towards independent schools, but we cannot allow him to shelter behind his picturesque imagery of bricks, walls and cement.

Mr Kinnock blandly offers us "voluntary maintained" status – an invention of the 1944 Act designed to help local authorities when they were short of secondary-school places. Now that there are so many empty places in the maintained sector that LEAs are faced with the harsh necessity of closing *existing* schools, how will Mr Kinnock compel local councils to take over private schools which they do not need or want?

In Bristol alone there are ten independent secondary schools of national repute, quite apart from preparatory schools. Does Mr Kinnock think that the rate-payers of Bristol would want to meet the running costs of expensive Victorian buildings at present maintained by fee-income and private benefaction? And does he really believe that local authorities would want to make use of the boarding facilities of our schools, or would be able to turn them into cost-effective community centres?

If he does, then Mr Kinnock has lost touch with the realities of local politics. If he does not, then he ought to admit that his talk of voluntary maintained status is a smoke-screen and that he is bent on destruction.

Yours faithfully,
STUART ANDREWS, Headmaster,
Clifton College,
Bristol,
Avon.
April 27.

Trade with Japan

From the Director General of the Committee on Invisible Exports

Sir, Mr Bourlet (April 25) seems keen to stress Japan's large invisible deficit with Britain and, accordingly, to back up Japan's argument that she has a large overall defict with the UK (he puts it at nearly $2b in 1981) even allowing for her surplus on visible goods. Mr Cudlipp (also April 25) on the other hand, is clearly aware of the discrepancies between the Japanese and British estimates.

The fact is that Japan's estimate of her invisible deficit with us is five times that estimated and published *in British Business. The difference is* simply explained and, from earlier correspondence, Mr Bourlet plainly knows the reason.

While the Bank of Japan records the bilateral invisible transactions gross, Britain, and particularly the City of London, is acting as an entrepot centre, sometimes undertaking, two separate gross transactions on behalf of Japanese clients and taking a small commission or "turn" for its "middle-man" role.

This applies to Euro-currency transactions, banking, shipping freights and commodities, as well as portfolio investment. If major central banks choose to calculate their bilateral figures on a gross basis, ignoring the true nature of the underlying transactions, these misunderstandings will continue.

Yours faithfully,
W. M. CLARKE, Director-General,
Committee on Invisible Exports,
7th Floor,
The Stock Exchange, EC2.
April 27.

Thieves abroad

From Mrs Nora Bradbury

Sir, I, too, was attacked and robbed in a crowded street in Palermo last week. The attack was two-pronged and well organised. Two youths on a scooter grabbed my bag as I was crossing a side street; the strap broke as I *struggled* and retained my hold.

This was the moment for my second assailant, a much older man (30-ish perhaps) to swoop in and take the now unattached bag while I was recovering from the shock of the first attempt.

The police and a *vigilante civile* were called to the spot within minutes but they seemed confused and made no attempt to question witnesses or give chase. In fact they seemed quite untrained to deal with the problem.

It is interesting to note that no mention of an older assailant was made in the translation of my statement given to me by the police. I think Fagin is alive and well and living in Palermo.

Yours faithfully,
NORA BRADBURY,
24 Maryland Way,
Sunbury on Thames,
Middlesex.
April 22.

Keeping prime ministers in prospect

From Mr Vernon Bogdanor

Sir, Far from being "a constitutional nonsense", as you suggest (leading article, April 26) the nomination by the parties comprising the Alliance of a "Prime Minister-designate" is quite essential in the interests both of the electorate and the Palace.

Were the Alliance to find itself after a general election in a position in which it was asked to form a government, it is vital that the Queen be left in no doubt as to whom she ought to ask to lead it. She would not wish to become involved in squabbles between rival claimants or in party disputes.

The dangers of not *having* a straightforward method of discovering a "Prime Minister-designate" were well illustrated by the events following Mr Macmillan's resignation in 1963 when the controversies which arose might, in less happy circumstances, easily have *encompassed the role of the Queen*. Since then, of course, the Conservative Party has wisely adopted the method of electing its leader so that no such misunderstandings can arise.

Surely the electorate also is entitled to know who would be asked to lead an Alliance Government. In modern times, the Prime Minister is at least *primus inter pares;* and indeed the personality and attitudes of the Prime Minister will inevitably colour the whole approach of the Government. It would not be right to hide from the electorate a fact which is bound to be of very considerable importance when they come to cast their vote.

Incidentally, your statement that "The post of Prime Minister depends on an ability to command a majority in the House of Commons. . ." is not strictly correct in a *situation in which no one party can* command a majority. Neither Ramsay MacDonald, in January, 1924, or 1929, nor Harold Wilson, in March, 1974, were able to command a majority in the Commons. It appears that they were not asked whether they could command a majority, but whether they could form a government – a very different matter.

Perhaps these precedents will carry little weight in the future. But in a situation in which, whatever the result of the forthcoming general election, three political groupings are likely to be competing for power for the foreseeable future, surely it is time to consider the impact of a three (or four) party system upon our Constitution. Otherwise we may be faced with any number of *(genuine) consititutional nonsenses.*

Yours faithfully,
VERNON BOGDANOR,
Senior Tutor,
Brasenose College,
Oxford.
April 26.

Seats at the summit

From Mr Robert Hargreaves

Sir, Another issue arises if the Prime Minister attends the Williamsburg summit meeting in the middle of a general election campaign (Ronald Butt, April 28). Would she not then put herself under a constitutional obligation to invite the two other potential prime ministers, Mr Foot and Mr Jenkins, to participate?

There is, of course, an important precedent: on the day Parliament was dissolved for the general election of 1945, Churchill invited Attlee to attend the Potsdam conference, which was to open, in similar circumstances, before the election result was known.

Attlee accepted and subsequently took over the negotiations with Truman and Stalin when the election results were declared.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT HARGREAVES,
17 Kitson Road,
Barnes, SW13.
April 29.

Union Star inquiry

From the General Secretary of the National Union of Seamen

Sir, You report (April 27) that Mr Michael Thomas, QC, counsel for the owners of the ill-fated Union Star, spoke of "mischievous tongues of busybodies" at the Penlee inquiry when referring to remarks made by this union and its sponsored MP, Mr John Prescott.

How strange that Mr Thomas should have made this statement on the penultimate day of the inquiry, when no time was left for the union to answer his slur.

Of course, the union had been aware for some time that Union Transport were understandably unhappy with our comments on the manning of the Union Star. So while in Penzance earlier this month to visit local coastal radio installations Mr Prescott publicly challenged Union Transport to call either of us for cross-examination at the inquiry.

Regrettably, this offer was not taken up. But I stand by my comments, made at the time of the tragedy and subsequently, that had the Union Star been a UK-registered vessel, her crew would have consisted of at least seven seafarers instead of the minimum of five required under Irish maritime regulations.

Whether the vessel's manning was a contributory factor to the disaster is for the inquiry to decide. However, it is hardly "mischievous" of us, or are we acting like "busybodies", in establishing this fact.

This disparity between UK and Irish manning regulations also raises another issue of legitimate concern to the union: that British-based shipping companies might choose to register vessels in Ireland in order to avoid the UK's higher statutory minimum manning levels, which are determined by our Department of Trade in the interests of safety.

We have repeatedly warned the department that the presence in British waters of ships manned below UK standards poses a serious threat to the lives of other seafarers and those in the air-sea rescue services. The events of December 19, 1981, may have served, albeit tragically, to underline this point.

Yours faithfully,
JIM SLATER, General Secretary,
National Union of Seamen,
Maritime House,
Old Town,
Clapham, SW4.
April 28.

Greenfield sites

From Mr J. C. Baines

Sir, Surely the time has come to stop all further building on greenfield sites. How can it make sense, with hundreds of millions of square feet of offices, factories and warehouses standing empty, to carry on building even more?

Here, in the West Midlands, where we have around 40 million square feet of ready-built spare capacity, the developers themselves are taking the roofs off recently completed factory units, to avoid paying rates, whilst at the same time they are eagerly accepting the Government's incentives to build more units elsewhere.

Buildings do *not* create jobs – they soak up precious industrial finance and all too often they destroy useful green and leafy landscape at the same time. Even when a building is let or sold, it is apparently now designed to have a functional life expectancy of no more than 20 years.

If we must perpetuate the myth that new buildings are needed (in order to create jobs?) then will the Government at least carry out its market-place manipulations in such a way that precious and irreplaceable green spaces are left untouched and the ugly sites of recent industrial dereliction are redeveloped instead?

Yours faithfully
CHRIS BAINES,
9 Station Road,
Hagley,
Stourbridge,
West Midlands.

Funding the BBC

From Mr Paul Saunders

Sir, I doubt that Mr David Elstein's alternative proposal for funding the BBC (April 29) is quite the solution he supposes.

His "simple mechanical device . . . interposed between the aerial lead and socket of a domestic receiver" to unscramble BBC programmes could presumably be copied. As with videotapes, pirated copies would soon be on sale under the counter at much lower cost than would be possible from the legitimate source.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL SAUNDERS,
103 Ben Jonson House,
Barbican, EC2.

Eating guinea pigs

From Miss Anna Furze

Sir, It is not only the French who *hold guinea pigs in high esteem* as a culinary delicacy (letter, April 28). The villagers who live on Lake Titicaca breed them for eating.

Whilst in Peru last summer I sampled one and found that the dark-coloured flesh was delicious; apparently one can tell, from the number of toes on the paw, whether one's portion is from the front of the animal or the back.

Yours faithfully,
ANNA FURZE,
The Old Rectory,
Bradford Abbas,
Sherborne,
Dorset.

CND and communism

From Dr Tony Weaver

Sir, Your judgment (leading article, April 21) that CND is the dupe of the Soviet-backed World Peace Council fails to notice a most important extra-parliamentary development in the past 25 years, namely its commitment to non-violent direct action, in addition to electioneering.

This was practised in the late fifties by such men as Michael Scott and Bertrand Russell, who were certainly not communists, and has been endorsed officially by the CND conference. It has come about largely as a result of the initiative of the rank and file, several of whom have been elected on to the national council.

The demonstrators at Greenham Common made an enormous impact and gained publicity because their actions have been non-violent. *This includes a willingness to suffer* on the long demonstrations, even in prison if necessary, and advance consultation on plans with the police. Similar actions were taken at Burghfield and in Glasgow at Easter and are expected to be followed elsewhere indefinitely.

As reported in *The Times* (feature, March 9) CND has been developing a network of training courses in non-violence and is about to augment them. Such methods, which entail a large measure of group autonomy and self-sufficiency, irrespective of police *control*, are anathema to Marxist authoritarians.

Lenin, whom you quote as favouring "tricks and slyness", rather than openness, held that violent revolution is necessary (cf, *State and Revolution*) and wrote a pamphlet castigating the "sin of Tolstoyism" whose non-resistance, he held, hindered what came to be called the bolshevik revolution.

Though one does not have to be a pacifist to act non-violently, Quakers and ecologists, here and in Germany, who form perhaps the staunchest *elements of CND*, have seen through the error of Lenin's outlook and seek also to build an alternative defence system which does not rely on weapons of genocide and which is not perceived to be threatening or offensive.

The more the power of non-violence is used by CND the less sympathy will the World Peace Council have for it. If you care for your liberties, you, Sir, might help to promote greater understanding in the West of a philosophy which is incompatible with the coercive tenets of totalitarianism. For the phenomenon of violence transcends questions of ideology, whether of the Soviet brand or emanating from the American President. Ferdinand Lassalle, in a translation quoted by Koestler, wrote:

Point not the goal, until you plot the course,
For ends and means to man are tangled so
That different means quite different aims enforce;
Conceive the means as ends in embryo.

Yours faithfully,
TONY WEAVER,
1 St Barnabas Villas, SW8.
April 23.

Breath-test fear discounted

From Mr V. J. Emerson and Mr M. D. J. Isaacs

Sir, The largest and most comprehensive study on the influence of alcohol on traffic accidents was carried out at Grand Rapids in America and reported in 1964. In *this study the alcohol in the* motorists' bodies was determined by analysis of breath samples, the results being converted mathematically into equivalent blood alcohol concentrations (BACs).

The results showed that with BACs in excess of 80mg/100ml there was a substantial increase in the likelihood of being involved in a traffic accident – a fact supported by Department of Transport statistics. It follows, therefore, that the alcohol levels in motorists' blood or breath samples are both reliable indicators of driving impairment.

Mr Borer, in his letter of April 28, states that the breath-testing instruments are, in principle, scientifically unsound because breath samples are taken through the mouth, which is the route taken by the alcohol consumed. He goes on to say that his experience has shown that 20 minutes is not a sufficiently long period for alcohol to disappear from the mouth after drinking.

We do not know how many tests Mr Borer conducted or under what conditions they were performed; however, his findings are completely *at variance with those reported in* the scientific literature and also our own. Alcohol remaining in the mouth after drinking will completely disappear in 10 to 15 minutes and hence the 20-minute waiting period which the police have been trained to enforce is more than adequate.

The two instruments which come into use on May 6 were evaluated in a field trial in which hundreds of motorists participated. Not one of them would have been prosecuted on their breath sample result who would not have been on the blood analysis.

Yours sincerely,
V. J. EMERSON,
M. D. J. ISAACS,
Forensie Science Service
Headquarters,
Home Office,
Horseferry House,
Dean Ryle Street, SW1.
April 29.

Railway architecture

From Mr W. J. Cotterell.

Sir, My pleasure at reading (feature, *April 25) of the salvation of* Denmark Hill station was diminished considerably by the recent news of British Rail's intention to allow destructive developments at several of "London's historic railway stations" (Sir John Betjeman's title). These include the demolition of part of the great train shed at Liverpool Street, called by Sir John "steam's cathedral", and an office development on the forecourt of Charing Cross.

Perhaps I should count myself fortunate that a recent visit to London allowed me to admire the excellence of the newly restored facade, before it is hidden forever behind yet another office block.

With Broad Street, Victoria, Fenchurch Street, King's Cross and Marylebone all also under threat the future of what are, after all, amongst Britains finest Victorian edifices, is bleak indeed. And every one, save Marylebone, is a listed building! Need I say more?

Yours faithfully,
W. J. COTTERELL,
8 Hillgrove Crescent,
Kidderminster, Worcester.
April 25.

Nor island bars a cage

From Commander David Bird, RN (retd)

Sir, Some time ago (February 23) *you published a letter of mine* concerning a recent case of murder in the island of St Helena. I ended my letter by saying that it would be interesting to see what happened this time. In the only previous case the man had to be paroled after a short time as the expense of keeping him *in prison on the island was too great.*

The trial, you report (April 18), has now taken place; the man has been found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment. This has to be served in the UK as there is still no suitable prison in the island.

A friend of mine wrote to me *from the Isle of Man* after reading my previous letter to say that they have a similar problem. At the moment they have two men serving life sentences in England and this is costing the island £20,000 a year each.

As he says, they really cannot afford any more murders in the Isle of Man and I imagine that the people of the island of St Helena must be praying that it will be at least another 78 years before they have another, otherwise the island will be bankrupt.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID BIRD,
The White House,
Nyewood,
Nr Petersfield,
Hampshire.

Flight of fancy

From Mrs Virginia Osborne

Sir, The BBC's Unnatural History Unit was also at work in the recent excellent production, "Guests of the Nation", set in Ireland just after the First World War, which ended with the eerie, atmospheric hooting of an owl in the darkness. There are no tawny owls in the island of Ireland.

Yours faithfully,
VIRGINIA OSBORNE,
15 St Mary's Gardens,
Khyber Road,
Chatham,
Kent.
April 23.

COURT AND SOCIAL

SOCIAL NEWS

Princess Margaret will visit the Suffolk Agricultural Association's show at the Suffolk Showground, Ipswich, on June 1.

Princess Margaret, President of the Girl Guides Association, will attend the annual meeting to be held on the morning of June 6 at Commonwealth Headquarters and in the afternoon at Merchant Taylors' Hall.

Princess Margaret will visit the Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School at Elstree and open the new preparatory department on June 9.

Princess Margaret will open the Oliver Messel exhibition in the Theatre Museum at the Victoria and Albert Museum on June 20.

Princess Margaret, as Chancellor of Keele University, will preside at a congregation for the conferment of degrees at King's Hall, Stoke-on-Trent on June 28.

The Duchess of Kent, as Patron of The Royal British Legion Village, will open the Churchill Rehabilitation and Assessment Centre at the village in Maidstone, Kent, on May 24.

The Duchess of Kent will attend a ball in aid of the City of London Dyslexia Charity at the Dorchester hotel, London, on June 1.

A memorial service for Viscount Boyd of Merton, CH, will be held at noon today in Westminster Abbey.



Visitors to St Paul's Cathedral, London, yesterday were given the rare opportunity to see Wren's belfry containing the heaviest change-ringing peal in the world to be hung in a wooden frame. The heaviest of the 12 bells, which were cast by Taylors of Loughborough, weighs three tons. The ringing chamber and belfry were open as part of National Open Bell Towers Week. (Photograph: Brian Harris).



Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. G. Bagnall and Miss P. M. Bradley

The engagement is announced between Paul, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. Bagnall, of Thurgoods, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, and Pippa, younger daughter of Mr Richard Bradley, of Boston, Massachusetts, and Mrs Meryll Bradley, of 7b Pavilion Road, SW1.

Mr J. G. Coltart and Miss P. J. Rowland

The engagement is announced between John, eldest son of Squadron Leader G. Coltart, RAF (retd), and Mrs G. Coltart, of Barnham, Suffolk, and Petrina (Ziz), daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs P. J. Rowland of HQ Berlin (British Sector).

Mr S. R. Crookenden and Miss S. A. G. M. Pragnell

The engagement is announced between Simon, only son of Major and Mrs Spencer Crookenden, of Staveley, Cumbria, and Sarah, only daughter of Mr and Mrs George Pragnell, of Stratford-on-Avon.

The Rev Dr C. M. Dent and Miss V. M. Linney

The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of the Rev A. J. and Mrs Dent, of Burcot, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, and Vanessa, daughter of the late Mr H. J. Linney and Mrs S. M. Linney, of Woodland Close, Hove, Sussex.

Mr J. E. L. Porter and Dr A. Cremona-Barbaro

The engagement is announced between John, son of the late Mr E. S. Porter and Mrs J. Richards, wife of Judge Bertrand Richards, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, and Anne, daughter of Judge J. J. Cremona and the Marchioness of St George of Attard, Malta.

Mr J. G. Tyser and Miss C. Finlason

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of Mr Alan Tyser, of West Hanney House, Oxfordshire, and Mrs Elizabeth Tyser, of Gussage All Saints, Dorset, and Clare, daughter of Mrs Finlason and the late Mr Colin Finlason, of Harare, Zimbabwe.

Birthdays today

Mr Henry Cooper, 49; Mr Terence Duffy, 61; the Earl of Dundee, 81; Sir Russell Fairgrieve, MP, 59; Sir William Glock, 75; Sir William Gray, 55; Dr David Harrison, 53; Major-General Sir Ralph Hone, 87; Dr Kenneth Hooper, 91; Mr Randle Manwaring, 71; Mr Peter Oosterhuis, 34; Professor Anne Robertson, 73; Miss Brooke Sanders, 35; Miss Kathy Smallwood, 23; Miss Dodie Smith, 87; Mr Norman Thelwell, 60; Mr Allan Wells, 31.

Order of the Bath

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster and the officers of the Order of the Bath extend a warm invitation to all members of the order and their families to meet them and the other clegy and lay officers of Westminster Abbey for a private view of the abbey and the Bath Chapel followed by a conversazione in College Garden from 6.30-8.30 pm on Thursday, June 23.

Admission is by ticket only, obtainable from the Receiver General, 20 Dean's Yard, London SW1P 3PA. Please print your name, title, decorations and address in block capital letters, state how many tickets are required and enclose a stamped, addressed envelope.

Stanbridge Earls School

The governors of Stanbridge Earls School have appointed Mr Howard Moxon, at present Housemaster of the Senior Boarding House at Highgate School, to succeed Mr R. J. (Dick) Gould who retires in August 1984.

Supper

HM Government

Mr Alex Fletcher, Minister for Industry and Education, Scottish Office, presided at a buffet supper held in Edinburgh Castle yesterday on the occasion of the visit to Scotland by the Andrew Corporation.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr P. T. S. Batterbury to be a Circuit Judge on the South Eastern Circuit.

Bader flying scholarships for disabled

Six flying scholarships for young physically disabled people have been endowed by the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund to commemorate the achievements of the late Sir Douglas Bader.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Alastair Steedman, the fund's controller, said: "We felt that the inauguration of these flying scholarships would be something Sir Douglas would have very much approved of himself."

The scholarships will be open to disabled people aged between 16 and 30 and training will take place at Cambridge airport. Entrants have to write 1,000 words on why they want to fly.

Entry forms to be returned by June 1, are available from branches of the Nationwide Building Society or the International Air Tattoo, Building 91, RAF Greenham Common, Newbury, Berkshire, RG15 8HL.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net before tax paid):

Beard, Mr George Kenneth, of Cardiff, engineer.....£218,313

Maiden, Mrs Emma Lilian, of Horley, Surrey.....£229,977

Till, Mr Robert Sidney, of Kingswear, Devon.....£235,924

Young, Mr Henry Bowie, of Wolverhampton, West Midlands, consulting surgeon.....£393,218

Hulme, Mrs Gladys Sumners, of Caldy, Merseyside . . . £364,014.

Kellar, Mr Alexander James, of Friston, East Sussex, barrister . . . £263,397.

Langlands, Mr Cecil Walter, of Camberley . . . £506.455.

Lee, Judge Arthur Michael, of Easton, Winchester . . . £160.095.

Marsh, Mr Michael Waller, of Burton Lazars, Leicester, late solicitor . . . £760,312.

Marriage

Dr B. A. Lang and Miss C. S. Purnell

The marriage took place in London on Saturday, April 30th, 1983, between Dr Brian Lang and Miss Susan Purnell, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs D. G. Purnell, of Oxshott, Surrey.

Conservation farmer denies money-for-nothing charge

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

A farmer has complained of being misrepresented over a pending agreement to designate 2,000 acres of his land on the Isle of Sheppey, Kent, as a nature reserve.

Mr Philip Merricks said that he had been depicted by Lord Melchett, president of the Ramblers' Association, and by the newly formed Socialist Countryside Group as one of a handful of lucky farmers who would be paid thousands of pounds of taxpayers' money for doing nothing.

The truth was, he said, that the agreement under negotiation with the Nature Conservancy Council was an outstanding example of how the Wildlife and Countryside Act was intended to work.

As a result of his agreeing not to plough the land, which adjoins a sanctuary owned by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) at Elmley, the nation would be gaining one of the largest reserves ever designated.

Mr Merricks, whose scheme was described on a recent BBC farming programme, claimed to have received messages of support from a number of environmental bodies including the RSPB, the Council for the Protection of Rural England and the Kent Trust for Nature Conservation.

Far from sitting back and doing nothing, he would be responsible for helping to manage one of the most important marshland reserves in Europe, which would otherwise have been converted to growing grain. The money he received in compensation would probably be used for paying staff and providing facilities for visitors.

Mr Merricks said that his relations with responsible environmental groups were excellent.

University news

New Master of Selwyn

Professor Alan H. Cook, FRS, fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Jacksonian professor of natural philsophy at Cambridge, has been elected to succeed the Rev Professor Owen Chadwick, as Master of Selwyn College from October 1.

The college was established as a Church of England foundation 100 years ago, and Professor Cook is the first layman to be elected to the mastership.

Dr V. H. H. Green has been elected Rector of Lincoln College in succession to Lord Trend, who retires on September 30. Dr Green is the college archivist.

Glasgow

Dr Anthony K Hedley has been appointed to the Henry Mechan chair of public health, in the department of community medicine from October 1, 1984. He will take up appointment as professor-designate on September 1 1983. Dr Hedley is at present senior lecturer in community Health Unversity of Nottingham.

Newcastle

Dr I E Barnes, Ph.D, has been appointed to the chair of operative dentistry from October 1.

Dr P M Braiden has been appointed to the Sir James Woodeson chair of production engineering from August 1.

Senior lectureships: from August 1:- Dr B E Argent (physiological sciences); Dr K Bartlett (clinical biochemistry and Metabolic medicine); Dr M D Pugh (history); Mr J J Paterson (classics); Dr P J W Olive (zoology); Dr L J Auchterlonie (electrical and Electronic engineering). Lectureship: Dr B M J Cantwell (clinical oncology) from March 1.

Grants

North of England Cancer Research Campaign: £56,044 to Mr J F Farndon, Mr J R C Sainsbury and Professor A L Harris for study of epidermal growth factor in human breast cancer and the relationship to early recurrence and therapy.

Department of the enviroment: £57,135 to Professor R M Harrison for archaeological unit for NE England.

Liverpool

Grants

Airco Inc: £91,600 to Professor F Harris to study invasive probes for the measurement and monitoring of physiological parameters.

Science and Engineering Research Council: £127,261 to Professor C T C Wall for a SERC senior fellowship.

Wales

Dr D. T. Rickard, BSc, Phd, has been appointed to the chair of mining geology, University College, Cardiff.

Grants

University College, Cardiff

UK Atomic Energy Authority: £68,000 to Dr D A Stafford for research into the development of prototype units for the production of biogas methane from farm wastes and energy crops.

Science and Engineering Research Council: £66,880 to Dr N Syred, for research on new concepts in cyclone dust separators for coalfired combustors and gasifiers: £45,376 to Professor B J Brinkworth for a project on ground heat transfer effects for thermal stores and other devices.

Overseas development Administration: £49,405 to Dr M F Claridge to continue research on biotaxonomic studies on plant hopper pests of rice with special reference to Nilaparvata lugens Stal.

Bristol

The following are to receive honorary degrees in July:

LLD: Mr John James, educational philanthropist; Mr David Puttnam, film producer; Mr Yusuf Babikr Bedri, Sudanese educationalist; Professor Lawrence Cecil Bartlett Gower, former Vice-Chancellor of Southampton University; Lord Wilberforce, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary; Professor Kenneth Onwaka Kike, professor of African history at Harvard University.

DLitt: Professor Sir Cyril Philips, lately professor of oriental history, London University.

DSc: Professor M. C. Longuet-Higgins, Royal Society research professor, Sussex University; Sir Henry Chilver, Vice-Chancellor of Cranfield Institute of Technology.

MA: Mr Graham Frankcom, former superintendent, department of anatomy, Bristol.

Southampton

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington will attend an inauguration ceremony and exhibition at the university on May 14 to mark its acquisition of the papers of the first Duke of Wellington.

The papers are the property of the nation and the university library has been chosen to act as their custodian.

Keele

Grants

Ministry of Defence: £84,020 to Professor P H Plesch for studies on new heterocyclic polymers; also £50,304 for a research fellow and a technician to work on new heterocyclic polymers.

Health Education Council: £47,401 to Dr C Phillipson for health and training needs of professional and voluntary workers involved with the elderly.

Loughborough

Grants

European Coal and Steel Community: £71,000 to Institute for Consumer Ergonomics for a study of rehabilitation and resettlement of occupationally disabled workers.

Transport and Road Research Laboratory: £66,497 to ICE for an investigation of access to cars by disabled people.

Health and Safety Executive: £58,438 to ICE for a study of safety helmet specifications in the constuction industry.

British Library: £226,260 as continued support to the Centre for Library and Information Management.

Ministry of Defence: £82,899 to Dr J M Walls for work on secondary ion mass spectrometry analysis of semi-conductor systems.

Stirling

Grants

Science and Engineering Research Council, Multiple Sclerosis Society and Scottish Home and Health Department: three grants totalling £82,000 to Dr P Brophy for studies into membranes in the central nervous system and red blood cells.

City

Honorary degrees will be conferred on May 18 on the following:

DLitt: Dr Redvers Opie, international economist.

DSc: Edward R Major, former chief of support services, British Airways.

DD: The Very Revd Alan Webster, Dean of St Paul's.

Britain beats US in bridge final

By a Bridge Correspondent

The British team put up a magnificent performance in the final of the Continental Life Cup in Leeds on Sunday by beating the United States, whose team included three world champions.

They led by 45 points at half-time, by 51 points at the three quarter stage and, hung on to win by 133-109.

The British team of C. Duckworth, D. G. W. Price, A. H. Duncan and B. D. Short will be joined by G. T. Kirby and J. M. Armstrong for the European championship in Wiesbaden in July. Their morale must now be high.

In the play-off for third place, France, the Olympic champions, had an easy win over an EBU team of former British internationals.

US team: W. Eisenberg, E. Kantar, J. Froiodar, and D. Berkowicz.

● The Gartmore ten day festival of bridge ended in Jersey on Sunday with the Swiss teams championship, which was won by John Davies's Surrey team. 1. N. L. J. Davies, R. H. McRobert; A. S. Mitchell, F. C. Herd; 2. J. D. Baker, F. Hotchen; S. Preston, D. J. Wheeler.

Church news

Appointments

The Rev H Ansell, Vicar of Worsborough, Barnsley, diocese of Sheffield: to be Rector of Little Waltham, and Church of England Chaplain to Broomfield Hospital, diocese of Chelmsford.

The Rev D R F Bain, Succentor of Southwark Cathedral, diocese of Southwark: to be Honorary Assistant Chaplain of Guy's Hospital, same diocese.

The Rev D Barraclough, Vicar of Gildersome, diocese of Wakefield: to be Vicar of Kirkburton, same diocese.

The Rev G R Bevan, Rector of Upper Langwith and Whaley Thorns, diocese of Derby: to be also Priest-in-charge of Scarcliffe, same diocese.

The Rev K P Bidgood, Assistant Curate of St Francis, Leigh Park, Havant, diocese of Portsmouth: to be Assistant Curate of The Holy Spirit, Southsea, same diocese.

The Rev J C Blake, Assistant Curate of St Peter, Allerton, diocese of Bradford: to be Curate of St Mary, Wyke, same diocese.

The Rev H Clegg, Vicar of Marcham with Garford, diocese of Oxford: to be Rector of Chipping Warden with Edgcote and Aston-le-Walls, diocese of Peterborough.

The Rev J S Cole, Assistant Curate of St Mary, Cowes, diocese of Portsmouth: to be Assistant Curate of St Mary, Portchester, with special responsibility for the Red Barn Estate, same diocese.

The Rev W G Gibbs, Vicar of Guilsborough with Hollowell and Cold Ashby, diocese of Peterborough: to be also Priest-in-charge of Cottesbrooke with Great Creaton and Thornby, same diocese.

The Rev P Hancock, Assistant Curate of Christchurch, Portsdown, diocese of Portsmouth: to be Assistant Curate of Team Ministry, Radipole, Weymouth, diocese of Salisbury.

The Rev A B Hawley, Director of Charterhouse-in-Southwark and Priest-in-charge of St Hugh's, diocese of Southwark: to be also an Honorary Priest Vicar of Southwark Cathedral, same diocese.

The Rev K A Hawkes, Chaplain of Christ Church, Dusseldorf, diocese of Gibraltar in Europe: to be Team Vicar in the Quidenham Group of Parishes, diocese of Norwich.

The Rev A Howe, Assistant Curate of St Simon, Southsea, diocese of Portsmouth: to be Assistant Curate of St Peter, Bexleyheath, diocese of Rochester.

The Rev N Hulme, Vicar of Moulton, diocese of Lincoln: to be Vicar of Earl Shilton cum Elmesthorpe, diocese of Leicester.

The Rev K Huxley, Home Secretary to the General Synod Board of Mission and Unity: to be Rector of Gateshead, diocese of Durham.

The Rev J R John, Rector of Guiseley, and Rural Dean of Otley, diocese of Bradford: to be also an Honorary Canon of Bradford Cathedral.

The Rev T H Jones, Rector of Church Langton cum Tur Langton and Thorpe Langton, diocese of Leicester: to be also an Honorary Canon of Leicester Cathedral, same diocese.

The Rev Dr M Kitchener, tutor at the College of the Resurrection, Mirfield: to be Principal to the North East Ordination Course.

The Rev Dr G F McPhate, lecturer at London University: to be also Honorary Sacrist of Southwark Cathedral.

The Rev E E W Martin, Chaplain of Guy's Hospital, London: to be also an Honorary Priest Vicar of Southwark Cathedral.

The Rev J W Parker, Headmaster of Christ Church School, Albany Street and an Honorary Curate of St Mary Magdalene, Munster Square, diocese of London: to be Vicar of St Cuthbert with St Paul, Gateshead, diocese of Durham.

The Rev P F Parker, Chaplain to the Polytechnic of the South Bank, London: to be also an Honorary Priest Vicar of Southwark Cathedral.

The Rev J Radcliffe, Priest-in-charge of Barton with Pooley Bridge, diocese of Carlisle: to be also Priest-in-charge of Martindale, same diocese.

The Rev J Read, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Queensbury, diocese of Bradford: to be Chaplain of the Church Lads' Brigade, same diocese.

The Rev R M Robinson, Vicar of Dent and Cowgill and Rural Dean of Ewecross, diocese of Bradford: to be also an Honorary Canon of Bradford Cathedral.

The Rev C R Sargisson, Priest-in-charge of Bisland with St Breward, diocese of Truro: to be Vicar of Mylor with Flushing, same diocese.

Disputed elm burnt

The ancient elm tree in the village square at Ramsbury, Wiltshire, which is at the centre of a dispute about its preservation, was set ablaze again yesterday.

Firemen put out the blaze in the hollow trunk. A publican had tackled an earlier fire.

The tree is said by experts to be dying of Dutch elm disease. In a referendum earlier this year villagers voted by a majority of 17 to replace the tree, but two parish council officials resigned in a dispute over the way the poll was conducted.

The elm was later reprieved by the local authority. But Mrs Anne West-Oram, a villager who favours keeping the tree said yesterday that Ramsbury was still divided over the issue.

"I think that whoever was responsible today intended that the tree should be blackened and charred so badly that it would have to be pulled down.

"I cannot think who would be silly enough to do this, but there is still very strong feeling in the village over the issue.

"People brought up together 50 or 60 years ago are crossing the road rather than speak to each other", she said.

The police are investigating the cause of the fire.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR TOM HARRIS

Leading authority on fossil botany

Professor Tom M. Harris, FRS, who was Professor of Botany at the University of Reading from 1935 to 1968, died in Reading on May 1 at the age of 80. He was a leading authority on fossil botany, most noted for his research on the mesozoic floras of Greenland and of Yorkshire. Indeed he was rated by many as the world's leading palaeobotanist.

Tom Harris was born in Leicester the son of an engineer. He went to school in Wyggeston in Leicester and Bootham, York. He took the external BSc of London University at University College, Nottingham, intending it to be a prelude to a career in Medicine.

From Nottingham he won a scholarship to Christ's College, Cambridge, and there gained first class honours in both parts of the natural science Tripos. By the end of his first year he had decided to specialize in botany. He remained at Cambridge to carry out research on Triassic plants from east Greenland under the supervision of A. C. Seward.

In 1926 came the chance to join the Danish expedition to east Greenland led by L. Koch and with a party of two Danes and two Eskimos he spent the winter on the coast of Greenland. The material he collected through those two field seasons formed the basis of an account of what was to become one of the most fully studied mesozoic floras in the world.

In 1935 Harris was appointed to the Chair of Botany at Reading and remained in that post until his retirement in 1968. During that period he developed a flourishing school of palaeobotany which brought many students to Reading from places as far apart as Argentina and New Zealand, India and the USA.

Up to the 1920s the study of "compression fossils" had remained in the grip of a 19th century approach. As he recalled later: "At that time the disastrous notion prevailed in England that the proper subject of a fossil botanist's study was to be found in a museum."

Harris was to change this. Having completed his account of the Greenland flora he assailed the middle Jurassic plants of Yorkshire. With hammer and rucksack he scoured the Yorkshire moors (mainly by bicycle) and the neighbouring beaches and cliffs around Scarborough. From their field setting and the nature of the rock matrix Harris was able to adduce evidence from the nature of the environment in which his fossil plants had lived.

To the material he collected over some 30 years he applied the techniques of maceration and transfer preparation that had been developed by Hamshaw Thomas at Cambridge and John Walton at Glasgow (both also students of Seward).

This work produced the five volumes of the *Yorkshire Jurassic Flora* published by the British Museum, Natural History, the last of which appeared in 1981. He contributed more than any other worker to raising the study of plant compression fossils from the level of arms-length contemplation to that of an exact and meticulous microscopic study.

Harris never regarded fossil botany as a discipline to be taught in its own right. He integrated the study of fossil plants in his teaching with that of their living relatives. Above all he imbued students with a feeling of the challenge and excitement of the subject.

He also brought to palaeobotany a refreshing empiricism. Many of his predecessors (and not a few of his contemporaries) saw the limits of fossil plant species as residing securely in the material and the palaeobotanist had only to discern their boundaries. But for Harris, species limits were man-made and secure only until the next observer obtained the necessary evidence to reject them.

Generations of Reading graduates will remember Harris not only for his unique style of leadership as head of the department but for the field classes that he took to Cader Idris, in Snowdonia. Sleeping on a palliasse filled with bracken, washing in a mountain stream and cooking over a wood fire were all part of the educational experience.

Harris was elected to the Royal Society in 1948, was a member of its council from 1959-61, was vice-president 1960-61 and served as president of the Linnean Society from 1961-64.

He leaves a widow, three daughters and a son.

PROFESSOR W. H. J. CHILDS

Professor W. H. J. Childs, Professor and Head of the Department of Physics at Heriot-Watt College and University, Edinburgh, for 23 years until his retirement in 1969, died at his home at Lundin Links, Fife, on April 26. He was 78.

"Charles" Childs graduated at King's College London in 1924, and gained his PhD of London University in 1928 for his research on molecular spectroscopy. After further research at Bonn and Heidelberg Universities and at the Davy-Faraday Laboratory of the Royal Institution, he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Science in 1938 for his published work in the field of spectroscopy.

After a period of research at the University of Michigan, he was seconded in 1940 to the Armaments Research Department of the Ministry of Supply. There he was particularly concerned with the development and use of high speed cameras and devices, both electronic and optical, for the registration of measurement of very short time intervals. A new type of electrical fuse, for defusing magnetic mines invented and developed by Childs, had at least 30-fold superiority in performance and reliability over similar Allied or enemy products.

Childs was serving with Sir William Penney as Principal Scientific Officer when he was appointed Professor of Physics at Heriot-Watt College in August 1947. He greatly expanded his department, introducing a new degree course in Applied Physics well suited to meet the needs of industry, and developing research interests particularly in various fields of optics.

His published work included the internationally used *Physical Constants*. He was the first Dean of the Faculty of Science when the college became Heriot-Watt University in 1966 and was made professor emeritus on his retirement in 1969. He was a Fellow of the Institute of Physics (and a former President of its Scottish Branch), of the Physical Society and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

As a member of the Advisory Committee on Physics to the Secretary of State for Scotland, and particularly as convener of the Scottish Schools Science Equipment Research Centre, he contributed to important improvements in the teaching of physics and in the provision of equipment in Scottish schools.

He is survived by his wife, Helen S. Gilchrist, a son and a daughter.

DR ROBERT GORDON

Dr Robert McIntyre Gordon, DSO, DFC, GM, TD, has died at the age of 83.

Educated at Glasgow High School and at Glasgow University, he qualified as a doctor in 1924, after war service. He had joined the Royal Naval Air Service straight from school, and in April 1918 was commissioned in the newly constituted RAF. During the closing months of the war he destroyed five enemy aircraft, being twice shot down and wounded, and being awarded the DFC.

After qualifying as a doctor, he worked in London at the Seamen's Hospital, the Evelina Hospital, and the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children. In 1927 he went to Essex, as the doctor in Silver End, then being built from scratch by the Crittall Manufacturing Company as a pioneer garden village. There, his natural friendliness and enthusiasm played a tremendous part in welding together the new community, which had few common roots.

In 1927 Gordon joined the RAMC and the Territorials, and was MO to the 5th Battalion, Essex Regiment. Soon after the outbreak of war in 1939 he joined the regular Army. With the 51st Highland Division throughout the campaigns in North Africa, Sicily and Calabria, and then from D-Day until the end of the war in Northern Europe, he commanded field ambulances and hospitals with tremendous flair and energy. He was awarded the DSO and GM for his service in North Africa, the latter for risking his life rescuing two men from a burning vehicle in Tunisia in 1943.

After the war, he resumed his activities with Crittalls, as medical officer at Braintree, until his retirement in 1960. He retained his interest in the Army by helping to organize the re-formation of the Home Guard locally, and by his long association with the Royal British Legion.

MR ALFRED E. PERLMAN

Mr Alfred E. Perlman, who died in San Francisco on April 30 at the age of 80 had been a leading management figure in American railways in a career which had seen him president of some of the USA's most celebrated railroad names at times of ailing fortunes.

Perlman who began his career cleaning railroad cars at the age of 16, had to his credit the reorganization of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad which, as executive vice president he was instrumental in transforming from a white elephant into a profitable company.

From 1954 began his association with the New York Central, then the USA's second largest railroad. But, though he was initially successful in improving its trading position, the company suffered severely during the 1957-58 recession, and in spite of cuts in duplicated services, eventually merged in 1968 with the larger and competing Pennsylvania Railroad. From 1968 he was president of the Penn Central Transportation Co, then the country's largest railroad, until it went bankrupt two years later.

Thereafter he headed the Western Pacific Railroad which he guided to profitability within a few months of taking the helm.

MR RICHARD McDOUGALL

Mr Richard McDougall, CBE, FCA, who died on April 27 at the age of 78 was general manager of Stevenage Development Corporation from 1957 to 1967, having previously had a career in local government finance.

McDougall was born on May 28, 1904, and educated at Haileybury College. From there he qualified as a chartered accountant and joined Hertfordshire County Council County where he was Treasurer from 1939 to 1957. From 1950 he was on the Colonial Secretary's Advisory Committee on Local Government and during this period the county council parted with him on government service to three countries – Sierra Leone, Nyasaland and the Fiji Islands – as an adviser on local government.

When he took over the general management of Stevenage from Major-General A. C. Duff in 1957 he knew nothing about the special problems of planning a new community but he soon came to understand the ethos of the town and was able to guide it through its most difficult years. He was also active in voluntary work and had been treasurer of the National Youth Orchestra.

After his retirement he was a member of the North West Metropolitan Hospital Board from 1963 to 1968 and was Chairman of the Building Research Station Steering Committee from 1967 to 1970. He further visited Kenya for the British Government in 1967. He was appointed CBE in 1957. His wife, Margaret, whom he married in 1929, died in 1976.

MR ROLAND ADAMS, QC

P. G. & J. M. write:

Roland Adams who recently died at the age of 82 was a man whose dedication to the County of Essex (in which he lived all his life) almost overshadows his successful career in the Law Courts in the Strand. Called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1925 he practised mainly at the Admiralty Bar taking Silk in 1949 after war service with the Essex Regiment.

Although a well known figure around the Temple he was even better known in Essex. He served for nearly a decade on the County Council and on the Rivers Catchment Board, and farmed on a substantial scale at his beautiful home Gubbions Hall at Great Leighs.

But above all it was for his services (for a long time given without any payment) to Essex Quarter Sessions for which many will best remember him.

At one time the territory of those Sessions ran from Bow Bridges to the Denzie Hundred and for 21 years prior to 1971 (with the implementation of the Crown Court Act) Roland Adams sat almost daily as deputy and later Chairman of those Sessions in the Shire Hall at Chelmsford.

Added to these public services he still found time to sit as a Lloyds Arbitrator. So one might wonder how he could record in *Who's Who* his recreation as "staying at home". Probably the answer is that home to him was Essex and the services which he gave so unsparingly to that County should never be forgotten.

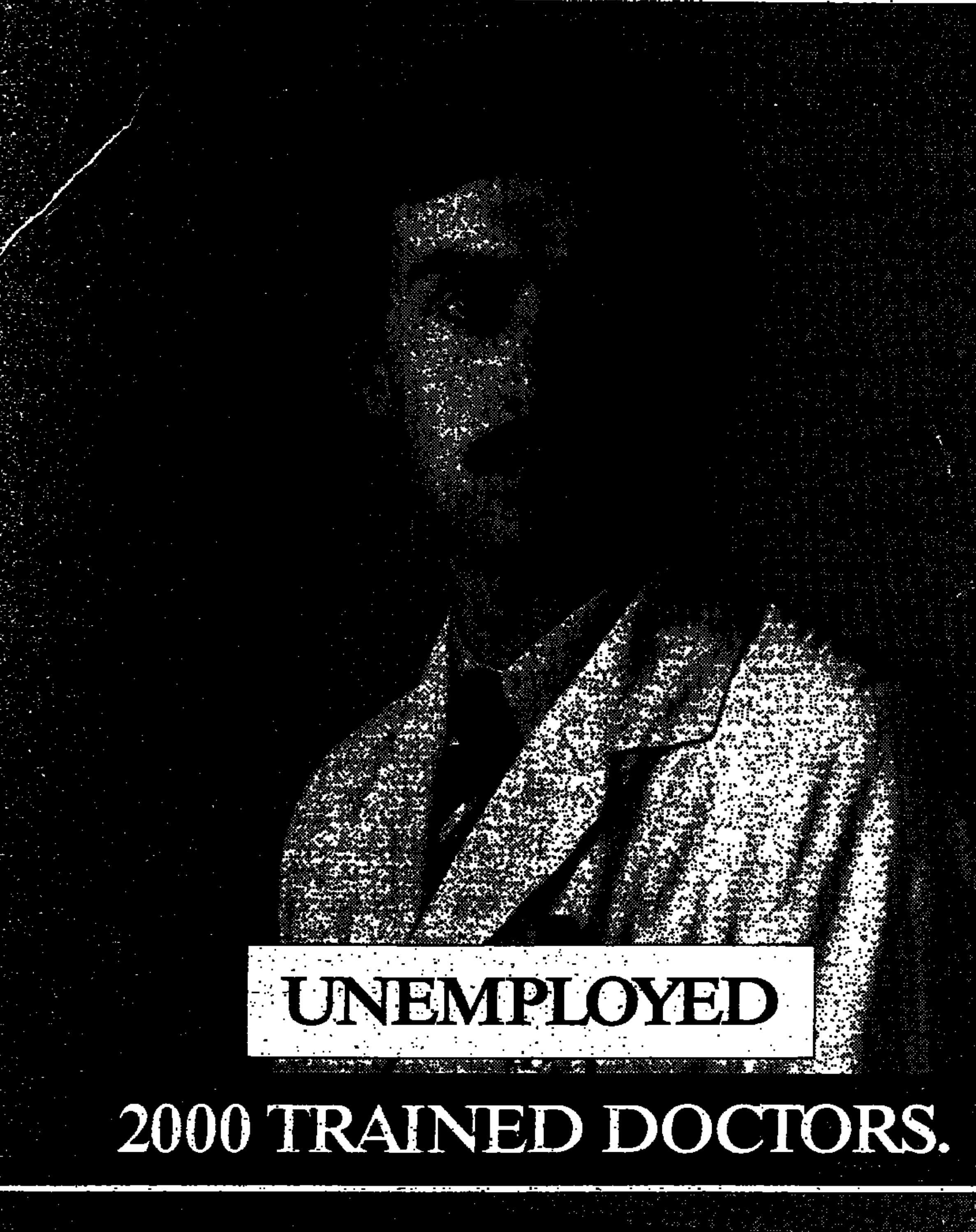
Mr George Viner, who died in Bristol on April 20 at the age of 70, was joint author of the textbook *The Practice of Journalism*, and had also been chairman of the National Council for the Training of Journalists.

Major Joseph Charles Hunter, who died on April 12 at the age of 88, was Chairman of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board from 1955 to 1963. He had been Deputy Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire and York in 1959 and of North Yorkshire

Mr William Edgar Doole, who died in Augusta, Georgia, on April 9 at the age of 69, was chairman and managing director of Brooks and Walker Ltd, and a Freeman of the City of London.

هكذا من الاصل

WHEN WILL POLITICIANS START USING THEIR BRAINS?

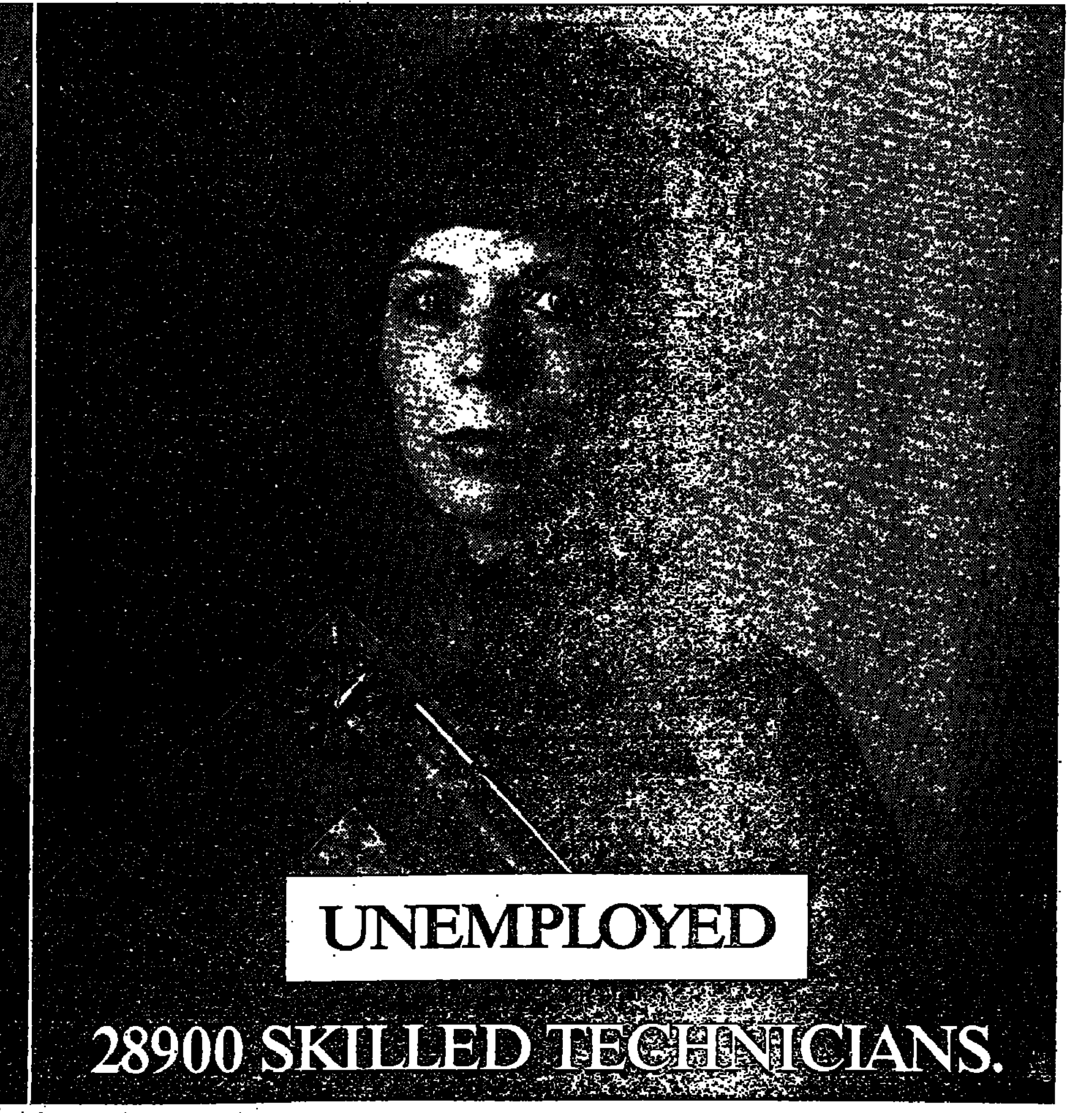


UNEMPLOYED

8140 TRAINED NURSES.

UNEMPLOYED

38400 TRAINED TEACHERS.



Look at this lot.

Not the wasters and scroungers some people would have you believe.

Far from it.

They're the people who teach us, train us, look after us. And if there's no future for them there's no future.

If you need an operation, despite empty beds in hospitals, you'll either have to wait up to six months or get really ill.

And why? Government cuts.

If you wonder why your kids' classes are too crowded for them to learn anything, or why you're forever providing old clothes for jumble sales, for new school books, the answer's the same.

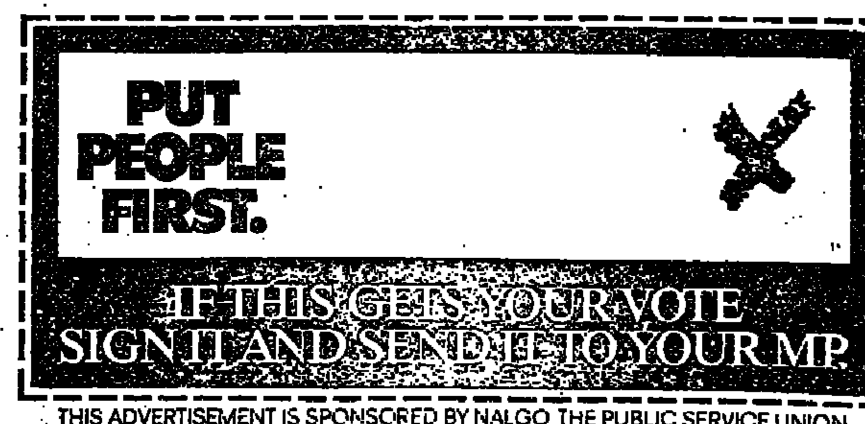
If you wonder if your teenager will ever get a job, or why some of the country's leading technical colleges are being closed, or why there are no real training opportunities, or why so many skilled engineers are on the dole; you guessed it.

It's a terrible waste of the money it costs to train people.

It's a terrible waste of working lives.

And the madness is this.

A few educated political theorists think spending £15,000 million a year to keep 4 million people doing nothing is a good investment for the future.



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Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 25. Dealings End, May 6. § Contango Day, May 9. Settlement Day, May 16.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)



Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
593.5m	Ass Brit Food	164	-4	6.3	3.8	7.0
11.9m	Ass Fisheries	68	..	3.2	4.7	7.4
39.9m	Ass Leisure	144	-2	8 1	5.7	15.4
80.8m	Ass News	266	+13	14.9	5.6	12.5
11.3m	Ass Paper	79	..	5.4	6.9	6.0
1,984,000	Atkins Bros	62	..	7.1	11.5	6.4
9,809,000	Attwoods PLC	150	..	2 9	1.9	27.0
5,108,000	Ault & Wiborg	26	..	1.8	6.9	8 7
1,701,000	Aurora PLC	8	..	..e	..	..
19.1m	Automotive Pd	34	-1	2.1	6.3	..
7,367,000	Avon Rubber	111	-1	..	..	..
2,273.8m	B.A.T. Ind	625	-20	32.9b	5.3	6.2
20.7m	BBA Grp	36	+2	2.5	6.9	16.7
340.1m	BET Dfd	225	-5	14.3b	6.4	9 4
444.2m	BICC	235	+5	15.1	6.4	10 2
1,168.6m	BL PLC	35	+3	..	..	..
861.4m	BOC	224	-5	8 2	3.7	10.0
537.1m	BPB Ind	570	-5	15.0	2.6	13.3
113.1m	B P C C	95	-2	..e	..	..
1,232,000	BPM Hldgs 'A'	88	+6	8.3	9 4	..
9,206,000	BSG Int	14	+1½	0 1	1.0	..
168.8m	BSR PLC	105	+4	..	..	..
1,029.3m	BTR PLC	428	-2	13 2	3.1	18.4
177.9m	Babcock Int	162	-5	10 0	6.2	10.7
3,880,000	Baggeridge Brk	97	+12	6.3	6 4	12.2
6,321,000	Bailey C.H. Ord	11½	..	..	..	46.0
93.0m	Baird W.	282	..	20 5	7.3	8.0
24.8m	Bairstow Eves	96	s +7½	1.3	1.4	26.8
36.2m	Baker Perkins	109	-2	7.3	6.7	..
3,143,000	Banro Ind	58	-2	4.7	8 1	17.9
12.9m	Barker & Dobson	10	+¼	..e	..	..

RUBBER

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
36 2m	Barlow Hldgs	77	..	5.7	7.4	..
17 1m	Castlefield	574	-10	20 0	3 5	..
374.0m	Cons Plant	84½	+5	3 0	3 7	..
858,000	Doranakande	113	..	4.3	3.8	..
290.1m	Highlds & Low	96	+1	6.2	6 4	..
5,850,000	Hongkong	650	..	35.7	5 5	..
13.6m	Majedie	88	..	4.3	4.9	..

TEA

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
13.6m	Camellia Inv	540	+10	10.0	1.9	..
11.8m	McLeod Russel	294	-3	10.7	3 6	..
5,143,000	Do 8.4% Cnv Pf	117	..	12.0	10.3	..
896,000	Moran	285	..	1.4t	0.5	..
1,080,000	Surmah Valley	135	h -5	5.7	4 2	..

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
1,342,000	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£37½	..	500	13.3	..
86.4m	Gt Nthn Tele	£51	..	159	3.1	20.1
592,000	Milford Docks	76	..	0.7	0.9	..
1,727,000	Nesco Inv	83	..	10 0	12.0	..
—	Sunderlnd Wtr	£37	..	500	13.5	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE WEEK AHEAD

No fireworks from Marks & Sparks

In a bank holiday week that lacks the excitement of ICI's figures the stock market is likely to be less the focus of attention than was the case last week. If the *FT* Index does finally close above the 700 level it will be due more to general market sentiment than any of the company news expected.

That is not to say that it will be a quiet week, but the most significant company reporting, Marks & Spencer, whose final results for the year to end-March are due tomorrow, is not expected to produce any fireworks. Analysts are going for figures of between £235m and £240m for the year compared with £221m the previous year, but are more concerned about the fact that any accompanying remarks are likely to be less than bullish from the market's point of view.

The distinction is important. Even if M & S can forecast a 15 per cent improvement for the current year – and the view is that it is achievable for the year as a whole but is probably not being met at the market – it is unlikely to boost the share price. Even on £240m for 1982/83, M & S would stand on a fully taxed p/e of around 25, and that sort of rating is asking quite a lot of the future anyway.

As the doyen of British retailing, M & S has proved a redoubtable defensive stock in recession. Investors are now looking for recovery stocks which are still underrated, and have the same sort of potential profit improvement (relatively speaking) as ICI. No one would argue with the fact that M & S deserves its premium ratio – but it is a premium ratio.

Other major figures expected are P & O tomorrow and Save & Prosper on Friday. Today sees end-year figures from Associated Leisure and Foseco Minsep – but none of these is likely to turn the market substantially.

Shipping shares analysts have to work out the way that the Falklands conflict is going to affect the shipping market, and both S & P and Associated Leisure are special situations in their own right.

From a market point of view, S & P is probably the most interesting – but only if it gives an indication of how the bull market has affected results since its year end. Unit trust sales have recently hit new highs. On the other hand, S & P has other things in its favour than that – or so the market thinks.

The main problem remains how the market, investors and commentators see the answer to the simple question of whether one should buy or sell shares. The answer, of course, is more difficult – and not guaranteed.

Since ICI failed to push the *FT* Index through the 700 mark last week on profits that were ahead of every one's expectations, it is reasonable to assume that share prices in general will need some nudging to move upwards. For that reason alone it is worth restating this paper's views that the market is near its short-term top (at least), and that investors should invest in shares they trust – and not in share prices in general.

ECONOMIC VIEW

Confidence in recovery grows

Confidence that both the United Kingdom and world economies are beginning to emerge from recession is growing apace. Last week, the Confederation of British Industries provided further evidence of the improvement in the economy with its April quarterly survey showing business confidence at its highest point since 1976.

Admittedly, recovery was from a very low base and the improvement would be patchy, the CBI cautioned, but orders, output and export prospects all gave grounds for believing that a genuine recovery was under way.

Last week's balance of payments figures showing a sharp turn round from deficit to surplus in the March visible trade balance were also seized on by the Government as further evidence that Britain's manufactured exports were moving in the right direction.

In the United States, the 1.5 per cent rise in leading economic indicators after a 1.4 per cent gain in February has strengthened the view that the United States economy is on the move.

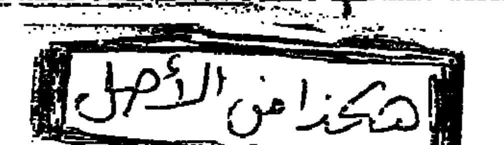
How much impact all this is having on the unemployment tally in Britain will emerge on Friday with the provisional April figures. Analysts expect a further increase in unemployment although there are signs that the rate of increase is slowing.

Otherwise, this week is a quiet one for economic indicators. Attention is likely to dwell on the outcome of last week's meetings in Washington of the world's economic ministers

Finance ministers will be preparing for the Paris meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development which starts next Monday.

April official reserves figures will be published tomorrow and final March figures for car and commercial production on Thursday.

Sterling's firm performance last week began to reawaken hopes of further cuts in domestic interest rates although the usual uncertainties in the United States and likelihood of poor April money supply figures out this month suggest that such hopes are premature.



هكذا من الاصل

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 695.3
FT Gilts: 81.55
FT All Share: 441.08
Bargains: 25,458
Tring Hall USM Index: 172.1 (Friday's close)
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones 8704.39
Hongkong: Hang Seng 994.43
New York: Dow Jones Average (latest) 1210.43 down 15.77

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5605
Index 84.2
DM 3.8475
FrF 11.54
Yen 371.25
Dollar
Index 122.6
DM 2.4642
Gold
$429 down $2.50 (Friday's close)
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold $428.50
Sterling $1.5735

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10
3 month interbank $10\frac{5}{16}$-$10\frac{3}{16}$
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar $8\frac{13}{16}$-$8\frac{15}{16}$
3 month DM $5\frac{1}{16}$-$4\frac{15}{16}$
3 month 13-$12\frac{7}{8}$

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period March 2 to April 5, 1983 inclusive: 10.974 per cent.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY, Interims: Aberdeen Trust and C. H. Pearce & Sons. **Finals:** Associated Leisure, Bonusbond Holdings, Foseco Minsep, International French, Kier Holdings, Jenks and Cattell, Midland Marts Group, Roberts, Adlard, Tootal Group and Ward White Group.
TOMORROW, Interims: Tiger Oats and National Milling, and Wemyss Investment Trust. **Finals:** Electra Investment Trust, Folkes (John) Hefo, Gerrard & National, Milletts Leisure, John Mowlem, Nurdin and Peacock, Oceana Development Investment Trust, P and O, Smith, St Aubyn, J. O. Walker and Warnford Investments.
THURSDAY, Interims: Anglo Scottish Investment Trust, Barton Transport, North Midland Construction, Royal Bank of Scotland, and Sungei Bahru Rubber Estates. Finals: European Ferries, Norman Hay and Sound Diffusion.
FRIDAY: Interims: Transvaal Consolidated Land and Exploration. Finals: Ayrshire Metal Products, Copydex, Fleming Far Eastern Investment Trust, Save and Prosper Linked Investment Trust, (2nd interim), and Stewarts Enterprise Investment.

Gatt sees trade 'deterioration'

Relations among the world's trading nations deteriorated markedly in 1982 as international commerce shrunk, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) revealed yesterday.

Complaints against unfair trade practices continued at high levels for a third year running. Gatt says in a report, and member states were unable to settle long-running disputes over protecting their industries from foreign competition.

These strains showed in the "intensive, prolonged and arduous" discussions before and during the meeting of Gatt trade ministers in Geneva last November, the first such gathering in nine years, the report says.

AIRCRAFT DEAL: State-owned Thai International Airways has agreed to buy two A300-600 aircraft from Airbus Industrie for $89m. Thai International last September cancelled its order for the aircraft after being told by Airbus of a delay in delivery.

MARKET QUOTE: International Income Property, a United States-based property group, headed by Mr Gerard Dusseldorp, founder of Lend Lease, Australia's biggest property group, is to be quoted on the London stock market. Brokers Cazenove plan to place about 2 million shares at 600p to raise £12m.

BANK "INSOLVENT": The US Comptroller of the Currency has declared First National Bank of Oak Lawn, Illinois, insolvent and appointed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as receiver, a spokesman said. The bank had experienced "very serious asset losses" over the past two years, as well as other earnings problems, a spokesman for the Comptroller said.

SALE PLAN: Coca-Cola said in Atlanta it has a preliminary agreement to sell Doric Foods to the Charter House Group. The soft drink company announced the sale plan after Coca-Cola had agreed to divest Doric Foods to settle anti-trust charges.

Brokers' warning dampens Wall St

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – Stock prices continued to slip in heavy early trading as a major Wall Stret brokerage house issued a warning to its clients.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 15.77 points to 1,210.43 and losing issues outpaced gains nearly two to one. Volume was a brisk 29 million shares in the first hour.

A Morgan Stanley spokesman said its technical analyst issued a cautious report yesterday morning, warning of a possible 10 per cent to 15 per cent correction in stock prices.

However, Mr Lew Smith, market analyst for Bear Stearns, said: "We had been expecting a backing off as the market reached near the 1,235 level. But even with this drop the breadth figures don't look too bad indicating it was mostly a Dow stock reaction."

Other analysts said Morgan Stanley's recommendations would "help clear out the debris" and that the declines would be a short-lived reaction.

International Business Machines was down $1\frac{5}{8}$ to $115\frac{1}{2}$, **Procter and Gamble** was off $\frac{1}{8}$ at $60\frac{1}{8}$, **General Motors** was off $\frac{1}{2}$ at $67\frac{7}{8}$, **General Electric** was down $1\frac{3}{8}$ to $110\frac{1}{2}$, **American Telephone and Telegraph** was off $\frac{1}{2}$ at $67\frac{3}{8}$ and **Eastman Kodak** was off $\frac{1}{4}$ at $84\frac{3}{4}$.

American Cyanamid was $44\frac{1}{4}$ down $1\frac{1}{2}$, **Exxon**, at $35\frac{3}{8}$ was up $\frac{1}{8}$, **Sears Roebuck**, at $40\frac{3}{4}$ was down $1\frac{1}{4}$, **Texas Instruments**, at $142\frac{1}{8}$ was off $\frac{5}{8}$, **Merck** at $92\frac{3}{4}$, was down $1\frac{3}{4}$ and **American Express**, at 66, was off $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Magazines in battle over surveys

New York (NYT) – *Fortune* and *Forbes*, the rival US business bi-weeklies, have spent months compiling their annual "500" surveys of America's largest companies. Now, as each publication sets about the task of trying to persuade business readers that its list is the best, the sparks are flying.

The competition for circulation and attention has always been tough, but this year the struggle between the two publications has escalated.

In full-page newspaper advertisements appearing last week, *Forbes* put its money where its research staff was by saying: "Your money back if you don't agree".

Forbes is offering a refund of its cover price to dissatisfied customers.

The *Fortune 500*, now in its 29th year, lists only the largest industrial companies in the nation, based on sales.

Forbes, which started its own roster in 1969, takes issue with the industrial qualification: its compilation, arranged by assets, profits, and market value, as well as sales, includes all companies. It does more in one issue than *Fortune* does in two.

This June, in an apparent concession to the importance of the economy's service sector, *Fortune* will offer a Service-500 – really just an expansion of its previous service rankings.

According to the James W. Michaels, *editor of Forbes*, the *Fortune* assumes the only companies that count are those that run assembly lines. It is ambarrassing for *Fortune* that its list of companies does not include AT&T, Bank of America, and many other leaders.

Mr Michaels' observation came as little surprise to Mr William S. Rukeyser, *Fortune's* managing editor. This has gone on for years now, he says in an interview. Having pioneered the whole idea of ranking corporations, *Fortune* has, in the last few years, become used to this kind of sniping.

At least in part, *Forbes* is concerned with selling more magazines: last year, circulation of the *Forbes 500* issue totalled 714,694, only 1,000 more than its average circulation per edition for 1982.

Paris may make dramatic policy change

French-US clash and reflation fears pose threat to summit

From Bailey Morris, Washington

A new clash over economic policy between the United States and France is threatening to disrupt this month's Williamsburg summit, despite short-lived hopes that last week's agreement by the summit countries on exchange rate intervention would prevent an international row.

Fears of a new reflationary boost by the French Government have coincided with immediate public bickering between the Europeans and Americans over exactly what had been decided in Friday's face-saving agreement on currency intervention.

The Mitterand government, under intense political pressure at home because of an unpopular austerity programme, has let governments know that it may have to change dramatically its policy to one of reflation in the weeks ahead.

West German sources said that it was not clear how long the French could wait before adopting the stimulative policies that run counter to the inflation-fighting measures adopted by most other western governments.

The timing of the change will most likely be determined by the strength and force of political protests in Paris, and could take place even before the Williamsburg summit when heads of state meet again to discuss how to coordinate their economic policies to ensure world recovery.

The first pre-Williamsburg


Delors: "Burned again" by Regan's remarks

shots in the growing dispute were fired in Washington over the weekend when Mr Jacques Delors, the French Finance Minister, accused the Reagan Administration of once again backing off from a newly-signed international accord.

M Delors said at a news conference that he felt "burned again" by the remarks of Mr Donald Regan, the US Treasury Secretary. Mr Regan had said that the new accord on intervention in currency markets signed by the seven summit countries did not signal a change in US policy.

M Delors compared the incident to the dipute which erupted after Versailles economic summit last year when both governments agreed to a similar accord on East-West trade policy only to discover later that they were interpreting it differently.

The remarks of both M Delors and Mr Regan on the new intervention accord has generated much debate over the US position.

After the signing both British and West German officials said that it represented a significant concession on the part of the US, which agreed to language that endorsed limited, coordinated intervention among countries to stabilize erratic currencies.

French officials have accused the Reagan Administration of intensifying their domestic economic problems by refusing to check the flight of the dollar which has hurt the franc and led to even tougher austerity measures in France.

Lawson allays fears on Opec price pact

By Jonathan Davis Energy Correspondent

Britain has again told key Arab members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries that North Sea oil production will not be cut back to help maintain the new found stability in the world oil market.

But Mr Nigel Lawson, the Energy Secretary, repeated at the start of his five-day tour of the Gulf that Britain is keen to avoid undermining the fragile Opec pricing agreement reached after a marathon meeting in London in March.

Mr Lawson's first date on his Gulf tour was with the Emir of Kuwait, Shaikh Jaber al-Ahmed Al-Sabah, and Kuwait's oil minister, Shaikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah. The friendly talks reportedly centred on ways of maintaining price stability in the uncertain oil market.

Although the Government has repeatedly dismissed any question of Britain doing any deals with Opec, let alone joining the oil exporters' organization, the Arab states are known to be conscious of the help that Mr Lawson provided in allowing Opec time to reach agreement on its reduced marker price of $29 a barrel.

Mr Lawson is scheduled to have further meetings with the oil ministers of both Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, amid increasing optimism that the Opec agreement

Lawson: no promise on cutbacks

will hold throughout the rest of the year.

According to the *Middle East Economic Survey*, both Iran and Libya are adhering to official prices in selling their crude oil. The two countries were instrumental in undermining last year's Opec agreement by consistently selling oil at a discount and by producing more than their quotas.

Saudi Arabia, which has agreed to act as the swing producer inside Opec, adjusting its output to variations in demand, is still producing less than four million barrels a day, according to the governor of the Saudi State oil company Petromin.

Recovery is 'already under way'

Bonn (AP-Dow Jones) – The economic revival in leading Western industrial nations begun at the start of this year, with demand and production rising, especially in the United States, West Germany and Britain, according to West German economists.

The economic climate also *improved in other industrial* nations, except for France, five leading economic research institutes said in a joint report yesterday on the state of the world economy and the situation at home.

The recovery could be traced specifically to a more expansive monetary policy that the US decided on last summer and which was followed in other countries.

A looser monetary policy was not only the consequence of persistent econonic weaknesses, rising unemployment and liquidity problems in the banking system. It also came as leading central banks saw room for more monetary expansion due to markedly slowed inflation.

For leading industrial nations, the institutes projected a 1983 real growth of gross national product averaging 0.5 per cent compared with zero growth last year.

A 2 per cent growth in gnp this year was predicted for Britain, which registered a 1.1 per cent increase in its combined output of all goods and services in 1982. The US will register a 2 per cent growth in gnp, a reversal from a 1.7 per cent gnp decline in 1982.

The highest growth in gnp is predicted for Japan – 3 per cent, the same as last year.

Final Williamsburg advice for Howe

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Britain's industrial and union leaders will have their last important opportunity tomorrow to impress on Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, their priorities for the forthcoming round of world economic and finance discussions.

Sir Geoffrey will tell them at the monthly meeting of the National Economic Development Council that the Government's priority will be to gain confirmation from other western nations of the objective of achieving sustainable non-inflationary economic growth.

The British Government will also be calling for renewed international cooperation on issues such as exchange rates, international debt and International Monetary Fund resources. In particular, there will be a call to halt and reverse the growing tide of protectionism.

Tomorrow's meeting takes place in advance of the annual meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris on May 9, the combined meeting of the West's finance and trade ministers on May 10 and the Williamsburg summit on May 28.

TUC leaders will say in a paper to the NEDC meeting that the economic crisis in the OECD has reached crisis proportions, with unemployment forecast to rise to 35 million by next year. No country, it says, can afford to opt out of a big recovery programme.

More details on TV deal

By Michael Clark

Further details of Polly Peck's deal to assemble and market colour television sets in Turkey under licence from Thorn EMI are expected to be announced today.

The deal between Mr Asail Nadir's agricultural to packaging group and Thorn was announced last month after *many months of talks. It* is estimated to be worth about £55m a year to Polly Peck.

The completion of the deal is likely to inject a note of optimism among the Polly Peck shareholders.

Under the agreement, Polly Peck's subsidiary, Star Eletronik Sanayii ve Ticaret, will assemble more than 100,000 colour sets a year for sale in Turkey at over £600 each. The group plans a similar operation in Egypt.

Thorn EMI Fergusson, Britain's only colour TV manufacturer, will supply all the parts for the deal initially, but Mr Nadir hopes that parts will be supplied eventually by Turkish companies.

He is still negotiating to market video cassette recorders in Turkey.

Production of the sets should begin at Polly Peck's new factory at Gebses in October on a single shift basis. The group hopes to be able to step up production next year to over 170,000.

City Comment

A canny look at US banks

The experience of the big clearing banks expanding in the United States has not been entirely happy one. In retrospect, it is all clear that the Midland, for instance, paid over the odds when it bought Crocker. While California is one of the most attractive banking markets in the US, the Crocker acquisition will take some time to prove itself.

National Bank of North America has also given National Westminster considerable problems although there is now evidence that National is coming good.

These and other lessons have not been lost on the Bank of Scotland. It has been no secret that it has been on the lookout for a US bank for some time. The Bank of Scotland balance-sheet, published today, shows it is comfortably capitalized to make an acquisition. The free capital ratio, for instance, already high compared with the other clearing banks at 5.3 per cent will increase to 5.9 per cent when the second instalment of its recent US $50m bond issue is paid up.

However, the Edinburgh-based bank now admits to being *less enthusiastic* about buying a US bank, and keener on the idea of expanding organically.

The 34.5 per cent shareholding in the Bank of Scotland held by Barclays is one complication which could cause problems with US regulatory authorities, given Barclays' existing sizable presence in the US. Equally, the pace of change in the US banking industry brought about by deregulation and the tough task of finding a problem-free bank which is up for sale at a reasonable price, appear to have made the Bank of Scotland increasingly wary.

Its caution looks wise, in the light of others' experience. There is no denying the attraction of a dollar deposit base for a bank which operates internationally. But the Bank of Scotland now has access to the commercial paper market in the US and it has the option of turning its New York branch into a full retail deposit-taking operation.

Plea for industrial rate cut

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Industry and commerce call today for a new programme of reform of local authority rates and finances in a renewed attempt to reduce what are regarded as companies' crippling rates bills.

In a paper aimed at MPs and published to coincide with local council elections, the Association of British Chamber of Commerce says that the areas of country with the highest business rates are also among those *with* the biggest unemployment.

"Companies hit by rate increases in the middle of the worst recession for 50 years and therefore usually unable to increase their prices, face two altenatives. One is to cut back on capital investment and marketing, and the other is to make redundancies and slash recruiting.

"Thus, each £7,000 increase in a company's rate bill can equal one job lost."

The association identifies the areas with the largest business rates as Sheffield and Newcastle upon Tyne (each over 270p in the £), and Manchester (250p)

While applauding the recent trends towards low rate increases, the association says this must be seen against the background of four or five years of excessive rate increases.

Turnround of £600m for BA

By Our Commercial Editor

Sir John King, the chairman of British Airways, will report a big change in the fortunes of the airline when its financial results for last year are announced, but there are still doubts about the timing of the Government's intended sale of the corporation.

Sir John is expected to report an upturn from £540m loss the previous year to a base line profit of £60m in 1982-83. Although the airline's losses in 1981-82 included £426m of extraordinary items it is still a big achievement.

The airline's overmanning problems have been attacked; 24,000 jobs having gone to reduce the workforce to 37,000. Another 2,000 are still to go.

The cuts, with rationalization of a number of routes, had led to expectations of profits rising to £100m this year. But even with air traffic growth improving overall this prospect could now be in danger.

One problem for British Airways is the emergence of another cut-price threat on the north Atlantic routes. People Express, the New York-based worker-cooperative airline, is proposing a £99 transatlantic fare. British Airways is also among airlines threatened by lawsuits arising out of the Laker collapse.

March profits first for 20 months

Air Florida auditors gloomy

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Air Florida, the American airline which has been expanding its services out of Gatwick, "may be unable to continue as a going concern", according to its auditors Peat Marwick Mitchell.

Factors cited in the judgment accompanying the airline's annual report are the 1982 net loss of $93.4m (£59m) and a year-end negative net worth of $34.5m. Because of some defaults $28.2m of the company's long-term debt is subject to demand for accelerated payment, the auditors point out.

This has therefore been reclassified *under the* company's current liabilities so that Air Florida had a working capital deficit of $96.9m.

But since the auditors' judgment, dated March 28, the situation has changed, with losses narrowing in the new first quarter and March producing Air Florida's first operating profit in 20 months.

In London at the weekend Air Florida emphasized likely benefits from the upturn expected this year in air travel, being put by most airlines at 4 per cent or more. The company said there were no plans to cut any services in or out of Gatwick and the airline was proceeding with plans to start up new services to Frankfurt and Dusseldorf.

Air Florida has been developing its transatlantic services for some time, using Florida as its main gateway into the United States and initially battling on the basis of budget prices. It is heavily involved in charter work, an expanding sector since the big transatlantic carriers raised the general level of fares.

Air Florida's losses for the new first quarter were cut to $11m from $14.7m for the same period last year, the company announced after the auditors' strictures.

The company said the latest quarter included losses of $2.6m on disposition of aircraft, whereas the year earlier quarter included a $5m gain from excess insurance proceeds on the loss of the Boeing 737 that crashed on departure from Washington's National Airport in January last year.

Revenue for the quarter declined 29 per cent, to $53.7m from $75.8m a year earlier.

Mr Donald Lloyd-Jones, chairman and chief executive officer, said that although first-quarter results were unsatisfactory, "they clearly *reflect* the substantial progress that has been made in restructuring the company and returning it to financial health".

He said the revenue reduction for the first quarter reflected Air Florida's planned shrinkage during 1982.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • USM REVIEW

Securiguard to make winning debut

It looks as though brokers Phillips & Drew is on to a winner with Securiguard Group which makes its debut on the Unlisted Securities Market today.

P & D is unperturbed by Securiguard's fancy rating of 29 times earnings and argues that this is low compared with the security sector's average of 30. But in a market with few sellers, as there are at present, the 1.5m shares being placed at 134p should be warmly received and open with a healthy premium.

P & D is placing 27.8 per cent of the total issued share capital of 5.2m, which is valued at £7.2m.

Securiguard is evenly split into two subsidiaries, Academy, which provides industrial, office and window cleaning services, and the security side. The group's clients include such names as Sotheby's, Ford, National Westminster Bank, British Rail and Plessey.

The group was formed in 1967 by Mr Robin Pritchard, whose family controls Pritchard Services. Mr Pritchard stepped down as an executive board member last year, but will still own 2.7m shares, or just over 50 per cent of the equity, when the placing is completed.

In the past five years, pretax profits of the group have grown from £26,000 to £327,000 last year on turnover up from £1.1m to £6m. For the current year the group has forecast profits of £500,000.

Mr Alan Baldwin, chairman and chief executive, is confident of rapid growth for the security side of the business. "At present the profit contribution of the two sides is evenly split, but the bias is gradually moving towards our security business," he says.

Mr Baldwin wants to use the money from the placing to make several acquisitions in both the cleaning and security side of the business. "We have already got our eye on several private companies," he says.

P & D hopes for anything up to a 15 per cent premium on the shares, but with the present mood of the market dealers is looking for something substantially higher.

Meanwhile, last week's four newcomers all made healthy starts in first-time dealings. Microlease was the best performer, ending the week at 145p compared with the placing price of 94p.

Spring Ram, the kitchen and bathroom equipment manufacturer, closed with a premium of 25p on the week at 130p. Strikes restaurants was also a winner, ending 20p up at 67p, but Mnemos, the Combined Technology offshoot, which has developed a computerised information storage and retrieval display system, saw its 17p premium cut to only 8p by Friday.

Michael Clark

Unlisted Securities

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
13.7m	A & G Security	278	+28	2.6	0.9	52.7
972,000	Acsis Jewel	18	..	5.3	29.4	..
7,932,000	Aerospace Eng	187	..	13.9b	8.3	10.1
9,365,000	Aidcom Int	83	-9	0.9	1.0	61.9
11.8m	Air Call	308	● -10	8.0	2.6	14.7
15.0m	Airship Ind	128	..	..	..	..
3,696,000	Anglo Nordic	35	..	2.9	8.3	10.3
48.0m	Asprey & Co	£8	..	21.4	2.7	18.6
22.8m	Baltic Leasing	244	+9	4.0	1.6	36.4
3,957,000	Bensons Crisps	97	-2	2.7	2.8	24.3
3,043,000	Berkeley & RH	10½	..	..	..	..
3,872,000	Berkley Exp	78	-2	..	..	..
24.3m	Bespak	232	+7	3.6n	1.5	40.6
15.7m	Bio-Isolates	205	+10	..	..	..
4,712,000	Black M.	126	..	4.3b	3.4	20.0
5,270,000	Booth C.	23	+5	..	..	..
7,000,000	Breville Europe	42	-3	7.0b	16.7	4.0
2,860,000	Bryant D.	130	-10	7.5b	5.8	..
8,400,000	Bula Resources	9	-½	..	..	..
5,279,000	Business Comp	90	-5	1.4	1.6	14.8
686,000	CAMRA	120	+5	3.6	3.0	12.2
31.3m	Candecca Res	176	+20	..	..	..
4,584,000	Carvermoor	111	-9	5.2b	4.7	..
9,625,000	Cass Grp	175	● ..	3.6	2.0	21.7
3,900,000	Ciro	125	..	2.9	2.3	16.3
1,496,000	City Site Est	41	..	0.7	1.7	82.0
5,818,000	Cliff Oil	51	..	..	..	..
5,625,000	Do 8	45	..	..	..	..
82.2m	Clyde Petrol	98	+10	0.9	0.9	..
3,150,000	Coleman Milne	63	..	2.1b	3.4	19.1
2,029,000	Consults (C&F)	205	-5	3.0	1.5	2.5
6,239,000	C'ntl Microwave	620	+10	..	..	18.6
7,833,000	Cornell Hldgs	136	-32	..	..	..
2,648,000	Cramphorn	£11	+½	28.6	2.6	12.6
4,424,000	Crest Int Sec	12½	h +2	0.4	3.4	13.6
6,060,000	De Brett A	76	-2	3.6	4.7	14.8
1,785,000	Delmar Grp	36	+6	2.4	6.7	..
8,712,000	Dencora	72	+1	..b	..	40.8
14.0m	Druck Hldgs	280	-33	1.6	0.6	34.5
1,430,000	Dunton Grp	12½	..	..	..	59.5
1,369,000	Ecobric Hldgs	118	+5	15.0	12.7	15.1
9,239,000	Edinburgh Sec	95	● ..	0.2	0.2	..
14.9m	Eldridge Pope	712	+5	15.5	2.2	19.8
4,038,000	Energy Finance	41	..	1.9	4.6	7.1
4,209,000	Equipu	95	..	4.6	4.8	9.7
4,548,000	Exeter Building	155	..	10.0	6.5	5.6
16.3m	FKI Elec	23½	+½	0.3b	1.2	..
18.7m	Feedback	223	+8	2.9	1.3	31.9
800,000	First Talisman	28	..	..	..	..
14.3m	Fitch & Co.	290	● ..	4.0b	1.4	32.6
13.1m	Floyd Oil	108	+7	..e	..	..
23.9m	Fuller Smith	£12	+½	12.9	1.1	27.1
5,748,000	Garfunkels	123	● +2	1.4b	1.2	30.2
6,640,000	Good Relations	199	-2	5.0	2.5	51.6
8,236,000	Grainger Tst	190	..	5.4b	2.0	..
1,298,000	Greenwich Cable	48	+5	..	..	..
677,000	Guernsey Al Sec	130	..	..	..	56.5
3,600,000	HB Electronics	90	..	1.6	1.8	17.0
2,681,000	Hadland Hldgs	84	..	3.6	4.3	..
50.8m	Hadson Pet	82	+19	..b	..	..
2,660,000	Hardanger Prop	133	+3	14.0n	10.5	3.4
1,822,000	Hartons Grp	8½	..	..	..	5.3
1,602,000	Harvey & Thomp	51	+4	..e	..	..
4,337,000	Haytera	185	..	15.0	8.1	8.9
1,953,000	Heelamat Hldgs	63	+2	8.0	12.7	6.2
2,196,000	Humberside Elec	17	-6	0.0	0.1	15.6
13.0m	Hunterprint	158	+5	2.9b	1.8	13.9
6,163,000	ICC Oil	28	+2½	0.0b	..	..
11.5m	Im Bus Systems	213	-2	..	..	..
3,110,000	Ind Fin & Inv	103	+3	2.9b	2.8	26.4
6,944,000	Inn Leisure	33	-1	0.6	1.8	29.2
8,800,000	Int'europe Tech	176	-4	5.7b	3.2	27.0
7,851,000	Intervision Vid	35	-1	1.4	4.1	..
2,616,000	KCI	48	-1	2.3b	4.8	5.8
992,000	Jayplant	28	..	..	..	..
31.2m	Jebsens Drill	195	+15	25.0b	12.8	3.1
15.2m	Johnstone Paints	145	..	5.4	3.7	10.9
30.8m	Kean & Scott	55	-4	1.4n	2.6	11.5
5,439,000	Kennedy Brookes	215	+25	1.8	0.8	12.4
7,460,000	Leisure Ind	373	+28	8.6b	2.3	17.6
778,000	Ldn & Man Secs	19	-1	..	..	..
3,397,000	Do 10p Ord	19	-1	..	..	..
261,000	Ldn Cont Adv	37	+1	0.3	0.8	13.0
5,550,000	Do 5p Ord	37	+1	0.3	0.8	52.5
1,280,000	Ldn Priv Health	32	-1	..	..	16.0
6,500,000	Lorin Elec	130	..	1.4b	1.1	33.9
41.9m	McCarthy Stone	503	+5	5.7b	1.1	28.9
6,073,000	McLaughlin & H	150	+5	9.1	6.1	7.6
10.7m	Memory Comp	215	+30	2.6b	1.2	30.5
7,790,000	Merrydown Wine	550	+20	4.3	0.8	..
5,694,000	Metal Bulletin	130	+7	8.1	6.3	12.6
18.3m	Micro Business	270	-10	3.2b	1.2	20.2
1,215,000	Microfilm Repro	45	+2	3.6n	7.9	..
10.0m	Microgen Hldgs	343	+15	5.7b	1.7	35.4
4,930,000	Microlease	145	-5	2.9b	2.0	..
2,761,000	Midland Marts	85	+2	5.7	6.7	8.9
3,843,000	Miles 33	183	-5	2.9	1.6	38.1
1,368,000	Miss World	139	-6	4.3b	3.6	15.0
888,000	Morland Sec	47	..	2.9	6.1	12.8
458,000	Morley (RH)	18	..	..	..	..
7,740,000	Munford & White	240	+25	3.7b	1.5	38.1
8,396,000	NMW Computers	193	..	5.7	3.0	21.5
12.3m	New Ct Nat Res	37	+1	1.4	3.9	14.6
76.8m	Nimslo Int	70	-8	..e	..	..
6,212,000	O.R.E.	221	-1	..	..	..
15.1m	Oilfield Inspec	215	● ..	3.0b	1.4	20.1
12.0m	Owners Abroad	23½	-½	0.7	3.0	1.1
330,000	Parkfield Fndry	11	-1	..e	..	..
3,489,000	Pict Petrol	58	-43	..	..	..
2,169,000	Pineapple Dance	108	..	8.0b	7.4	12.3
3,521,000	Radio City	160	+4	8.0b	5.0	18.7
3,867,000	Ramus Hldgs	90	-6	7.1	7.9	15.3
1,107,000	Reliant Motor	29	..	..	..	5.3
16.3m	Resource Tech	182	-6	..h	..	30.3
2,602,000	Rivlin (DAS)	32	-9	0.1b	0.4	..
2,625,000	Rolfe & Nolan	105	-10	3.6	3.4	11.6
8,084,000	Ruddle (G.)	171	+15	4.7b	2.8	20.1
1,387,000	Sampang (Java)	19	..	..	..	..
24.7m	Saxon Oil	168	h +16	..	..	43.7
3,937,000	Scan Data	175	● +5	2.9	1.6	1.4
5,808,000	Selec TV	44	+6	..	..	..
6,289,000	Sheldon Jones	121	..	5.7	4.7	9.3
5,056,000	Sheraton Sec	12½	-½	..	..	..
2,630,000	Sinclair W.	83	+3	0.0	..	..
1,218,000	Do Dfd	80	+2	0.1	0.2	..
8,880,000	Slaters Food	155	-3	2.9b	1.8	31.2
15.2m	S.W. Resources	15½	-1½	0.8	5.1	27.7
82.4m	Sovereign Oil	229	-3	..	..	..
13.6m	Spring Ram	139	-5	4.3b	3.3	..
625,000	Staneico	46	..	..	..	..
4,020,000	Strikes Rests	67	-6	1.9	2.9	..
1,162,000	Swindon Pr Hosp	83	-2	..	..	..
4,650,000	Technofan SA	£310	-5	1713	5.7	12.2
5,179,000	Tel Serv Int	25½	..	0.1	0.6	6.8
8,026,000	Television Stb	33	..	..	..	..
3,312,000	Thames Inv & Sec	87	..	7.4	8.5	10.7
1,478,000	Thorpac	64	-3	2.7	4.3	8.3
3,000,000	Tops Estates	60	..	..	..	..
1,575,000	Trident Comp	63	..	2.1	3.4	13.2
6,838,000	Twinlock	32	+1	1.3	4.0	9.3
969,000	Utd Ceramic	40	● ..	4.3	10.7	15.0
4,071,000	Utd Electronic	42	+1	0.8	1.9	37.8
34.2m	Utd Friendly	228	..	14.0	6.2	..
3,305,000	Utd Packaging	104	-1	..	..	..
2,090,000	V.W.	38	+2	5.5b	14.4	3.0
1,900,000	Webber Electro	180	+8	5.0	2.8	10.3
9,897,000	Wight Collins RS	300	..	6.9b	2.2	43.8
689,000	Willaire Syst	6	+1	..	..	14.3
13.6m	Wingate Prop	165	..	..	..	71.9
4,939,000	Yelverton Inv	73	+3	..	..	..
2,560,000	Yorkgreen Inv	40	● +2	2.0b	5.0	15.2
750,000	York Mount	75	● -3	5.9	7.8	2.0
2,775,000	Zygal Dynamics	75	..	1.1	1.4	11.2

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS

Stock	Per Cent		Buying Price	Yields Flat	GRY
DEBENTURE STOCKS					
Allied-Ly	7¼	88/93	77¼	9.44	11.07
Bass	8¾	87/92	89¼	9.98	11.29
BICC	7¼	90/95	78¼	10.23	11.41
Blue Circle	9	92/97	86	10.82	11.20
Courtaulds	7	82/87	86¼	8.19	11.80
Delta Gp	10¾	95/99	92	11.66	11.83
Eng Prop	9¾	97/02	87	11.36	11.55
Euston Cen	10.4	92/97	92¼	11.34	11.60
F.F.I.(UK)	7¼	88/92	78	9.57	11.48
Land Secs	9	96/01	81¼	11.14	11.53
MEPC	12	17	104	11.65	11.63
Trusthse	10¼	91/96	92¼	11.35	11.80
UNSECURED LOANS					
Allied Ly	7¾	93/98	73	10.70	11.61
BOC Group	12¼	12/17	99¼	12.46	12.45
Barcl Bank	16	02-07	124¼	12.77	12.50
Burmah Oil	8¼	91/96	75¼	11.47	12.54
Imp Brew	10¾	90/95	94¼	11.45	11.81
Distillers	7¼	88/93	73¼	9.84	11.81
Distillers	10½	93/98	91¼	11.58	11.83
Guard Roy	7	86/91	74¼	9.27	11.59
Imp Chem	7¼	88/91	75	9.58	12.06
Imp Chem	10¾	91/96	89¼	11.52	11.77
Imp Group	10¾	90/95	90¼	11.57	11.93
Midl Bank	14	02/07	116¼	12.65	12.52
Nat West	12¼	04	28¼	12.34	12.33
Reed Inter	7¼	96/01	69	10.96	11.76
Tilling	8¾	89/94	77¼	10.91	12.10
Unilever	7¾	91/06	71¼	11.19	11.60
Whitbread	7¾	95/99	67¼	10.71	11.72
BULLDOGS					
Denmark	13	05	101¼	13.28	13.30
Elect de F	12¾	08	101	12.59	12.59
Hydro-Queb	12¾	15	99	13.05	13.04
Nova Scot	16¾	11	127¼	13.09	13.00
CNA	16	06	130¼	12.80	12.65
TransCan	16¾	07	122	13.78	13.67
Cred Fonc	14¾	07	116¼	12.75	12.86

Base Lending Rates

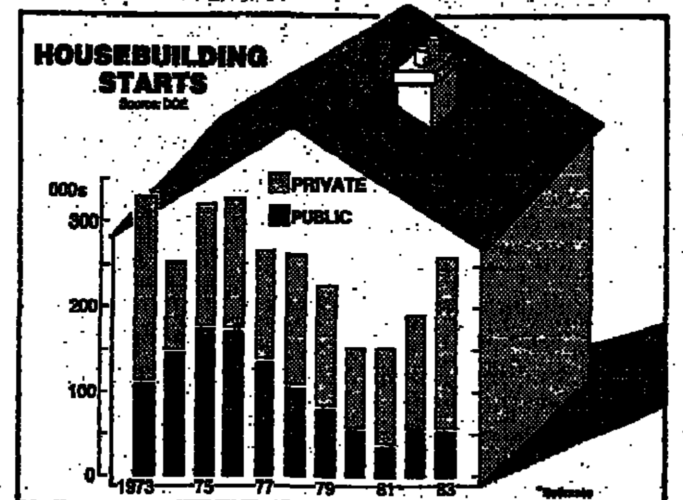
ABN Bank	10 %
Barclays	10 %
BCCI	10 %
Consolidated Crds	10½%
C. Hoare & Co	*10 %
Lloyds Bank	10 %
Midland Bank	10 %
Nat Westminster	10 %
TSB	10 %
Williams & Glyn's	10 %

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6½%: £10,000 up to £50,000, 7¼%: £50,000 and over, 8½%.

Why builders query their 'recovery'

Britain's construction industry is in an impoverished state despite Government statements to the contrary. In some sectors orders and workload are half the level of 10 years ago, yet Environment ministers insist on painting the picture as a light shade of grey.

Sir George Young, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of Environment, said last week: "We now have solid evidence of a recovery. Total output in 1982 was 1 per cent higher than in 1981 – the first rise since 1978 – and output in the fourth quarter was six per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier."



Civil engineering companies, at least, would beg to differ. The heavy end of the construction industry has been publishing workload surveys which show that the leading companies would love to turn the clocks back a decade, to a time when large projects were there for the taking.

A clear trend is beginning to emerge, underlined in today's state of trade inquiry published by the National Federation of Building Trades Employers. The inquiry would appear to reflect a healthier industry than we have seen since 1979, reporting that the number of companies with increased inquiries outnumber those with fewer.

Yet the number of companies reporting more inquiries is only a third of the number taking part in the survey: those receiving fewer inquiries account for more than a fifth.

The federation is putting on a brave face. Behind those statistics is the single fact that it is private-sector housebuilding which is doing most to lead the industry out of recession. Even so, fewer than one in three companies say they are receiving more inquiries for work in the last quarter: 22 per cent report falling inquiries.

What is becoming clear within the industry is that a large chasm is forming between on the one hand, those concerned with house building and housing renovation and, on the other hand, the rest.

As Mr Malcolm Fordy, the federation president, said recently: "In essence we are talking about two totally different sectors within the construction industry. Not so much the classic distinction between building and civil engineering; nor indeed between public and private work; but rather the massive gulf now developing between housing and non-housing work."

Suddenly it does, indeed, look as though private-sector house building is beginning to boom. At the start of the year, housebuilders were forecasting private-sector starts of 160,000 compared with around 140,000 last year. Within four months, those estimates are being revised upwards. It now looks as though work will start on as many as 180,000 new private-sector homes this year, a rise of about 25 per cent over 1982.

At the same time, housing renovation appears to be going through something of a boom. During the final quarter of last year, grant-aided and public-subsidized renovation work was up by 75 per cent, compared with the previous three quarters' average. The federation believes that this year publicly-aided renovations will top the 300,000 mark in England alone – more than double the 1981 rate.

All this is good news for those companies engaged in the housing sector, but it should be remembered that housebuilding and renovation work accounts for only a third of the building industry's output.

Mr Fordy says that on the non-housing side prospects look at best cautious and at worst gloomy. Industrial building workloads have fallen by 30 per cent over the past three years and that is hardly surprising when one realizes that there is about 175 million square feet of vacant factories and warehouses in this country.

The most optimistic forecast for the construction industry to emerge so far has come from the National Council of Building Material Producers. In a recent report on its industry, material producers spoke confidently of a four per cent rise in workloads during 1983, reversing "the seemingly inexorable declines and stagnations that the industry has suffered in the last decade".

This year's predicted rise is expected to be reinforced with further output increases during 1984 and 1985. Mr Nigel Chaldecot, the council's director-general, said that next year's upturn would be more broadly-based than in 1983. The forecast went as far as suggesting that while housebuilders may experience a hefty rise in business there would be a downturn in 1984 as work started on fewer homes.

The material producers believe that construction work will switch to industrial building in 1984, rather than most of the activity being concentrated in the housing sector.

The Confederation of British Industry claims that industry is moving up a gear, but there is little to suggest that there will be a massive take-up of existing vacant warehouse and factory space. There would surely need to be some dent in the existing supply before institutions and developers start commissioning a lot more industrial building.

The industry has also suffered from a downturn in office building outside of the south-east of England and a sharp drop in retail development. Office rents have hardly risen to a level sufficient to make new development attractive, except for certain areas.

Britain's builders have also suffered from the political wrangles which have been rumbling on between Whitehall and the town halls.

And the industry took little comfort from the White Paper on expenditure which indicated a 10 per cent increase on construction projects.

The sector council is expected also to release its intermediate forecast for the industry. Statisticians are busily reworking the figures, which are believed to give weight and credence to the estimates of the building employers federation on housebuilding. It is thought that the forecast has been revised from 160,000 to 175,000 starts for 1983.

Builders are now far more confident of constructing far more houses than they were even a few months ago. Yet there is still a haunting spectre on the horizon in the form of mortgage queues, which are already squeezing the second-hand market. Last autumn's dream of low interest rates has now disappeared.

Baron Phillips

MORE BUSINESS NEWS PAGE 23

American notebook

Free exchange rate era ending?

The struggle within the Reagan Administration over the future of foreign exchange policy is developing into a strong push against the current "hands off" policy initiated when President Reagan came to power.

He entered the White House committed to cutting the tax burden on the American people, cutting the growth of government spending drastically, and cutting the link with the interventionist policies of Nixon-Ford-Carter era

The President has failed to contain the growth of government spending. He has also failed to ensure permanent cuts in the tax burden. The burden of taxation today is rather heavier than it was when the President came to power.

Certainly, there has been a big improvement in the rate of inflation. That is a great achievement. It is the result of the adoption of a tight money policy between April 1981 and July 1982. That policy has now been abandoned and has been replaced by an expansion of the American money stock.

Since President Reagan came into office, many of the "new men" in government have gone.

Now there is the last issue outstanding beween the Federal Reserve and the Treasury – that of intervention in the foreign exchange markets.

The debate is now coming to a head.

Feeling quite confident, Mr Volcker, the Federal Reserve's chairman, had made three statements in support of intervention – before the trilateral commission in Europe, before the Senate Banking Committee and on Thursday in a speech to a group of foreign exchange traders.

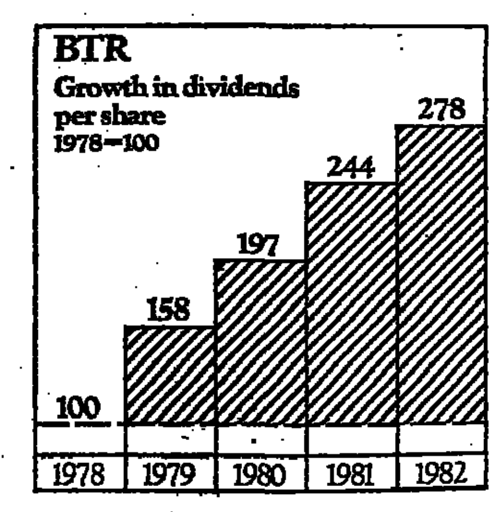
These statements by Mr Volcker are in direct contradiction to the administration's previously announced policies.

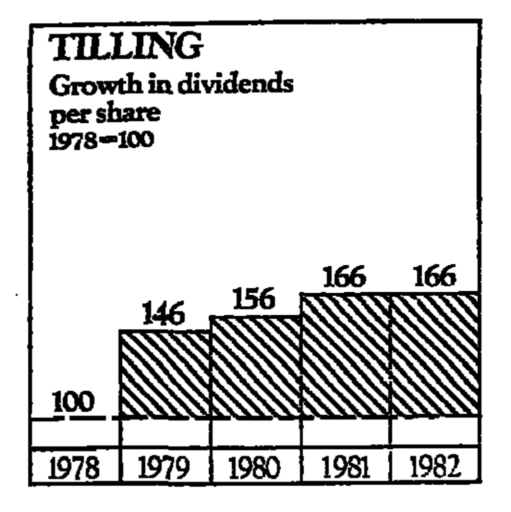
What is more, Mr Volcker's statements directly contradict the policy statement made earlier this year by Mr Martin Feldstein, chairman of the Presidential Council of Economic Advisers, in which he stated that the strong dollar was the result of high real interest rates in the United States and that these high real interest rates were in turn the result of the very high Federal budget deficits,

Mr Feldstein went on to say that any attempt to reduce the value of the United States dollar by official intervention would be inflationary

Despite Mr Feldstein's statement, the opponents of intervention have suffered grievous defeats in the areas of taxation policy and monetary policy. In all these areas, the inflationists have registered major successes.

Maxwell Newton













Computer Appointments

COMPUTER HORIZONS

People/Warren Werblow of Scicon

Hard facts on exports for software industry

Suresh Karadia

Computer software has been described as the jewel in Britain's crown. Warren Werblow thinks it is a national asset which could be lost all too easily. "We probably import more software than we export," he points out.

Werblow is chief executive of Scicon Ltd, a subsidiary of British Petroleum, which is one of the leaders in computing Services. Earlier this year, he put the case for software to PITCOM, the Parliamentary Information Technology Committee.

This country, he told his listeners, has not made much headway in recent years in software exports. "The British software industry is certainly exceedingly good and is recognised as such worldwide," he added. "But that's no ground for complacency."

Warren Werblow has been around long enough to know that in computing there are no rewards for those who stand

'More should be done to encourage our Selling abroad'

still. A physicist by training, he gained his first experience of computers in the 1960s when he worked in operational research with Philips and IPC. "I was always interested in applying scientific methodology to the problems of management," he says.

After 12 years in OR he joined Scicon in 1969 as a senior consultant, and became chief executive in 1981.

Scicon is not only concerned with software. It is a computer systems and services company with an annual turnover of more than £100m. Werblow's part of the group has a total revenue of about £25m, with major markets in defence, energy, and industry.

He feels strongly that the firms in this business, and the government, cannot ignore world markets. "It's an international trade," he explains. "We market some imported products under licence, and a number of ours are sold overseas by our associate companies or agents."

But unless the Government acts soon to strengthen the hand of the software industry abroad, he believes the opportunity to compete effectively may be lost for years ahead.

"The changes in computing since I joined Scicon have been staggering," Werblow says. "In my early days convincing clients of the benefits of computers was a major problem. In the last four or five years, the degree of acceptability has grown quite remarkably. Now there's a tremendous pull from the market place."

It is against this background of a shifting emphasis in the computing business that Werblow takes his stance on the need for government support. The rest of the world will not remain uncompetitive while Britain pats itself on the back.

"Our biggest deals have been won overseas," Werblow points out. "More should be done to encourage the British software industry so that it can export more."

And software is only part of the range of activities which make up computing services. Werblow would like to see the private sector do more public sector computing work, and receive the type of turnkey contracts which are common in the US.

"In Britain," he complains, "the computing services industry has not yet been given its rightful place as a contributor to the UK company."

Roger Woolnough

Cooperation on a new system

How Mabel won a factory's heart

"Say hello to Mabel, our new member of staff who joins us this year, and from whom we can expect a great deal of help . . ."

This is the way that Hellermann Deutsch (HD), the electrical connector manufacturer of East Grinstead, is encouraging its employees "to get familiar" with its new IBM 4341 computer.

Contracts were exchanged between HD and IBM a year ago after a steering committee, consisting of representatives from each of the six key user areas, decided that Mabel was the best candidate to take over from the outgrown Burrough's system.

IBM advised HD, in view of the complexity, to implement the change over two years. This was rejected, partly for commercial considerations, but mainly because HD believed that its 650 workers would support the change if the technology was explained, free of jargon, and the practical motivation made clear.

The management team at HD firmly believed that the new IBM units could be introduced in *half* the IBM recommended timescale, simultaneously maintaining full customer service with existing equipment. But, says Mr David Burt, deputy managing director, this would be possible only if "the whole workforce and not just those working with the computers would be carried into the programme, and that the reasons for complex computerization and its timescale of one year were appreciated, and accepted".

There was a reticence by outside advisers, including members of the IBM team, to recognize the value of some aspects of this approach and of the "attitude programme" which, according to Burt, is fundamental to implementing any computer system.

Burt and his management team believe the introduction of a new computer into any organization, or the changeover from one computer company's hardware to another, inevitably exercises a variety of management skills, some of which are little discussed or considered in the planning phase. Burt says: "The computer companies fail to advise their clients of the significance of the psychological aspects of the change. Many of the difficulties in implementing a new computer system stem from the attitude of the workforce, the management and the implementation team, and very little literature and few lessons are available on this subject."

HD had to resort to researching and planning the "attitude" aspect of the implementation programme, developing new literature and training material designed to encourage active participation.

It was also important to HD that, to achieve this, the outside support team had to feel fully integrated into its own project team who were to be fully responsible for all aspects of the implementation. Various means were developed to achieve these aims, the most significant being breakfast briefings, beginning at 7.30am, involving every key member of the company and the IBM team. (This building of a combined team attitude helped considerably, with Mabel becoming a fully-fledged member of staff within a year.) But Burt believes it was the "personalized approach to the computerization that has had the most fundamental effect on the attitude of the workforce, encouraging those people who required training to accept the new techniques because of the advantages that would be derived".

The simplification of the aims and objectives of the IBM 4341 into a series of cartoon presentations helped to inform the workforce, and three months into the programme an employee survey demonstrated to a remarkable degree the amount of acceptance and support Mabel had received, with 88 per cent accepting the reasons for change and, at times, chaos.

Subsequent Mabel literature is still contributing to a change in attitude, with the latest leaflet providing answers to questions which HD feels its employees may have in their mind but might feel unable to express.

Knowing that "audit trails" and "fields" are not something to hike or graze on, but vital parts of processing, has contributed to HD being unique in implementing a computer installation with the full support of its workforce in so short a time.

As Burt says: "IBM is one of the largest and most technically advanced companies in the world – and they are big enough to learn new ways of introducing one of their computers into a company from the Hellermann Deutsch experience".

Lynda King Taylor

Letter/Artificial intelligence

Sonnets? No – Solutions? Yes

● **From D. A. Fraser, lecturer in electronics, Chelsea College, University of London:**

I should like to suggest how intelligence and creativity may appear in computer systems of the future. There will be first the ability of a computer to modify its environment. This ability can include mobility of part or all of the computer, and the ability to make gross changes. For instance an automatically-controlled bulldozer could flatten irregularities in the terrain.

Going with this is the ability to sense what effect the computer's actions have had, leading to an ability to distinguish between items that are part of the computer system itself and everything else. In a multi-processor system, an activity can be inspected by one part of a system while another part of the system is carrying out the activity.

Given power to make changes, there is need to decide what changes are worth making, and this power of decision may be called a motive. Present computers are not given an overriding motive, but it is easy to start a paper design of a military computer which would protect itself against intruders, and take action to maintain continuity of its power supply. Such a system then has the motive of self-preservation.

With motive, ability to act to reach required ends and high calculating ability, the system will act in ways that have not been predicted. It will not write sonnets, but will create solutions to problems that it sees as important. These will go beyond those set by its makers, as they will include those caused by the random events in the world impinging on the computer's sensors.

Direct solutions will excite no amazement but indirect solutions, for instance the design of a subsystem whose purpose is to solve a problem, will appear creative. Indeed, such a system is exhibiting creativity, and to say it is not creative is a quibble.

هكذا من الأصل

The week: Clive Cookson

Alvey problems for IBM

The official response to the Alvey report, announced at last on Thursday, was along the lines suggested by recent leaks: over five years the government will contribute £50m to academic research and £150m to industrial projects in advanced information technology, if the companies involved match that pound for pound.

The funding mechanism proposed by John Alvey and his committee last September would have allowed the government to pay 90 per cent of industry's basic research costs rather than the 50 per cent that the Treasury and Downing Street eventually imposed as a standard contribution. Therefore the government will provide less than 60 per cent of the programme's total £350m budget rather than the 70 per cent envisaged by Alvey.

Although the industry was naturally disappointed by this reduction, the initial reaction to *Mr Patrick Jenkin's statement* was pleasure and relief that the government had put the Alvey show on the road at last, after taking eight months to study its urgent recommendations. Nearly two years have passed since the world first became aware of the Japanese programme to build a "fifth generation" of intelligent computers for the 1990s – the original inspiration of all the activity.

The delay turned out to have been caused entirely by indecision about funding and management rather than the programme's content. The government has adopted without change Alvey's recommendations for the four priority areas of research. In order of likely expenditure, they are: very large scale integration, software engineering, man/machine interface, and intelligent knowledge-based systems.

Brian Oakley, secretary of the Science and Engineering Research Council, will head a five-strong full-time directorate in the Department of Industry who will manage the Alvey programme. He reports to a small supervisory board of industrialists chaired by Sir Robert Telford, a director of GEC and chairman of Marconi.

Apparently the government tried and failed to persuade several high-powered figures from within the electronics industry *to take the director's* job. Now 56-year-old Mr Oakley, whose career has been spent in government research establishments and the Civil Service, must provide the "dynamic management style" which the Alvey Committee saw as a "prime requirement" for success.

The directorate should be in place by June, and Mr Jenkin expects the first research contracts to be placed by the end of the summer.

On a more controversial note, the government has endorsed Alvey's proposed conditions for the involvement of foreign multinationals. IBM and the other American companies (who take eight of the top nine places in the British computer league) can take part only if they can guarantee that the work will be exploited entirely in this country and that technical information will not "leak overseas to the benefit of Britain's competitors."

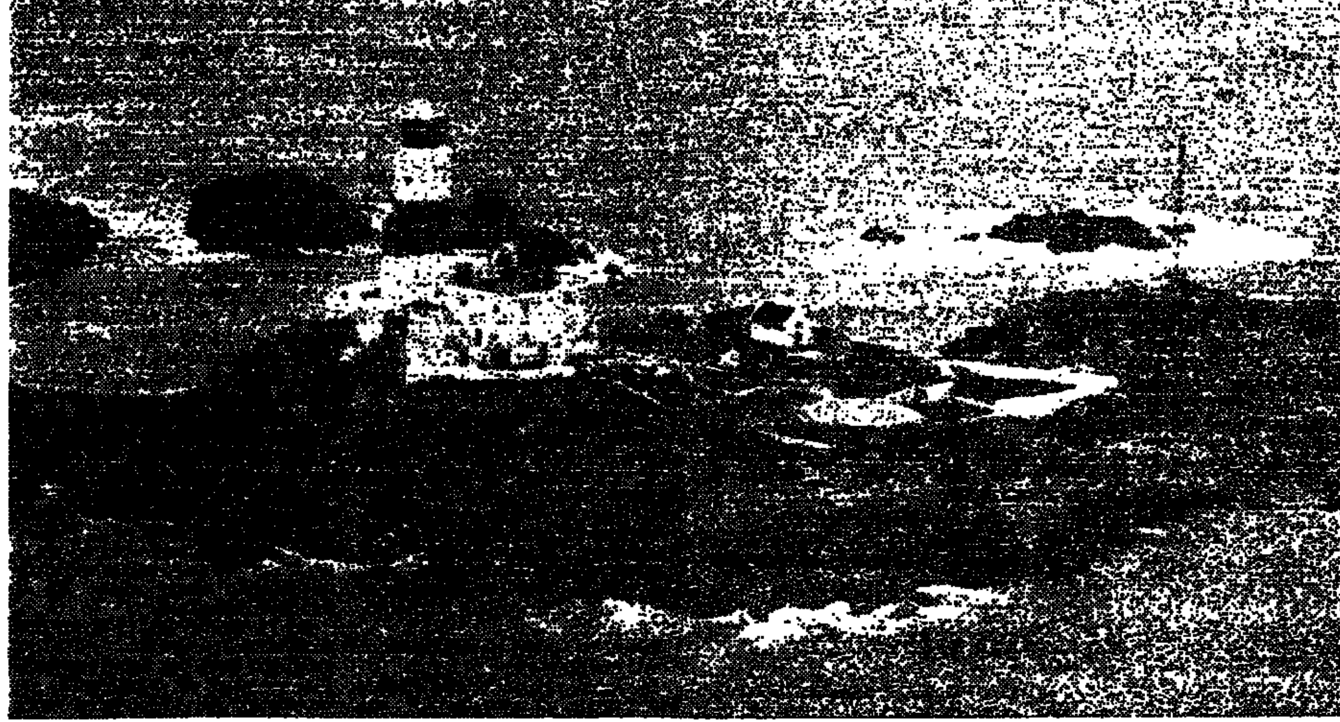
On the face of it, many multinationals will find it hard to provide the "cast iron assurances" that Mr Jenkin will require. IBM had no immediate comment on whether it would be able to take part. "We need to know more details about the conditions," a spokesman said.

British-owned hardware and software companies expressed general enthusiasm for getting to work on Alvey projects as soon as possible. "We're looking forward to playing a major role", said Mike Watson, technical director of ICL.

Winston Muktarsingh, technical director of Scicon, welcomed the report "with one note of caution: the emphasis must be on the long-term needs of *industry*, as opposed to research that is only interesting from an academic point of view."

Mini system to keep the lighthouses shipshape

Trinity House goes on line


Trinity House copyright

Skerries lighthouse – one of 94 Trinity House lighthouses and soon to come under the computer umbrella for its maintenance

Lighthouses may not be built on whims, but in some areas their maintenance will soon be controlled by WIMS, a package supplied by ABS Computers. The Corporation of Trinity House, which is the general lighthouse authority for England, Wales, the Channel Islands and Gibraltar, has decided to instal a minicomputer system to hold an asset register and schedule maintenance work.

Trinity House was established in 1514 to regulate pilotage. It is governed by a board of 10 members all of whom have long experience of command in either the Royal Navy or the Merchant Navy. Prince Philip is the Master of the Corporation, whose day-to-day running is assisted by administrative, technical and engineering staff.

Trinity House is Britain's principal pilotage authority. It is also a charitable organisation for the relief of mariners in financial distress, and it owns purpose-built homes at Walmer in Kent for mariners and their dependants. Its major task is the maintenance of all types of navigation aids, whether fixed or floating, visual, audio or electronic.

Nearly 700 buoys, 94 lighthouses (including some which are unmanned and electronically *controlled), and 27 light* vessels come under the conrol of Trinity House, and the annual engineering maintenance bill is more than £3m. Although some local and harbour authorities look after sea marks within their port limits, Trinity House still retains overall responsibility and performs regular inspections.

Two years ago, a study of existing maintenance procedures concluded that a computerised management information service would be essential if Trinity House were to continue to fulfil its role satisfactorily. With the help of a consultant, the engineer-in-chief's department examined every suitable computer system available before selecting a turnkey package from a British company, ABS Computers in Woking, part of the Trafalgar Group.

ABS Computers manufactures the MX range of 16-bit minicomputers at its factory in Brighton, and Trinity House has ordered an MX 10 model with 43 megabytes of disc storage. Four VDUs and a dot matrix printer are also to be installed at the Corporation's Tower Hill headquarters, where the WIMS system will be run.

WIMS, the Works Information Management System, was originally developed by ABS Computers for the Department of Health and Social Security in 1981. It has since been installed by 14 other customers, including Bristol Head Post Office, British Caledonian, British Aerospace and the Bowater-Scott Corporation.

The system holds a central asset register of buildings and equipment from which information is drawn to produce a range of maintenance documentation. A special asset key was devised for Trinity House to make the system as self-explanatory and easy to use as possible, because engineers rather than computer personnel will be operating it.

The first two characters of the key denote the control area, such as TH for Trinity House, and the next two the type of location, which could be BE for beacon or LH for lighthouse. Geographical location is shown by a four character code, for example: BURN for Burnham Flats or HELF for Helford River. Details of the type of equipment (TOW for tower, ALT for alternator, or HEA for heating) follow, divided into civilian, mechanical and engineering categories, plus an identifying number for the piece of machinery.

Management information can be extracted from WIMS by using part or all of the key. By typing in "HELF" a user could call up details of all equipment held at Helford River, or limit this to data about beacons by adding a "BE" qualification to the key.

A further change has also been made to WIMS because of the complexity of some of the navigation aids. Through adopting a policy of keeping abreast of new technology, Trinity House is constantly replacing aging or obsolescent items with more sophisticated devices which are often automatic or semi-automatic, and are therefore of more complicated construction.

An example of this is the *replacement of several light* vessels by Large Automatic Navigation Buoys, or LANBYS, which are fully automatic and powered by diesel generators, having electric light and fog signals. Since WIMS was primarily aimed at hospital users, there was insufficient space to describe items such as LANBYS, so the system had to be expanded.

"We have no fixed schedule for installing the system but are gradually phasing it in", said Trinity House. "Initially it will *be used as an information* system, mostly for assets, so our first phase is to get all the assets on."

The Corporation's main workshops are situated at Blackwall and this is where most of the servicing, maintenance and manufacturing of equipment is carried out. There is also a major stores holding and further VDUs and printers are likely to be installed there at a later stage, so that WIMS can be used for stock control and invoicing.

*Once WIMS is fully oper*ational it will generate all documentation relating to defect, standard and preventive maintenance, such as job cards, manuals and specifications for subcontractors.

Feedback from the workshops can be used to build up maintenance histories or to supply information on reliability and other technical or financial topics. At the moment Trinity House accounting systems are run on an outside bureau service, but it should be *possible to feed WIMS infor*mation into overall accounts later.

If the initial WIMS pilot project is a success, the system is likely to be expanded into a network linking depots around the country.

Maggie McLening

Image processing

Seeing arms for working robots

There are already many applications of image processing in industry such as the automatic checking of sheets of rolled metal for faults.

Such systems are usually "one-off" pieces of hardware built for simple, repetitive tasks. The newer systems will be general purpose image processing equipment which can be reprogrammed for different work.

Almost all of the robots used in factories at present perform their monotonous tasks blindly, but now cameras are beginning to be added to the robot arms, orient them correctly and assemble them into a complete product. This is not too difficult a task to program, but computers are often still too slow to do it economically.

Image processing commonly makes heavy demands on computer time, because of the large number of picture elements in the image to be analysed. Typically a picture is analysed by breaking it up into small pieces of the image – perhaps as many as 250,000.

One solution to the problem of time is the use of an array processor, a computer peripheral which can sometimes make calculations a hundred times faster. Another common approach is to work through the program in slow-motion on the computer to decide how to tackle it, and then build electronic circuits to speed up the computer for the specific problem.

Except where there are problems in obtaining sufficient speed, image processing uses essentially the same equipment as the rest of the computer world except that a frame store is usually attached to the computer to enable the programmer to see the results of the processing. The frame store is a device able to store a whole television picture in electronic memory. Every part of that picture can be altered under computer control.

British firms have done well in producing frame stores and peripheral image processing equipment. The complexity of the hardware and differences in world video standards have prevented them from being swamped by mass-produced, world wide products.

As in other areas of computing, the cost of software is dominating the hardware cost of a project. The majority of image processing projects are funded by the Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC) and a major effort to promote the importance of the field and rationalize existing work has started with a review of the UK image processing scene by Dr Joseph Kittler of Rutherford Appleton Laboratories. British scientists do fairly well in the field of image processing software, falling second only to the material and manpower resources of the US.

The British Pattern Recognition Association conference at Oxford in August will provide a forum to demonstrate progress in the subject.

Dr Richard Stevens

The author is an image processing scientist.

‘Wound’ must break the whole skin

J. J. C. (a Minor) v Eisenhower

Before Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Mann

[Judgment delivered April 28]

A wound, for the purposes of section 20 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861, was a break in the continuity of the whole skin; the rupture of blood vessels internally was not sufficient. The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held, allowing an appeal by case stated from the Edmonton Justices, sitting as a juvenile court on May 17, 1982, and quashing the appellant defendant's conviction.

Mr Glen Brasse for the defendant; Mr Robert Rhodes for the prosecutor.

LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF said that the appellant had been charged with unlawfully and *maliciously wounding one Martin* Cook contrary to section 20 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861.

On the date of the alleged offence, the appellant and his co-accused, L, both of whom were aged 15 at the time, had been walking in the road when they had seen Cook standing with some friends on the other side. The two accused had with them an air gun which L, aiming at the group opposite, fired twice.

Cook had been hit by a pellet in the area of the left eye. The justices had found that the injury amounted to a bruise just below the left eyebrow, and that fluid filling the front part of his left eye had for a time afterwards abnormally contained red blood cells.

The justices had concluded that the *abnormal presence of red blood* cells in the fluid of the eye indicating at least the rupture of a blood vessel or vessels internally, was sufficient to constitute a wound for the purpose of section 20 of the 1861 Act.

The appellant while taking no issue with the justices' findings that he had been involved and that he had been malicious, nevertheless contended that the conviction *should be quashed* because the injury had not constituted a wound.

His Lordship said that the court had been taken through a number of cases about what constituted wounding, all decided between 1830 and 1850, by which time the word 'wound' had acquired a settled meaning, namely, a breach of the continuity of the skin: see *R v Wood* ((1830) 1 Mood 278).

That definition had been refined in the later cases. In *R v M'Loughlin* ((1838) 8 Car & P 635) it had been held that the whole skin must be broken, and an abrasion affecting the cuticle or epidermis was not enough.

In *R v Shadbolt* ((1833) 5 Car & P 504) the skin broken had been that inside the mouth and in *R v Waltham* ((1849) 3 Cox CC 442) the *most extreme case yet, there* had been a rupture of the membrane of the urethra, which had caused blood to issue. In both those cases, the injury had been held to constitute a wound.

From those cases one could see a picture emerging of a wound as being any break in the continuity of the whole skin, including that of internal cavities where it was continuous with the outer skin.

Mr Rhodes, on behalf of the prosecutor, submitted that that test was not sufficient for the purposes of the 1861 Act; that 'wound' should include the rupture of a blood vessel.

He cited *R v Warman* ((1846) 1 Den 183) where "mortal wound", for the purposes of an indictment for murder, had been held to include an internal breach of the skin, although externally there had been only the appearance of a bruise. The victim had died as a result of extravasation of blood pressing upon the brain.

But that was an unusual case, not concerned with wounding within the words of the statute then in force, but with the common sense meaning of wounding for the purposes of a coroner's inquisition. *It could give no guidance in the* present case.

Looking at the cases, one saw a continuous stream of authority establishing that a wound was a break in the continuity of the whole skin. It would be wrong for the court to depart from that.

The justices' conclusion, that the internal rupture of blood vessels constituted a wound, had not been in accordance with the law because there had been no break in the whole skin.

Accordingly, the justices had erred in finding the appellant guilty and the conviction should be quashed.

Mr Justice Mann agreed.

Solicitors: J. G. Daulry & Co, Enfield; Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

Justices did not err in refusing adjournment

Taylor v Baird and Watters

Before Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Mann

[Judgment delivered April 27]

Justices who dismissed an information after refusing to allow an adjournment on the application of the prosecutor did not err in law in so refusing where there was evidence that the prosecutor's case was in disarray, but no exceptional difficulty had arisen, and where he was not deprived of some other remedy.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in dismissing an appeal by way of case stated by James Edward Taylor against a decision of the Barnet Justices who dismissed informations laid by him on July 29, 1982 alleging an assault contrary to section 42 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861 upon him by Allan Baird and Gerry Watters, police officers of the Metropolitan Police.

Mr Richard Methuen for Mr Taylor; Mr Malcolm Fortune for the police officers.

LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF said that Mr Taylor preferred an information against the two police officers on July 29, 1982.

The information was heard by the justices on August 26, 1982. Mr Taylor's solicitor had not arrived when the case was called on at 11.45 am, and the justices allowed an adjournment.

At 12.15 pm the solicitor arrived, by which time Mr Taylor had left the court building in search of a witness, without having notified the court. At 12.40 pm the case was called a second time and the justices proceeded to hear the case, in the absence of Mr Taylor.

The two police officers entered pleas of not guilty to the assault charge, and Mr Taylor's solicitor offered no evidence. The informations were dismissed, and Mr Taylor was ordered to pay £150 costs.

It was submitted that the justices had erred in law in refusing to allow an application for an adjournment. Such a submission had only rarely been upheld by the courts.

In the leading case *Maxwell v Keun* ([1928] 1 KB 645), it had been acceded to where the rights of the parties were altogether defeated by the refusal to allow an adjournment.

That was not the case here, since it was still open to Mr Taylor to pursue his civil remedies for the assault.

Similarly, where the order made involved the imposition of a penalty, as *In re M (an infant)* ([1968] 1 WLR 1847), or disqualification from driving, as in *R v Croydon Crown Court, Ex parte Lenham)* ([1974] RTR 493), and where justice demanded that a full hearing be held, the justices' decision to refuse an adjournment could be quashed.

Mr Taylor, however, had suffered no penalty nor injury to his rights, since he was not deprived of a remedy. His case before the justices was in disarray, and it had been conceded that he had had ample time within which to prepare for the hearing.

Each case turned on its own facts and in exceptional circumstances the court would interfere to quash the decision of the justices. This case was not in that category however, and the justices had not erred in refusing an adjournment.

The application would be dismissed.

Mr Justice Mann agreed.

Solicitors: Turner & Debenhams, Boreham Wood; Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

Refusing benefit during work stoppage

Presho v Department of Health and Social Security

Before Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice Kerr and Lord Justice Slade

[Judgment delivered April 28]

A claimant for unemployment benefit who had lost employment because of a stoppage of work caused by a trade dispute at his place of employment should be disqualified under section 19(1) of the Social Security Act 1975 from receiving the benefit if he was "directly interested in" the dispute so that its probable outcome would "directly" affect him but a claimant was not "directly" interested in a dispute if its outcome would only affect him after and as a result of further and distinct negotiations even if those were in practice likely to lead to a substantially identical outcome.

The Court of Appeal so held, in a reserved judgment, allowing an appeal by Mrs Kathleen Presho from a decision of the Social Security Commissioner, Mr Commissioner Goodman, on March 27, 1981, who had dismissed her appeal from the local tribunal for Accrington and Rossendale who had refused her unemployment benefit from November 18 to 22, *1978*.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was granted.

Mr John L. Hand for Mrs Presho; Mr Simon D. Brown for the Department of Health and Social Security.

LORD JUSTICE KERR said that the issue as to Mrs Presho's entitlement to unemployment benefit had been treated as a test case from the beginning, since it applied to all of 417 production workers – of whom she was one – at the factory of Brooke Bond Oxo Ltd, Hartley Street, Great Harwood.

It had also been so treated on this appeal, because it raised a point of considerable general importance on the interpretation and application of section 19(1) of the Social Security Act 1975 as amended by the Employment Protection Act 1975 which had not previously been considered by the court, bearing in *mind that before 1980 there were no* appeals from the decisions of National Insurance Commissioners (as they were previously called).

The background to the dispute at the factory which caused Mrs Presho to become unemployed was that in 1978 a governmental pay restraint scheme was in force which provided for pay rises over different stages referred to as phases 1, 2 and 3. The commissioner found that Mrs Presho was at the material time employed as an instructor/machine operator, at the food factory in question.

She was a member of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (USDAW). Also employed at the factory were 57 maintenance engineers who were members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW).

The AUEW put in a demand for the phase 1 and 2 increases to be consolidated into their basic wages which demand would, if conceded, presumably represent a financial improvement for them, in that overtime rates calculated on basic rates would thereby be increased.

The management of the factory did not feel able to concede that demand. A work-to-rule was imposed by the maintenance engineers. As a result of an alleged refusal by two engineers to do a particular job and their consequent suspension, work came to a standstill at the factory.

On November 20, 1978, all 417 production workers were laid off, as machines were not being repaired. The stoppage of work ended on November 23, 1978, when work resumed in the factory, the terms of settlement being that pay negotiations would be brought forward to an earlier date in 1979 than had been originally contemplated.

Mrs Presho's claim for unemployment benefit from November 18 to 22, 1978, was disallowed by the local insurance officer on the ground that the stoppage of work which had caused her to lose her employment was due to a trade dispute at her place of employment and that she was not able to prove that she was not directly interested in the trade dispute. That disqualification was upheld on appeal by the local tribunal.

The commissioner made it clear that there was no question that Mrs Presho had been "participating in" the trade dispute which caused the stoppage, and that the issue was solely whether or not she had shown that she was not "directly interested in" that trade dispute.

The evidence showed that the practice of management at the factory was to apply across the board any alterations in the pay structure which might be applied to any part of the total workforce, although there was no collective or other agreement to that effect.

Separate collective agreements negotiated with USDAW and AUEW were in force, but on the evidence it was clear that, at any rate in relation to wages, any renegotiation of one would be followed by a renegotiation of the other.

All the decisions referred to by the commissioner followed a statement in the decision R (U) *13/71* by a Scottish commissioner, which had been referred to with approval in the Court of Session:

"Without attempting to define precisely what is meant by 'direct interest', I think that a claimant should not be regarded as having a direct interest in another person's dispute . . . unless there is a close association between the two occupations concerned and the outcome of the dispute is likely to affect the claimant, not at a number of removes, but virtually automatically, without further intervening contingencies."

The attraction of that attempt at defining a test as to whether or not a person was "directly interested in the trade dispute which caused the stoppage of work" no doubt lay in its pragmatism, in the sense that it might be relatively easy to apply to particular situations, whereas it was extremely difficult, as experience had shown, to formulate any other test of what Parliament might have intended to convey by those words.

Nevertheless, it clearly imposed a 'very considerable gloss upon those words, which appeared to go far beyond their natural meaning, for a number of reasons.

First, it substituted for the question whether the claimant was "directly interested in the dispute" the question whether "the outcome of the dispute is likely to affect the claimant". But "interested in" was different from "affected by".

Second, the wording of the section was directed to the claimant's interest (whatever that might mean) in the dispute itself, whereas the test related to the "outcome of the dispute", and indeed to its "likely" outcome. However, the grammatical object of "participating in" and "financing" was clearly the dispute alone, so why should the outcome of the dispute be the object of "directly interested in"?

Third, even if the test could be regarded as an acceptable gloss on the words "interested in the dispute", what about the word "directly"? If the question whether or not the claimant was interested in the dispute was to be answered by reference to the question whether or not he or she was likely to be affected by its outcome, should the word "directly" not be interpreted *as having the meaning* of "automatically" and not of "virtually automatically", whatever "virtually" might comprise?

Finally, without speculating as to what might have been the underlying social or political reasons for that provision, which would clearly be impermissible, the construction which had been placed upon it appeared to lead to somewhat strange consequences in the context of a disqualification from unemployment benefit.

As shown by the present case, if the commissioner's decision was correct, then the consequences of employers laying off a part of their workforce, who were not in dispute and were not participating in the dispute, was to disqualify them from the receipt of unemployment benefit solely because the employers were likely to apply to that part of the workforce, "virtually automatically", the same benefits – or possibly in other cases detriments – which would ultimately follow upon the cessation of the dispute and the resumption of work.

However, in considering the very substantial difficulties, as they appeared to his Lordship, of reconciling the suggested test with the wording of the statutory provision, it was necessary fully to review its legislative history and the decisions which had sought to interpret it.

In that connexion two matters had to be borne in mind. First the above-mentioned test of a "direct interest" in a dispute appeared to have been accepted in general terms by a majority in the Court of Session in 1977, and it would obviously be undesirable that a statutory provision which applied equally on both sides of the border should be interpreted differently in *the two jurisdictions*.

Second, that was a field in which the Court of Appeal had on two occasions said that the decisions on which tribunals and commissioners had acted should only be disturbed if there were really compelling reasons for doing so: see *R v National Insurance Commissioner, Ex parte Stratton* ([1979] QB 361) and *Crewe v Anderson* ([1982] 1 WLR 1209).

His Lordship examined the history of the legislation and the relevant reported decisions.

To the extent that review showed a consistent trend, one had to bear in mind that Parliament had repeatedly reenacted the words "directly interested in the trade dispute", against the background of decisions, without any alteration of the words.

In his Lordship's view all the decisions, except one, had to be regarded as unanimously concluding that an interest in the probable outcome of the dispute, as opposed *to an interest* in the cause or maintenance of the dispute, was in itself sufficient to preclude a claimant from relying upon the proviso as it now appeared in section 19(1) of the 1975 Act, and was therefore sufficient to disqualify a claimant from receiving unemployment benefit if he or she was laid off due to a stoppage resulting from the dispute.

Accordingly, his Lordship did not think that *that conclusion* could now properly be reversed in the Court of Appeal.

However, accepting that a claimant was "directly interested in a dispute" if its probable outcome would "directly" affect him, what meaning was to be given to the word "directly"? The preponderant, and indeed accepted view was that "directly" did not require the outcome to affect the claimant automatically, but *that "directly"* was to be equated with "virtually automatically".

In the instant case, there was no preexisting collective agreement to the effect that any change in the remuneration of the maintenance engineers would also be applied automatically to the production workers.

The position was merely that it was the policy of the management, *and perhaps also an inescapable* reality, that any changes would be applied across the board to the whole workforce.

The probable outcome of the dispute, as indeed happened, was that the remuneration of the engineers would be renegotiated at about the same time as that of the production workers. It was also probable that the results of both negotiations would be in line with each other.

The collective agreements in force for the engineers were different from those which were in force for the production workers and both would *require* separate renegotiation of their evidently different terms.

Was that a situation which was covered by the word "directly"? It might well be covered by equating "directly" with "virtually automatically". That was the conclusion of the commissioner on the evidence, and that conclusion could not be questioned on an appeal which was confined to points of law.

But was "directly" to be equated with "virtually automatically" as a matter of law? That was not the correct interpretation of "directly".

The context in which the issue arose in the instant case was that of a disqualification from the receipt of unemployment benefit when a claimant had lost her job without being in any dispute with *her* employers, and without in any way having participated in a dispute involving other members of the workforce which had led to their stopping work and her being laid off in consequence.

In that context, the word "directly" should be construed strictly and narrowly. To construe it as "automatically" would clearly satisfy that construction.

However, to extend the meaning to "virtually automatically" and then to apply it to facts such as those in the present case, went further than the meaning which should properly be given to "directly" in this context.

The proper meaning of "directly" given the remainder of the extensive gloss which had already been placed upon the words "directly interested in the dispute", was that the *circumstances were such that the* probable outcome of the dispute would automatically affect the claimant by virtue of some preexisting agreement, whether legally binding or not.

For those reasons the appeal would be allowed.

Lord Justice Slade and Lord Justice Stephenson agreed.

Solicitors: Mr *Jack Thornley*, Ashton under Lyne; Solicitor, Department of Health and Social Security.

Guarantor liable after change

First National Finance Corporation Ltd v Goodman

Before Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice O'Connor and Sir Denys Buckley

[Judgment delivered April 28]

The Court of Appeal, delivering a reserved judgment, dismissed an appeal by the defendant, Mr Harry Goodman, from an order of Mr Justice Bingham dated May 13, 1982, who held that the plaintiffs, First National Finance Corporation Ltd, were entitled to judgment for *£338,165 together with interest of* £129,368 which sums were owed to First National under a guarantee given by Mr Goodman and Mr Alan Stuart Fishman and Mr Maurice Stanley Fishman to Cassel Arenz & Co Ltd for moneys owed by Apartotel (London) Ltd.

Mr W. S. E. Getz, QC and Mr Richard Behar for Mr Goodman; Mr R. N. Thomas, QC and Mr C. M. Smith for First National.

LORD JUSTICE STEPHENSON said that the question was whether on the true construction of the written guarantee Mr Goodman, as guarantor, was liable to pay the creditor, First National, a considerable sum of money owed by the debtor company, Apartotel (London) Ltd.

The guarantee was addressed not to First National but to Cassel Arenz & Co Ltd (Cassel) consisting of 18 printed clauses signed on June 2, *1970, by Mr Goodman* and by two other gentlemen named Fishman. The Fishmans were property owners and developers; Mr Goodman was described by the judge as an outstandingly successful entrepreneur in the package holiday business.

On January 20, 1970, Apartotel was incorporated with Mr Goodman and the Fishmans as first directors and shareholders. Apartotel needed capital. Cassel, a wholly owned subsidiary of First National, agreed to lend it.

The negotiations leading to the grant of overdraft facilities and to the guarantee were conducted with Cassel, apart from one meeting with First National. By the end of 1971 Apartotel owed Cassel £13,470.

On January 1, 1972, (or April 28, 1972, when an agreement was executed for the sale and purchase of Cassel's property undertaking and assets including the benefit of all subsidiary guarantees) Cassel merged into or amalgamated with First National and ceased to trade.

Thereafter, all facility letters and advances were made to Apartotel not by Cassel but by First National. Whether or not that change of name was incorporated in the documents in other respects they remained the same, including the account number.

In September 1972, when Apartotel owed First National £149,415 Mr Goodman and the Fishmans fell out, and Mr Goodman ceased to be a director or shareholder of Apartotel.

He had never been actively concerned in the management of Apartotel. He probably did not see Cassel's facility letters and he was not informed of the merger or amalgamation of January 1972. In September he ceased to have anything to do with Apartotel but he took no steps to terminate his liability under the guarantee. [His present solicitors were not his legal advisers at that time.].

In about April 1973 the news of his departure from Apartotel reached First National. By that time Apartotel owed about £300,000.

On April 16, 1975, when Apartotel's debt had grown to £543,984, Cassel executed a deed of transfer assigning to First National "the benefit of the guarantees specified in the schedule", *where in* fact only the guarantee in the present one was specified.

Thereafter advances mounted rapidly, unknown to Mr Goodman and in May 1977 First National demanded from Apartotel payment. In June it was resolved that Apartotel be wound up.

All advances made by Cassel to Apartotel had been repaid, and all or most of the advances made by the First National from 1972 until the *1975 assignment* had been repaid.

On September 12, 1979, Mr Goodman was shocked to receive First National's demand for payment of £338,165 under his guarantee. If his guarantee covered advances until January 1, 1972, only, (or until April 16, 1975 only) his liability under the guarantee was extinguished (or nearly extinguished) and he did not owe the sum claimed as principal debt and interest, or anything like it.

By clause 1 of the guarantee Cassel were defined, where the context so admitted, as including their assignees and by clause 18(A) as including their successors and assignees and any company with which they might amalgamate. Thus at first glance the issue of Mr Goodman's liability for advances made by First National would seem to be decided by the express terms of the guarantee.

First National were, if not a successor of Cassel, assignees of Cassel, at least since April 1975, and a company with which Cassel amalgamated, at least since April 1972. Why did they not stand in Cassel's shoes and why could they not enforce Cassel's rights against Mr Goodman?

It appeared from examining authorities that both by statute and at common law a change in the identity of either a creditor firm or a debtor firm revoked the guarantee *unless there was agreement to the* contrary either express or implied. Further, there was no reason to doubt what some textbooks stated, that the same principle should apply to individuals and bodies corporate.

The guarantor's knowledge of both creditor and debtor might be material to his guaranteeing the debts of the one to the other, whether those persons were firms, companies or individuals.

Banking houses might be partnerships or corporations, and the effect of any change in the identity of the partners or of the corporation on facilities and guarantees granted before the change would depend on the terms of the guarantee and the nature of the change.

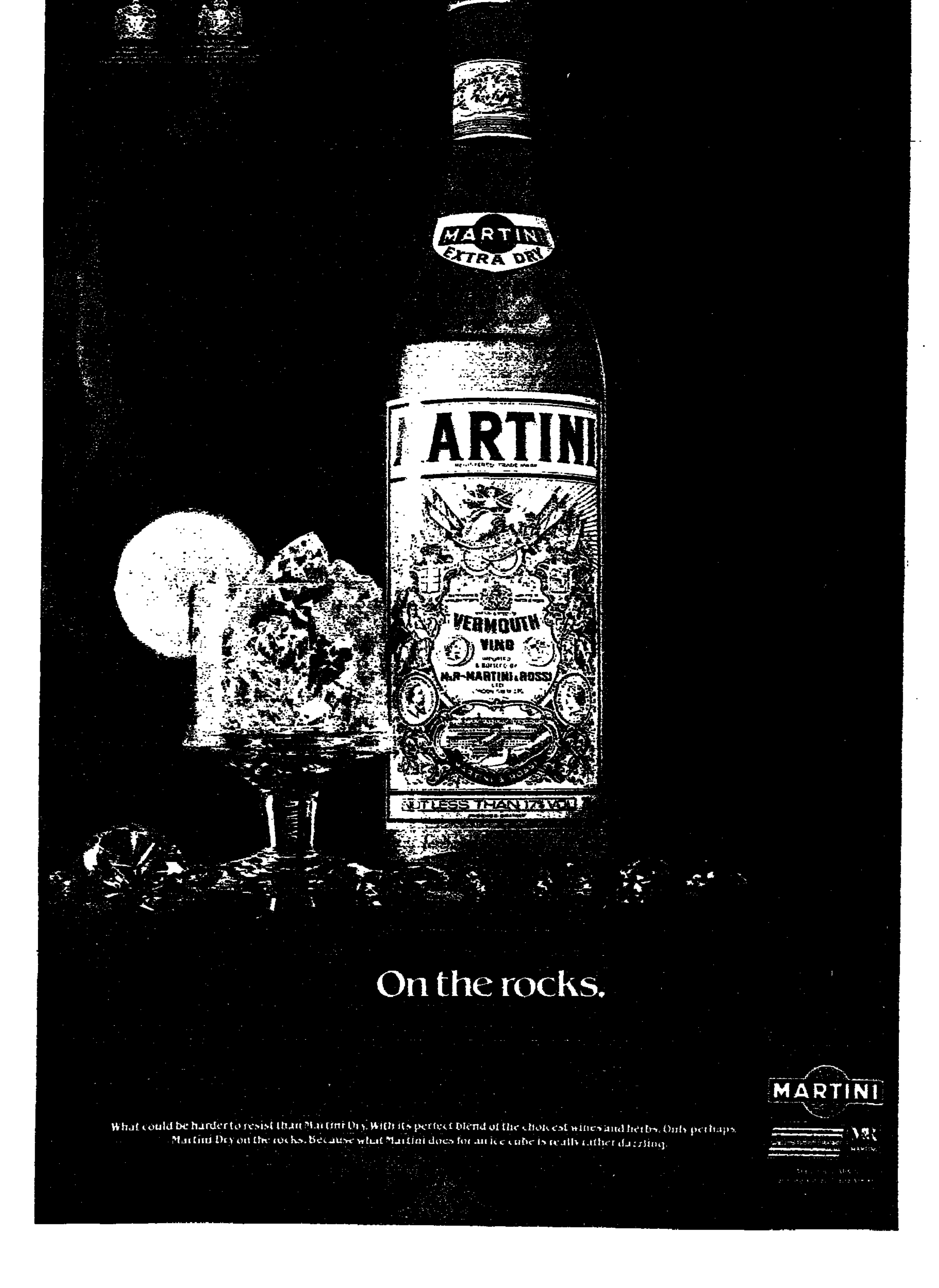
Turning to the language of the guarantee, his Lordship found there, as did the judge, a contrary provision in clause 18(A), even though there was no provision that the guarantee should be binding notwithstanding any changes by amalgamation of Cassel or otherwise and continue to operate as though given to the new or amalgamated company.

For those reasons the appeal would be dismissed.

Lord Justice O'Connor and Sir Denys Buckley agreed.

Solicitors: Stringer, Saul and Justice; Titmuss Sainer & Webb.

Legal Appointments are featured every TUESDAY and appear today on page 27



Staff pledge to Sotheby clients

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Mr Marshall Cogan and Mr Stephen Swid, the American financiers bidding for Sotheby's, will be permitted from tomorrow to buy shares and raise their stake in the firm to 50 per cent.

If they gain control, the changed circumstances could affect whether staff will stay or leave the company. Mr Richard Camber, the staff representative, said yesterday: "No one will take any precipitate action. But it is another matter what decisions people will take in their own minds about the medium term

"We'll all stay to listen to what [Mr Cogan and Mr Swid] have to say and to fulfil our commitments to our clients.

It seems likely that virtually all Sotheby's staff will stay until the end of the summer season, whatever happens. Many of Sotheby's experts have given a personal commitment to clients that they will personally see their property through the cataloguing stage and into auction.

Insider Bill likely to be passed

Washington (AP-Dow Jones) – The US Congress appears willing to pass the Securities and Exchange Commissions's Insider Trading Sanctions Bill, which would give the agency the authority to assign punitive damages for insider dealing. *Barron's Financial Weekly* says that the Securities sub-committee of the Senate Banking Committee planned to hold hearings by mid-May. But now, Mr Neil Levin, the sub-committee's counsel, says that it may wait until the SEC defines insider trading.

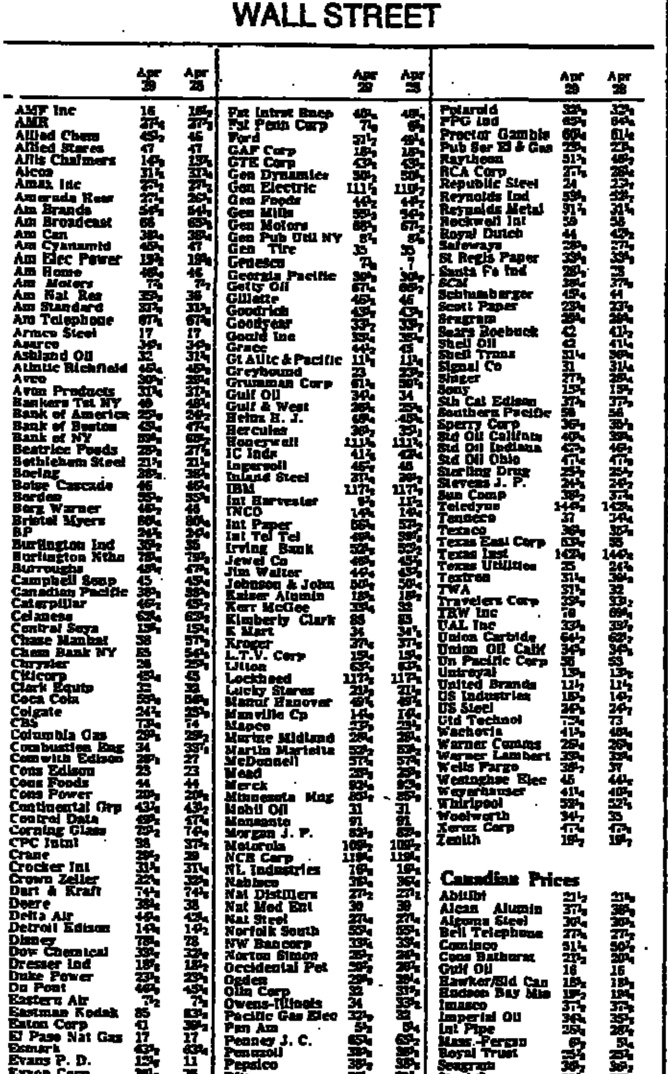
The SEC is decidedly unkeen on defining exactly what is and is not insider trading. SEC Commissioner Ms Barbara Thomas insists: "To talk about definitions is to mix apples and oranges. We want to deal with the remedy part of the problem. The courts are building up the definition through case law

But Mr John Shad, a former E. F. Hutton executive and the SEC's chairman, has qualms. His biggest fear is "putting a law on the books which busenesses say has tied them up in knots."

Mr Shad is especially concerned about the part of the bill calling for punitive damages not only for insider traders but also for those aiding and abetting them.

Ms Thomas says flatly that Mr Shad is wrong in wanting to deal now with "interesting scholarly issues that we could spend years debating."

WALL STREET



	Apr 29	Apr 28
AMF Inc	16	16¼
AMR	27¾	27⅞
Allied Chem	45½	46
Allied Stores	47	47
Allis Chalmers	14⅜	13¾
Alcoa	31⅝	31¾
Amax Inc	27¼	27⅜
Amerada Hess	27¾	26⅞
Am Brands	54⅝	54⅛
Am Broadcast	66	65⅝
Am Can	38⅛	38⅛
Am Cyanamid	45⅜	47
Am Elec Power	19⅜	19⅛
Am Home	46⅛	46
Am Motors	7¼	7½
Am Nat Res	35⅝	36
Am Standard	32⅞	31⅜
Am Telephone	67⅞	67⅝
Armco Steel	17	17
Asarco	34⅞	34⅝
Ashland Oil	32	31¾
Atlntic Richfield	45⅛	45⅝
Avco	30⅝	32¼
Avon Products	31¾	31⅞
Bankers Tst NY	40	48¾
Bank of America	25⅞	24½
Bank of Boston	45⅛	47⅛
Bank of NY	59⅝	60½
Beatrice Foods	29⅜	27⅞
Bethlehem Steel	21½	21¼
Boeing	38⅜	38⅝
Boise Cascade	46	46⅛
Borden	55⅞	55⅜
Borg Warner	46½	48
Bristol Myers	80⅛	80⅛
BP	24⅞	24⅛
Burlington Ind	35½	35
Burlington Nthn	78⅝	79⅝
Burroughs	49½	47⅝
Campbell Soup	45	45⅛
Canadian Pacific	38⅝	38⅝
Caterpillar	46½	45½
Celanese	63⅛	63⅜
Central Soya	15⅝	15⅛
Chase Manhat	58	57⅞
Chem Bank NY	55	54⅜
Chrysler	28	25⅝
Citicorp	45⅛	45
Clark Equip	32	32
Coca Cola	55⅝	56⅛
Colgate	24⅞	25⅞
CBS	73⅝	74
Columbia Gas	29⅝	29½
Combustion Eng	34	33⅞
Comwlth Edison	28⅝	27
Cons Edison	23	23
Cons Foods	44	44
Cons Power	20⅝	20½
Continental Grp	43⅞	43½
Control Data	49⅝	47⅝
Corning Glass	75½	74⅛
CPC Intnl	38	37½
Crane	29⅝	30
Crocker Int	33⅝	31¾
Crown Zeller	32⅞	32⅝
Dart & Kraft	74⅝	74⅞
Deere	38⅜	38
Delta Air	44⅝	42⅜
Detroit Edison	14⅝	14½
Disney	78⅝	78
Dow Chemical	33⅝	32⅛
Dresser Ind	18⅞	18½
Duke Power	23⅝	23⅝
Du Pont	46⅝	45⅝
Eastern Air	7½	7⅝
Eastman Kodak	85	83⅝
Eaton Corp	41	39⅛
El Paso Nat Gas	17	17
Esmark	63⅞	63⅛
Evans P. D.	12⅞	11
Exxon Corp	35⅛	35
Fed Dept Stores	61⅜	60½
Firestone	22	22½
Fst Chicago	28	26⅞

	Apr 29	Apr 28
Fst Intrst Bncp	40⅛	40⅛
Fst Penn Corp	7⅛	6⅞
Ford	51½	49⅛
GAF Corp	18⅜	18⅜
GTE Corp	43⅝	43⅜
Gen Dynamics	50½	50⅜
Gen Electric	111⅝	110½
Gen Foods	44½	44½
Gen Mills	55½	54½
Gen Motors	68⅝	67½
Gen Pub Util NY	8⅝	8⅝
Gen Tire	35	35
Genesco	7⅛	7
Georgia Pacific	30⅝	30⅛
Getty Oil	67⅛	66½
Gillette	45⅛	46
Goodrich	43⅝	43⅛
Goodyear	33½	33½
Gould Inc	35⅝	35⅛
Grace	44½	45
Gt Atlic & Pacific	11⅝	11⅛
Greyhound	23	23⅞
Grumman Corp	61⅛	59⅝
Gulf Oil	34⅛	34
Gulf & West	26⅛	25⅜
Heinz H. J.	45⅛	45⅛
Hercules	36½	35½
Honeywell	111⅝	111¾
IC Inds	41½	42⅛
Ingersoll	46⅛	46
Inland Steel	37⅞	36½
IBM	117½	117⅝
Int Harvester	9⅝	11½
INCO	14⅜	14⅛
Int Paper	56⅝	57½
Int Tel Tel	40⅛	38⅞
Irving Bank	52⅝	52½
Jewel Co	46⅛	45⅜
Jim Walter	44⅛	45⅝
Johnson & John	50½	50⅛
Kaiser Alumin	18⅝	18½
Kerr McGee	33⅝	32
Kimberly Clark	85	85
K Mart	34	34⅝
Kroger	37⅛	37⅛
L.T.V. Corp	15⅜	15⅛
Litton	63⅞	63⅜
Lockheed	117½	117⅛
Lucky Stores	21½	21⅛
Manuf Hanover	49⅝	49⅛
Manville Cp	14⅛	14⅛
Mapco	27½	28⅛
Marine Midland	28⅛	28⅛
Martin Marietta	53½	53⅛
McDonnell	57⅞	57⅜
Mead	29⅞	29⅞
Merck	93⅛	93⅛
Minnesota Mng	85⅛	85⅞
Mobil Oil	31	31
Monsanto	91	91
Morgan J. P.	83⅜	83⅛
Motorola	109⅝	109½
NCR Corp	119⅝	119⅛
NL Industries	16⅛	16⅛
Nabisco	36⅝	36⅛
Nat Distillers	27½	27½
Nat Med Ent	30	30
Nat Steel	27⅛	27⅛
Norfolk South	55⅛	55⅛
NW Bancorp	33⅝	33⅝
Norton Simon	29⅞	28⅝
Occidental Pet	20½	20⅛
Ogden	29⅝	30⅛
Olin Corp	32	31½
Owens-Illinois	34	33⅞
Pacific Gas Elec	32½	32
Pan Am	5⅝	5⅛
Penney J. C.	65⅛	63½
Pennzoil	38⅝	38⅝
Pepsico	38½	38⅝
Pfizer	82⅛	81½
Phelps Dodge	30	29⅝
Philip Morris	63⅝	62½
Phillips Petrol	36½	35⅛

	Apr 29	Apr 28
Polaroid	32⅝	32⅞
PPG Ind	65⅞	64⅛
Proctor Gamble	60⅛	61¼
Pub Ser El & Gas	22⅜	22⅜
Raytheon	51⅜	49½
RCA Corp	27⅛	26⅛
Republic Steel	24	23½
Reynolds Ind	59⅝	58½
Reynolds Metal	31⅛	31⅛
Rockwell Int	39	38
Royal Dutch	44	43½
Safeways	28⅞	27⅞
St Regis Paper	33⅝	33⅝
Santa Fe Ind	28⅛	28
SCM	38⅛	37⅛
Schlumberger	45⅛	44
Scott Paper	23⅝	23⅞
Seagram	35⅝	36⅛
Sears Roebuck	42	41½
Shell Oil	42	41⅛
Shell Trans	31⅛	30⅝
Signal Co	31	31⅛
Singer	27⅞	28⅛
Sony	15⅞	15⅞
Sth Cal Edison	37⅝	37⅞
Southern Pacific	58	58
Sperry Corp	36⅛	35⅛
Std Oil Califnia	40⅛	39⅝
Std Oil Indiana	47⅝	46½
Std Oil Ohio	47⅛	47⅞
Sterling Drug	25⅝	25⅞
Stevens J. P.	24⅝	24½
Sun Comp	38½	37⅝
Teledyne	144⅝	142⅝
Tenneco	37	34⅛
Texaco	36⅛	35⅞
Texas East Corp	33⅞	35
Texas Inst	142⅝	144½
Texas Utilities	25	24⅝
Textron	31⅛	30⅛
TWA	31⅞	32
Travelers Corp	33⅝	33½
TRW Inc	70	69⅛
UAL Inc	33⅝	33⅞
Union Carbide	64½	62½
Union Oil Calif	34½	34⅞
Un Pacific Corp	58	53
Uniroyal	13⅝	13⅞
United Brands	11½	11¼
US Industries	18⅝	14½
US Steel	24⅝	24½
Utd Technol	73⅝	73
Wachovia	41⅞	40⅛
Warner Comms	26⅛	26⅞
Warner Lambert	33⅝	33⅛
Wells Fargo	38½	37
Westnghse Elec	45	44½
Weyerhauser	41⅛	40⅞
Whirlpool	53⅝	52⅛
Woolworth	34½	35
Xerox Corp	47⅛	47⅛
Zenith	19½	19½

Canadian Prices

	Apr 29	Apr 28
Abitibi	21½	21⅛
Alcan Alumin	37⅛	38⅛
Algoma Steel	30⅛	30⅛
Bell Telephone	27⅞	27½
Cominco	51⅛	50⅞
Cons Bathurst	22½	20⅛
Gulf Oil	16	16
Hawker/Sid Can	18⅛	18⅛
Hudson Bay Min	19½	19⅛
Imasco	37⅞	37⅞
Imperial Oil	34⅛	35⅞
Int Pipe	25⅛	26⅞
Mass.-Fergsn	6⅞	5⅛
Royal Trust	25⅛	25⅛
Seagram	36½	36½
Steel Co	25⅞	25⅛
Thomson N "A"	36	36
Walker Hiram	24	24
WCT	14	13⅞

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

APPOINTMENTS

Mobil Oil names new director

Mr Brian Baker has been appointed a director of Mobil Oil Company with responsibility for planning and supply.

Mr Harding Bassett has joined as director of British Gas International Consultancy Service, with effect from June 1. At present Mr Bassett is director of engineering of West Midlands Region.

Mr S G Barnard, Mr A D Macaulay, Mr D L Gold and Mrs M Mountford have been appointed to Herbert Smith & Co Partnership.

Mr Andrew Caldecott has joined the board of Whitbread & Co as a non-executive director.

Lord Croham has joined the board of Guinness Peat Group as a non-executive director.

Mr M Cowen and Mr J V M Gordon Clark have been appointed to the board of Matthew Clark & Sons (Holdings) and Mr B N A Hardman has joined as a non-executive director. Mr J M G Cox and Mr C M McKenzie have been appointed to the board of Matthew Clark & Sons.

Mr Stanley H Honeyman, chief executive of English Property Corporation, has been appointed a non-executive director of W H Smith & Son (Holdings) and of its main operating company, W H Smith & Son.

Mr J Beechey, Mr J How, Mr C L Napier and Mr P M W Blake have joined the partnership of Clifford-Turner.

Mr P G Michelmore, Mr R W Billis, Mr M A Mackenzie-Smith, Mr A D Taylor and Mr R H J P Harvey have joined the partnership of Richards, Butler & Company.

Mr C. Gerrard has joined Finch Watson Accrington, a wholly-owned subsidiary of EIS Group and will succeed Mr J. West as managing director on January 1, 1984.

The isolationist slogan challenged in a South African street

One mile that stands out like a milestone in the race to beat apartheid

DAVID MILLER

Pretoria

The duel in the sun enacted down a scorching mile of urban asphalt here last Saturday not only encompassed all the facets of sport's greatest controversy – South African exclusion from the international arena – but symbolized its fundamental moral premise, the quality of black and white.

I could have been in Durban for the national marathon championships, where six of the first 10 home were non-white, but it seemed to me that the event in Pretoria more publicly challenged the isolationists' slogan: "No normal sport in an abnormal society." Normal sport unquestionably exists; at least at the more representative levels. The grass roots is an area yet fully to be conquered. The argument for readmission internationally rages on, in France as much as in Britain, the West Indies or New Zealand.

The capital city's centre boiled to a halt for over an hour at midmorning for the Datsun-sponsored Street Mile, counterpart of New York's Fifth Avenue Mile, with a multiracial crowd of 50,000 craning their necks all along Church Street, gazing up the long hill to the start, beyond which lie the Coloured townships.

There might have been twice as many if the mood had not been soured by a Pretoria City Council announcement the day before that 17 of the city's parks were to be barred to non-whites, the segregation enforced "by guards with dogs". I am told that the non-whites, many of whom must get up at five in the morning to get to work by eight, have a habit of catching up on sleep in the lunch hour just as [illegible]

[illegible] towards a normal, non-racial society, it surprises the foreign visitor that tee white administrator makes so little of those many factors in his favour. The official ceremonial national anthem is recorded by the black police band. So why not have that black band, instead of a white one, on duty at the State Theatre, the finishing line for the mile?

Why not, among the invited guests in the grandstand, have some of the black and Coloured urban officials, education and church leaders? As at the Prestige athletics meeting at Stellenbosch, I saw only one Coloured VIP guest. Yet among those guests was Professor Org Marais, who instituted 10 years ago at the University of South Africa the course in business studies for non-whites without the academic qualifications for university. Through his initiative 500 nmon-whites have graduated in business administration: be himself physically removed, against the law, the segregation notices on the toilets.

Down at street level on Saturday all was much more "normal". The 12 runners, including three blacks and one Coloured, were introduced to the public in an open-topped motorcade, a car to each man, gliding slowly back down the course to the start, tracked by the mixed television crews and a jam-packed open truck of mixed cameramen. The multi-racial police – far more so than you will find in Brixton or Moss Side, Manchester – controlled the crowds with evident cheerfulness. But why, with 60 per cent of non-white spectators, have a public address commentary exclusively in Afrikaans? [illegible]

[illegible] against this because it might have jeopardized his acceptance for the Olympics next year and the world championships this year. He jogged over the course in six minutes or so but a decidedly lukewarm reception suggested that he was a less popular visitor by far, returning to his homeland, than the West Indian cricketers. For non-white South Africa the real battle must be fought here.

Away in distance we knew the race was on when we saw the flashing police vehicle lights rolling towards us down the hill, preceding the runners. At the quarter mile Freddie Williams, the Coloured Springbok 800 metres champion, was leading, with Johan Fourie and Matthew Temane, the favourites, lying third and fourth. One had observed the true bond of sportsmanship among these athletes over the past 10 days: when the black Temane moved into the lead after halfway Fourie, at his shoulder, muttered: "I'm still with you."

The non-white spectators were tense. Every time a Coloured sportsman competes for or against South Africa, even the West Indies in their rogue cricket tour, the pride of blood brotherhood is at stake. "Of course we welcomed the West Indies tourists, even if they came for the money, because we identify with them," a senior Coloured teaching inspector, who has several white subordinates under his direction, told me later that day.

By midrace Williams had fallen back and non-white hopes rested on Temane. Into the final 200 metres he still led but he is primarily the national 5,000 metres champion and here at an altitude of 5,000 feet his throat was as harsh as sandpaper. Fourie is the mile record-holder and in the last few metres just had the strength or thrust himself past the fading black [illegible]

Temane said afterwards: [illegible] metres to go [illegible] I ran the last 10 metres with my eyes closed, counting [illegible] the strides, barely con-



Botha: a cautious shift

scious." He collapsed into the arms of white officials.

In Pretoria and Durban, where Thompson Magawana also finished second to the unexpected winner, Kevin Flanagan, the integration of white and black had advanced to a point where the International Olympic Committee, the International Amateur Athletic Federation, and the International Football Federation, under their own sporting terms of reference, cannot continue to ignore the issue of reassessment in the evolution of South African sport.

The same is true of football. In the afternoon in Johannesburg I saw the clash of top teams from Soweto, Swallows beating Cosmos 1-0 in the non-racial National Professional Soccer League. A 20,000 crowd, at least a fifth of whom seemed to have arrived in their own cars, watched a thrilling game involving 12 blacks, three Coloureds, seven whites (including two Chileans), a white Jewish referee and two black linesmen. Both of the men with the magic sponge – which was little in evidence – were white, as was one of the managers, who was sharply rebuked by a black linesman for encroaching on the field with advise.

We could have been in West Bromwich. As a conspicuous, minority white spectator I received a far more cordial welcome from minor officials than at many a Football League ground and not so much as a single hostile stare insofar as I was aware of it. The South African equation has to be revalued and this I will attempt to do in several articles in the near future.

RUGBY UNION: STUART BARNES, THE ANALYST AT STAND-OFF

Little man makes a big impact on Bristol

By David Hands

[illegible] record number of Welsh school caps and place in the senior Welsh [illegible] before [illegible]

[illegible] It has been Bristol's constant complaint this season [illegible] their goals [illegible] on Saturday, [illegible] Leicester, he kicked goals from halfway and goals from the [illegible]

[illegible] second year at St [illegible] reading modern [illegible] one of those young-old [illegible] his years in his [illegible] and when it comes [illegible] and that of his team.

"We knew we had to put pressure on [illegible] a man-for-[illegible]," he said. "We [illegible] tackle our opposite [illegible] we went on to [illegible] Rafter and the [illegible] so we always [illegible] defenders going at [illegible]."



Barnes: a young-old player

At the set pieces Barnes, who was playing for only the second time with Richard Harding stood deep and drilled the ball away behind Leicester. Not all his kicking was faultless but it was immensely useful, and his tactical kicking was excellent. He made little use of the high ball, but positioned his diagonal kicks well.

He was also swift to see the Leicester backs moving up much too flat in the first half and Carr had only to gather his angled kick to find oceans of room to get past Dodson's tackle for the first Bristol try.

England have already recognized his ability by playing him at Under-23 level. Bristol will have to do without him during the first half of next season when he will be back at Oxford and playing for the University in the Blues team, but they will welcome him back after Christmas before he shrinks away. I should add that in his first University match he was described as 5ft 7in; last December he was down to 5ft 6½in; and on Saturday he was 5ft 6in. There may have been times when Leicester wished he would disappear altogether.

A telephonic mis-hearing in my report of the final yesterday suggested that I regarded the knockout competition as one of "scruffy" contests. The adjective intended was "shifty". I do not regard knockout games as necessarily scruffy, though sometimes they turn out to be so.

Barnwell improves

The condition of the Leicester player, Tim Barnwell, who underwent an operation for the removal of a blood clot on the brain early on Sunday, remains stable. Barnwell was injured during the John Player Cup final with Bristol and was transferred to the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases from the West Middlesex Hospital for the five-hour operation.

He had a comfortable night and is no longer attached to a respirator. He was said to be slightly improved yesterday but a hospital spokesman said: "With injuries such as these there is always a risk of brain damage but we are hopeful that he will make a full recovery"

Barnwell, aged 30, is a sales executive for a sports goods firm. His wife Tish has been with him since the accident, which it may be worth stressing was exactly that. Recognizing that Barnwell was badly hurt when he went down, the referee, Roger Quittenton, blew his whistle to stop play immediately, before a ruck could form.

TABLE TENNIS: WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

Chinese have invincible look

[illegible]

preliminary rounds of the competition but the Swedes fielded a weakened team on that occasion with the European champion, Mikael Appelgren, among their absentees. England's top player, Desmond Douglas, won the first [illegible] against Apelgren in yesterday's second semi-final but eventually [illegible] 21-14, 21-16. [illegible]

[illegible] Hungary [illegible] The Swedes played their youngest and most talented trio of [illegible] Appelgren and Waldner, all of whom [illegible] with our players. [illegible]

The full results

[illegible]

GOLF



Crenshaw: no longer "going up"

Crenshaw on way back

Irving, Texas (Reuter) – Ben Crenshaw continued his 1983 improvement when he won the $400,000 Byron Nelson golf classic by one stroke. He finished ahead of Hal Sutton and Brad Bryant, both also of the United States, after a 66 on Sunday for an 11-under-par, 273 total. He collected $72,000, increasing his year's earnings to $206,135.

LEADING FINAL SCORES: 273: B Crenshaw, 71, 69, 67, 66. 274: H Sutton, 72, 66, 67, 69; B Bryant, 69, 68, 69, 68. 277: L Wadkins, 67, 69, 68, 73; T Watson, 75, 67, 69, 66; T Purtzer, 71, 69, 70, 72; M Donald, 71, 66, 72, 70; M Hayes, 70, 67, 71, 69; B Lietzke, 72, 67, 69, 69; G McCord, 71, 68, 70, 68. 278: E Fiori, 70, 65, 71, 71; G Burr, 68, 72, 70, 68; D Forsman, 76, 64, 70, 68; D Edwards, 70, 68, 74, 66; J Fought, 70, 68, 77, 69.

Other scores included: [illegible]

TENDERS MUST BE LODGED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW ISSUES (Y), WATLING STREET, LONDON, EC4M 9AA NOT LATER THAN 10.00 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 5TH MAY 1983, OR AT ANY OF THE BRANCHES OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND OR AT THE GLASGOW AGENCY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND NOT LATER THAN 3.30 P.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 4TH MAY 1983.

ISSUE BY TENDER OF £1,000,000,000

2½ per cent INDEX-LINKED TREASURY CONVERTIBLE STOCK, 1999

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

Deposit with tender	£40.00 per cent
On Monday, 6th June 1983	£30.00 per cent
On Monday, 4th July 1983	Balance of purchase money

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY ON 22ND MAY AND 22ND NOVEMBER

1. This Stock is an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act 1961. Application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange for the Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

2. THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorised to receive tenders for the above Stock.

3. The principal of and interest on the Stock will be a charge on the National Loans Fund, with recourse to the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

4. The Stock will be registered at the Bank of England or at the Bank of Ireland, Belfast, and will be transferable, in multiples of one penny, by instrument in writing in accordance with the Stock Transfer Act 1963. Transfers will be free of stamp duty.

5. The Stock will be convertible into 10¼ per cent Conversion Stock, 1999 in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 15 to 17. Holdings of the Stock in respect of which the options to convert have not been exercised will be repaid on 22nd November 1999 (unless such holdings have previously been redeemed under the provisions of paragraph 14). The value of the principal on repayment will be related, subject to the terms of this prospectus, to the movement, during the life of the Stock, of the United Kingdom General Index of Retail Prices maintained by the Department of Employment, or any Index which may replace that Index for the purposes of this prospectus, such movement being indicated by the Index figure issued monthly and subsequently published in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes.

6. For the purposes of this prospectus, the Index figure applicable to any month will be the Index figure issued seven months prior to the relevant month and relating to the month before that prior month; "month" means calendar month; and the Index ratio applicable to any month will be equal to the Index figure applicable to that month divided by the Index figure applicable to May 1983.

7. The amount due on repayment, per £100 nominal of Stock, will be £100 multiplied by the Index ratio applicable to the month in which repayment takes place. This amount, expressed in pounds sterling to four places of decimals rounded to the nearest figure below, will be announced by the Bank of England not later than the business day immediately preceding the date of the penultimate interest payment.

8. Interest will be payable half-yearly on 22nd May and 22nd November. Income tax will be deducted from payments of more than £5 per annum. Interest warrants will be transmitted by post.

9. The first interest payment will be made on 22nd November 1983 at the rate of £1.2060 per £100 nominal of Stock.

10. Each subsequent half-yearly interest payment will be at the rate, per £100 nominal of Stock, of £1.25 multiplied by the Index ratio applicable to the month in which the payment falls due

11. The rate of interest for each interest payment other than the first, expressed as a percentage in pounds sterling to four places of decimals rounded to the nearest figure below, will be announced by the Bank of England not later than the business day immediately preceding the date of the previous interest payment.

12. If the Index is revised to a new base after the Stock is issued, it will be necessary, for the purposes of the preceding paragraphs, to calculate and use a notional Index figure in substitution for the Index figure applicable to the month in which repayment takes place and/or an interest payment falls due ("the month of payment"). This notional Index figure will be calculated by multiplying the actual Index figure applicable to the month of payment by the Index figure on the old base for the month on which the revised Index is based and dividing the product by the new base figure for the same month. This procedure will be used for each occasion on which a revision is made during the life of the Stock.

13. If the Index is not published for a month for which it is relevant for the purposes of this prospectus, the Bank of England, after appropriate consultation with the relevant Government Department, will publish a substitute Index figure which shall be an estimate of the Index figure which would have been applicable to the month of payment, and such substitute Index figure shall be used for all purposes for which the actual Index figure would have been relevant. The calculation by the Bank of England of the amounts of principal and/or interest payable on the basis of a substitute Index figure shall be conclusive and binding upon all stockholders. No subsequent adjustment to such amounts will be made in the event of subsequent publication of the Index figure which would have been applicable to the month of payment.

14. If any change should be made to the coverage or the basic calculation of the Index which in the opinion of the Bank of England, constitutes a fundamental change in the Index which would be materially detrimental to the interests of stockholders, Her Majesty's Treasury will publish a notice in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes immediately following the announcement by the relevant Government Department of the change, informing stockholders and offering them the right to require Her Majesty's Treasury to redeem their stock. For the purposes of this paragraph, repayment to stockholders who exercise this right will be effected, on the date to be chosen by Her Majesty's Treasury, not later than seven months from the last month of publication of the old Index. The amount of principal due on repayment and of any interest which has accrued will be calculated on the basis of the Index ratio applicable to the month in which repayment takes place. A notice setting out the administrative arrangements will be sent to stockholders at their registered address by the Bank of England at the appropriate time.

15. **Holdings of 2½ per cent Index-Linked Treasury Convertible Stock, 1999 may, at the option of holders be converted in whole or in part into 10¼ per cent Conversion Stock, 1999 (hereinafter referred to as "Conversion Stock") as on the following dates:–**

22nd November 1983
22nd May 1984
22nd November 1984

In each case, conversion will be effected at the rate of £100 nominal of Conversion Stock per £100 nominal of 2½ per cent Index-linked Treasury Convertible Stock, 1999, (ie the value of the principal of the Stock is not indexed for the purposes of conversion and the amount of Conversion Stock receivable under each of the options to convert is thus fixed from the outset).

16. Notices setting out the administrative arrangements for the exercise of the options to convert and forms of acceptance for completion will be issued to holders at the appropriate times. Where a holding is held jointly by more than two holders options to convert may be exercised by a majority of them. Completed forms of acceptance in respect of each of the options to convert, accompanied by certificates of title (for holdings of 2½ per cent Index-Linked Treasury Convertible Stock, 1999, must be lodged at the Bank of England, New Change, London, EC4M 9AA, or at the Bank of Ireland, Moyne Buildings, 1st Floor, 20 Callender Street, Belfast, BT1 5BN, not later than 3.00pm on the fifth working day before each date of conversion.

17. Her Majesty's Treasury have directed that Section 326 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 (which relates to the treatment for taxation purposes of financial concerns whose business consists wholly or partly in dealing in securities) shall apply to exchanges of securities made in pursuance of the conversion offer.

18. Conversion Stock will be an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act 1961, and application will be made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for Conversion Stock to be admitted to the Official List. Paragraphs 3 and 4 of this prospectus will apply equally to Conversion Stock as to 2½ per cent Index-Linked Treasury Convertible Stock, 1999. Interest on Conversion Stock will be payable half-yearly on 22nd May and 22nd November. Income tax will be deducted from payments of more than £5 per annum. Interest warrants will be transmitted by post. Conversion Stock will be repaid at par on 22nd November 1999.

19. **Tenders for 2½ per cent Index-Linked Treasury Convertible Stock, 1999, must be lodged at the Bank of England, New Issues (Y), Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA not later than 10.00 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 5TH MAY 1983, or at any of the Branches of the Bank of England or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England not later than 3.30 P.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 4TH MAY 1983. Each tender must be for one amount and at one price which is a multiple of 25p. Tenders will not be revocable between 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 5th May 1983 and 10.00 a.m. on** Tuesday, 10th May 1983. TENDERS LODGED WITHOUT [illegible] WILL BE REJECTED.

20. A separate cheque representing a deposit at the [illegible] the nominal amount of Stock tendered for must [illegible] must be drawn on a bank in, and be payable in, the [illegible] Islands or the Isle of Man.

21. Tenders must be for a minimum of £100 nominal [illegible] Stock as follows:

Amount of Stock tendered for
£100–£1,000
£1,000–£3,000
£3,000–£10,000
£10,000–£50,000
£50,000 *or greater*

22. Her Majesty's Treasury reserve the right to reject any [illegible] may therefore allot to tenderers less than the full amount of [illegible] ranked in descending order of price and allotments will [illegible] are at or above the lowest price at which Her Majesty's Treasury [illegible] should be accepted (the allotment price). All allotments [illegible] tenders which are accepted and which are made at prices above [illegible] allotted in full; tenders made at the allotment price may be [illegible] Any balance of Stock not allotted to tenderers will be allotted [illegible] Governor and Company of the Bank of England, Issue Department.

23. Letters of allotment in respect of Stock allotted, being [illegible] may be transferred prior to registration, will be despatched [illegible] tenderer, but the despatch of any letter of allotment, and any [illegible] amount paid as deposit, may at the discretion of the Bank [illegible] tenderer's cheque has been paid. In the event of such [illegible] notified by letter by the Bank of England of the acceptance [illegible] of Stock allocated to him, subject in each case to payment [illegible] notification will confer no right on the tenderer to transfer [illegible]

24. No allotment will be made for a less amount than [illegible] allotment, the balance of the amount paid as deposit will [illegible] cheque despatched by post at the risk of the tenderer; [illegible] paid as deposit will be returned likewise. Payment in full [illegible] allotment but no discount will be allowed on such payment [illegible] day-to-day basis on any overdue amount which may be [illegible] London Inter-Bank Offered Rate for seven day deposits [illegible] per annum. Such rate will be determined by the Bank of England [illegible] quotations, on the due date for the relevant payment, for [illegible] or sources as the Bank of England shall consider appropriate [illegible] any amount in respect of the Stock will render the [illegible] cancellation and any amount previously paid liable to forfeiture.

25. Letters of allotment may be split into denominations [illegible] request received by the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street [illegible] or by any of the Branches of the Bank of England, on [illegible] 1983. Such requests must be signed and must be accompanied [illegible] but a letter cannot be split if any instalment payment is overdue.

26. Letters of allotment must be surrendered for registration [illegible] registration form, when the balance of the purchase money [illegible] has been made before the due date, in which case they must [illegible] not later than 4th July 1983.

27. Tender forms and copies of this prospectus may be obtained [illegible] New Issues, Watling Street, London, EC4M 9AA, or at any [illegible] England, or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England [illegible] G1 2EB; at the Bank of Ireland, Moyne Buildings, 1st Floor [illegible] BT1 5BN; at Mullens & Co., 15 Moorgate, London, EC2R [illegible] Exchange in the United Kingdom.

BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON
28th April 1983

THIS FORM MAY BE [illegible]

TENDER FORM

This form must be lodged at the Bank of England, New Issues [illegible] EC4M 9AA not later than 10.00 AM ON THURSDAY, [illegible] Branches of the Bank of England or at the Glasgow Agency [illegible] Vincent Place, Glasgow, G1 2EB) not later than 3.30 PM ON [illegible]

ISSUE BY TENDER OF £1,[illegible]

2½ per cent Index-Linked Treasury Convertible Stock 1999

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF [illegible]

I/We tender in accordance with the terms of the prospectus [illegible] as follows:–

Amount of above-mentioned Stock tendered [illegible] and in a multiple as follows:–

Amount of Stock tendered for	*Multiple*
£100–£1,000	£100
£1,000–£3,000	£500
£3,000–£10,000	£1,000
£10,000–£50,000	£5,000
£50,000 or greater	£25,000

Amount of deposit enclosed, being £40.00 for every £100 of the nominal amount of Stock tendered for (shown in Box 1 above):–

The price tendered per £100 Stock, being a multiple of 25p (tenders lodged without a price being stated will be rejected):–

I/We hereby engage to pay the instalments as they [illegible] that may be made in respect of this tender, as provided by [illegible]

I/We request that any letter of allotment in respect [illegible] by post at my/our risk to me/us at the address shown below.

.... 1983 | SIGNATURE .... of, or on behalf of, tenderer [illegible]

PLEASE USE BLOCK LETTERS

MR/MRS MISS	FORENAME(S) IN FULL	
FULL POSTAL ADDRESS –		
	POST-TOWN	COUNT[illegible]
ST1		

(a) A separate cheque must accompany each tender. Cheques should be made payable to "Bank of England" and crossed "Treasury Stock". Cheques must be drawn on a bank in, and be payable in, the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.

(b) Each [illegible] and [illegible] 25p.

FOOTBALL: PROMOTION AND RELEGATION STRUGGLES INTENSIFY

May Day of red and angry faces

By Peter Ball

The experiment of planning a full Football League fixture list on the May Day bank holiday was not an unqualified success. Four matches were postponed, include the important third division match at Huddersfield. Everton drew the lowest first division crowd in their history. West Bromwich attracted their lowest for 26 years and Hartlepool the smallest in their League career.

Yet the teams who, on yesterday's form, will by the least willing ever to play on May Day again were the two Cup Finalists, Brighton and Manchester United. Brighton, who had lost the services of their captain for the Cup Final at the beginning of the weekend, wereanchored even more firmly in the relegation zone as they could only draw at Birmingham, who thus moved out of the bottom three on goal difference. Manchester City take their place having played their planned fixture against Notts County on a free Saturday earlier in the season. Luton are still in some danger and Coventry now in serious difficulty.

Manchester United's experiences were even sourer. A match at Highbury, which had begun two under-strength teams erupted during the second half, culminating with the dismissal of Moses and two bookings in the dying seconds. Moses, who was sent off for violent conduct after appearing to butt Nicholas in the face, will begin a two week ban in two week's time, and will thus miss the Cup Final along with Brighton's Foster.

In the first half such an eventful second 45 minutes looked inconceivable. With little at stake and many of the leading characters absent, including Robson (B), Albiston, Stapleton, Coppell, Woodcock, Sunderland and Robson (S), the tenor of the first half was best illustrated by Jennings being forced to leap to turn Sansom's throw-in over the bar and shots by Wilkins and Talbot going out for throws-in. Only the volley by O'Leary which gave Arsenal the lead and an occasional flash from Cunningham interrupting the tedium.

As the game progressed it seemed that United would be content to see Arsenal, at the fifth attempt this season, take such a narrow victory to provide some scant consolation for their two Cup semi-final disappointments.

Such a view however failed to take in account the presence of Whiteside, who has the ability to start a brawl in a graveyard. His victims as the half went on were McDermott, Petrovic and Sansom, none of whom match his weight, and with McGrath and McGarvey also contributing their mite to the proceedings, an undertone of unpleasantness crept in.

It erupted after Arsenal scored twice in the last ten minutes, Talbot twice converting crosses from McDermott. In the aftermath Wilkins put his studs into O'Leary's chest, escaping with a booking, and Moses, who until then had been notably absent from the unpleasantness, launched his attack on Nicholas. Ron Atkinson, the United manager was also ordered from the touchline for his comments, and there was still time for Whyte to join Talbot in the book for a foul on the originator of much of the trouble, Whiteside.

Mercifully, the game ended before more serious damage was done. Ironically, the games where tension could have been expected to produce that kind of distasteful scene generally passed off peacefully, although Fulham's Ray Lewington was also sent off at the end of their match with Queen's Park Rangers, their 3-1 defeat seeing Leicester move above them on goal difference. The game of the day came in the second division were Wolverhampton Wanderers, who have been finding goalscoring almost impossible recently, raced into a 3-0 half-time lead at Charlton. The London club, with the third division looming beneath them, turned the tables thereafter, Smith, White and Hales putting them level and only two excellent saves by Burridge preventing them gaining a most unlikely victory.

Birmingham rise on the finest of cuts

By Simon Barnes

Birmingham City ...1
Brighton ...1

There is an escapologist for hire as a half-time entertainer at football matches. Birmingham are unlikely to require his services as they left the bottom three in the division on goal difference yesterday for the first time this season. They could hardly have cut it finer.

They made their only significant mark on this match while Brighton were still practising their kick-about routine for Wembley. Handysides tucked the ball away neatly and without fuss with three minutes gone. "We played up to when we scored. "Then we stopped. Ron Saunders, the Birmingham manager said.

No one came to this match expecting skill, and so no one was disappointed. Avant-garde experiments with the great Watfordian boot, carried out without Watfordian elan, ended predictably. It was a game in which a place near the halfway line meant leaving the ground with a Wimbledon neckache. The end-to-end oscilations got faster and faster, but McEnroe finesse was never in evidence.

Foster, Brighton's centre half, lapped this all up, prompting one to reflect on what a silly person he is. Brighton will really miss him at Wembley, now he has ruled himself out, thanks to a booking after that incontinent conversation with a linesman on Saturday.

He plucked balls from the air like a chameleon eating flies, he sought to dominate both penalty areas, and was at least 50 per cent successful, gallumping up and down the pitch, and bashing his Tonto headband against every ball in sight. To no avail.

Brighton looked pretty well dead as far as the first division goes, but with dreams of glory after death – that Cup Final at Wembley – everything in the common run of earthly things must seem vastly insignificant to the elevated Brighton spirits. Smith may have smacked an equalizer on the hour, which was enough to spoil Birmingham's day, but it was not enough to save Brighton's. "It keeps life interesting", Saunders said. "Onward Christian Soldiers."

BIRMINGHAM: J Blyth; P van den Hauwe, M Dennis, J Hagan, N Blake, L Phillips, I Handysides, M Ferguson (sub B Stevenson), M Harford, M Halsall, R Hopkins.
BRIGHTON: G Moseley; C Ramsey, S Gatting, T Gresfish, S Foster, G Stevens, T Connor, G Howlett (sub J Ryan), M Robinson, G Smith, N Smillie.
Referee: L Shapter (Torquay).

Leicester bedevilled

By Leslie Duxbury

Leeds United ... 2
Leicester City ... 2

Teams groping for promotion tend to be prey to the most terrible calamities. Poor Leicester City were a perfect example at Elland Road yesterday. Desperately requiring at least a point to overhaul Fulham and take third place in the second division, they were bedevilled by more problems than the Labour Party.

O'Neill scored an own goal; Ramsey gave away a penalty; their leading scorer, Lineker, limped off injured; and his fellow striker, Smith, missed a chance of such comprehensive simplicity that the ball might have ambled into the net itself had he left it alone.

However, with a second-half performance of remarkable grit and stamina, Leicester wormed back into a match that had seemed lost and achieved that precious point.

The incident which very nearly scuppered them was that injury to Lineker. They had looked sharp and determined until he rose from a tackle worriedly clutching his knee. With his departure a few minutes later the urgency went out of Leicester like the air out of a penny whistle.

Leeds took ruthless advantage. There had been the odd sign that Butterworth was capable of damaging runs down the right and that Ritchie was also relishing his work.

In fact it was a fluent move by Ritchie which led to the first goal in the twenty-sixth minute. He turned his men skilfully and sprinted down the middle before feeding Butterworth inevitably on his right. He gave it to Wright, whose shot was going wide before it struck O'Neill and spun into the net.

Leicester's morale at half-time must, understanderably, have been low but maybe the news that Fulham were being trounced by Queen's Park Rangers revitalized them. After presistent pressure Smith did, in fact, manage the equalizer when his toe came into contact with another cross from English to speed the ball home.

But there was still a drop of hemlock left in Leicester's cup. Obviouslly the efforts to score left them exposed at the back and when Ritchie escaped once again, Ramsey pulled him down in the area as he shaped to shoot. Gray scored from the penalty spot.

Thus Leicester were left with yet another mountain to climb. Their substitute, May, was first to the peak with a beautifully headed goal from Wilson's corner and he very nearly got a winner, but Harvey saved marvellously at point-blank range.

LEEDS: D Harvey; N Aspin, F Gray, J Sheridan, T Brown, M Dickinson, G Thomas, A Butterworth, A Ritchie, J Donnelly, T Wright.
LEICESTER: M Wallington; P Ramsey, B Smith, K MacDonald, T English, J O'Neil, A Peake, G Lineker (sub May), A Smith, G Daly, I Wilson.
Referee: P Willis (Co Durham).

Hill ready to resign at Coventry

Jimmy Hill, the Coventry chairman and television presenter, may resign his position at the first division club. An official statement will be issued today.

Mr Hill, aged 55 became the Coventry manager in 1961 and took the club to the third and second division championships. He left the club after taking them into the first division in 1967, but returned as managing director in 1975 and became chairman in 1980. Yesterday, he said: "There may be some restructuring, but there are various alternatives".

Now it is thought likely that a business executive, Iain Jamieson, who is a former Coventry player, will replace Mr Hill as chairman. But Jamieson yesterday refused to comment on the situation.

Rangers' second goal and Sealy, the scorer, cannot conceal his delight.

Fulham ballroom dancers slip on Rangers' polished floor

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Queens Park Rangers ...3
Fulham ...1

Queen's Park Rangers, as well as scoring the finest goal of their triumphant season, won the second division championship yesterday afternoon. Fulham, as well as losing Lewington who was sent off in the final minute, dropped out of the promotion placings for the first time since November. There could have been no greater contrast in their respective displays at Loftus Road.

The difference in the two ambitious sides, the one confident and the other tentative, was never more marked than in the opening 20 minutes. In spite of practising on the artificial surface on Sunday afternoon, Fulham looked like a group of inexperienced ballroom dancers wearing slippers and performing on a highly polished floor.

Rangers, accustomed to the problems that their own green carpet presents, were sure of foot and mind, irresistibly so in the fifth minute. With touches as light as feather dusters, first Sealy and then Stainrod delicately prized open a path for Gregory running clear

Gregory accelerated smoothly between both covering full backs and beat Peyton with impressive assurance. No wonder. It was his fifteenth league goal so far, a remarkable total for a midfield player and one that may well attract the attention of Bobby Robson. England's manager seated among the largest crowd of Rangers' season.

Fulham's central defenders, tall and therefore apt to be cumbersome on the turn, were caught equally square six minutes later. Stainrod's precise lob put Sealy galloping through and he brushed aside the feeble challenge of Lock ("he looked as though he was playing on ice", Malcolm Macdonald, his manager, commented) before claiming his fifteenth league goal as well.

Fenwick added a third for Rangers shortly after the interval, a close-range header that was reminiscent of his equalizer against Tottenham Hotspur in last year's FA Cup Final. The opportunity, this time originating from a corner, was given to him by Hazell's flick at the near post.

But for Flanagan's remarkable profigacy – he scorned at least four clear chances – Fulham's eventual recovery would have been no more than academic, yet after Davies had taken advantage of Wick's misdirected header in the seventieth minute they began to threaten Rangers' superiority

Fulham almost pulled another back through a volley from their substitute Reeves but Hazell, standing on the line, blocked it with a suspicious use of his left arm. Vehement claims for a penalty were rejected by a referee who earlier booked Wilson for dissent and later dismissed Lewington for deliberately felling Stainrod.

Fulham's fate, like last season, will probably hang on the outcome of their final fixture, at Derby. Macdonald feels that they must win then as well as their remaining home game agaist Carlisle United on Saturday. As he pointed out, his side are at least back to grass. And out to grass as well?

QUEEN'S PARK RANGERS: P Hucker; W Neill, I Dawes, G Waddock, R Hazell, T Fenwick, S Wicks, A Sealy, S Stainrod, M Flanagan, J Gregory.
FULHAM: G Peyton; P Parker, K Lock (sub J Reeves), S O'Driscoll, R Brown, A Gale, G Davies, R Wilson, D Coney, R Houghton, R Lewington.
Referee: B Hill (Kettering).

Best absent again

George Best was again missing from Bournemouth's side for the home game against Doncaster yesterday. He missed the match at Bradford on Saturday after reporting that he had a chill. The Bournemeouth manager, Don Megson, said Best would only have been substitute and if he turned up for training, he would be considered for a place in the team for the last home match, against Wigan

Maxwell wants scheme to go ahead

By Nicholas Harling

Oxford U...1
Reading...2

The cynics will suggest, no doubt, that Robert Maxwell may be doubly eager to merge his Oxford United with Reading after yesterday morning's unexpected result. Better he should amalgamate with his superiors than let their continued existence threaten his own team's ambitions.

Not that Mr Maxwell was having any apparent misgivings. He said during the half-time interval that he still wanted his scheme to go ahead, although the Labour-controlled Oxford City Council have just offered the club a site for a new £6m sports complex at Botley, on the city's outskirts. Dismissing the proposal as "election promises," Mr Maxwell obviously continues to see more future in Thames Valley United than Oxford United.

What Oxford's chairman saw of yesterday's match was minimal. He kept the welcoming committee of television crews and photographers waiting until two minutes after the start for his arrival, and left long before the unexpected finale of three goals in the last 15 minutes.

He believes that the respective sets of supporters are beginning to accept the merger, but on the latest evidence he might be deceiving himself. In spite of the morning kick-off that he had hurriedly arranged to defuse the antagonism, and the subsequent lack of Dutch courage normally induced by alcohol, there was still a pre-match march of some 400 Oxford supporters wielding banners, and periodic outbursts of derisive chanting aimed in his direction. Yet he was adamant. "I hope people realize I'm not some sort of a dictator trying to urge my will on the fans," he said.

With the Reading contingent matching their Oxford counterparts for obscene advice, even some of the assembled reporters took it upon themselves to leave the glass-fronted press box so as to be able to soak up the abuse in the vacant stand seats near the directors' box. It was in that same directors' box after the match that the Oxford secretary insisted that Roger Smee, the Reading vice-president, curtail his impromptu press conference. Mr Smee, a Reading property and construction merchant, is one of those opposed to the scheme, essentially because he is trying to gain control of Reading, and, like Mr Maxwell, has been offered an alternative ground at Smallmead, near the Berkshire town.

The fact that Mr Smee was in excellent heart undoubtedly had much to do with the fact that his team had risen three places from the third division relegation zone after surviving their neighbours' relentless first half pressure. Reading were hardly able to leave their own penalty area.

If Mr Maxwell had desired a distraction to the football, it came when Reading's Henderson inadvertently ran into the referee, laying him out. After John Hunting's recovery, Whatmore, with a hooked shot, put Oxford ahead from Brock's corner, only for Jones to divert Dison's cross into his own goal for the 85th minute equalizer. Reading's winner came three minutes after Smithers (a good Oxford name) had upended Williams. Before Dixon converted the penalty, via the outstretched fingers of Hardwick, an Oxford hooligan booted the ball from the spot and eluded a posse of policemen plus the Reading manager, Maurice Evans.

There was obviously no love lost between the protagonists, and nor, presumably, will there be today when Roy Tranter, a Reading director, takes Frank Waller, the club's chairman, to the High Court for alleged misappropriation of his shares.

Amid all the antipathy, it is easy to sympathise with Jim Smith, the Oxford manager. He cannot divulge his views because "if I say I'm not for the merger I'll get the sack, and if I'm for it, it will be bottles." Who would be a manager, let alone a chairman?

OXFORD UNITED: S Hardwick; D Fogg, T Smithers, T Hebberd, G Briggs, M Shotton, M Jones, N Whatmore, M Vinter (sub: A Thomas), G Lawrence, K Brock.
READING: A Judge; J Williams, Richardson, S Beavon, M Hicks, M White, P Earls, S Henderson, K Dixon, M Doherty, L Sanchez.
Referee: J Hunting (Leicester).

● Wigan Athletic's chairman, Freddy Pye, and their president, Arthur Horrocks, travel to London on Thursday in the hope of saving the club. They are to negotiate with Chelsea's chairman, Ken Bates, over his 76,000-share holding and £75,000 bank guarantee he holds in Wigan.

SNOOKER

Davis administers a potted foretaste of 'purgatory'

By Sydney Friskin

Steve Davis, aged 25, brought glory to England by regaining the world professional championship at the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, yesterday. He defeated Cliff Thorburn, of Canada, 18-6 in a final which, contrary to expectation, fell well short of its scheduled distance. His triumph brought to an end the 17-day event, sponsored by Embassy.

Davis, who had previously won the title in 1981, regained a precious crown, adorned with a sparkling break of 131 in the fifth frame of the day, a clearance which drew loud cheers and put him on the threshold of victory. It was his highest break of the tournament, exceeding 103 he made against Alex Higgins in the semi-final round. He became the first player to win the trophy twice at this venue.

The title went to the most consistent and most technically correct of all the players, and one whose confidence was never shaken. The pity was that Thorburn was unable to get into the match once Davis had seized the initiative; and the Canadian must have wished that he could have got out in a more distinguished manner. At least, he forced Davis to win the last frame of the day on a re-spotted black.

After receiving the trophy, Davis thanked everyone, including his father and mother, and left the scene in a state of deep emotion. He paid a high tribute to Thorburn and said: "My commiserations to Cliff. He has had a lot of hard things happening to him and I want to thank him for a great final."

Looking extremely fatigued after the match, Thorburn said: "I woke up at noon yesterday feeling that the final was an anti-climax. The best feeling I had in the match against Steve was when he got to 17. It was a relief to know he only had one frame to win. I know now what purgatory is all about."

When play ended on Sunday night, with Davis leading 12-5, Thorburn had looked beaten, the strain of the previous nine days having taken its toll both mentally and physically.

He missed too many easy shots yesterday, and the consequences were worse than the misses.

Davis won the first four frames of the afternoon, but Thorburn could have taken at least three of them if his concentration had been at its highest. He was on the way to winning the first frame with a run on the green, brown and blue. The pink was stationed invitingly at the top of the table, but the crowd groaned in sympathy when it stayed out of the pocket. Davis came in eagerly to take both the pink and the black, and clinch the frame by mere five points.

Thorburn was in all manner of trouble in the second frame, missing simple reds and leaving favourable positions. Davis went further and further ahead, eventually to seal the frame with a run on the colours up to the blue. Thorburn gained some degree of comfort with a break of 28 early in the third frame, but it was not enough. There were six reds left, and Davis had the engine running again, potting all of them with a combination of colours, and clearing the table up to the pink for a break of 59.

The picture was almost the same in the fourth frame. After Davis had given away four points on a foul stroke, Thorburn looked secure with a break of 37. The fire in his play, though, had been all too briefly rekindled, for, after he had scored another 20, his concentration lapsed again in attempting a straight red at the top of the table. There were just two reds left and Davis once again overhauled him with a break of 43.

Back came Davis after the interval, needing only two more frames for victory. His mechanism, if that is the right word, was set in motion again and the hall throbbed with excitement as he completed his break of 131. The end was in sight.

S Davis (England) beat C Thorburn (Canada) 18-6. Frame scores (Davis first): 52-20, 11-112, 63-39, 36-80, 80-34, 65-34, 81-44, 75-28, 82-6, 73-0, 81-48, 41-87, 25-71, 100-8, 15-68, 96-2, 76-47, 58-53, 75-28, 62-47, 67-61, 131-0, 24-82, 77-70.

CRICKET

Pitch turns quirky

St Johns, Antigua (Reuter) – India, 93 runs behind West Indies on first innings, could conceivably lose the fifth and final Test match which ends here today after yesterday's rest day.

The ball frequently kept low on the third and fourth days and the Indians may become vulnerable to this quirk of the pitch because the Indian fast bowling will not allow them time to readjust their strokes. An added incentive for the hosts as they try for a 3–0 win in the five-match series will be the sagging confidence of at least two Indian middle-order batsmen.

INDIA: First innings 457 (R J Shastri 102, Kapil Dev 98, D B Vengsarkar 94, M Amarnath 54; M D Marshall 4-87).

Second innings	
S M Gavaskar, not out	0
A D Gaekwad, not out	0
Extras	0
Total (no wkt)	0

M Amarnath, D B Vengsarkar, Yashpal Sharma, R J Shastri, *Kapil Dev, †S M H Kirmani, S Madan Lal, L Sivaramakrishnan and S Venkataraghavan to bat.

WEST INDIES: First Innings	
C G Greenidge, retired absent	154
D L Haynes, c Shastri, b Yashpal Sharma	136
W W Davis b Madan Lal	14
I V A Richards c Gaekwad b Madan Lal	2
H A Gomes lbw b Madan Lal	9
A L Logie hit wicket b Kapil Dev	1
†P J Dujon, c Gaekwad, b Venkataraghavan	110
*C H Lloyd, c Yashpal, b Shastri	106
N D Marshall, b Venkataraghavan	2
A M E Roberts, not out	1
N A Holding, run out	0
Extras (b6, l-b5, n-b4)	15
Total (5 wickets)	550

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-296, 2-303, 3-323, 4-324, 5-334, 6-541, 7-547, 8-549, 9-550.
BOWLING: Kapil Dev 22-6-71-1, Madan Lal 35-7-105-3, Sivaramakrishnan 25-1-85-0, Shastri 46.4-5-141-1, Venkataraghavan 36-1-114-2, Gaekwad 1-0-3-0, Yashpal 1-0-6-1.

IN BRIEF

Uphill path to victory

Lagos de Enol (Reuter) – Marino Lejarreta, of Spain, recorded his third stage win in the Tour of Spain race yesterday with a spectacular final uphill sprint. He won the 117½ mile thirteenth stage from Aguilar de Campo in 5hr 45min 17sec. But his 1min 11sec victory over second-placed Bernard Hinault, was not enough to give him the leaders' yellow jersey.

Alberto Fernandez stayed in front for the third consecutive day by finishing third, a further four seconds adrift.

FOURTH STAGE: 1, M Lejarreta (Sp), 5hr 45min 17sec; 2, B Hinault (Fr), 5:46:28; 3, A Fernandez (Sp), 5:46:32; 4, J Gorospe (Sp), 5:46:32; 5, P Munoz (Sp), 5:46:32; 6, C Machin (Sp), 5:46:57.
OVERALL: 1, A Fernandez (Sp), 64hr 41min 44sec; 2, J Gorospe (Sp), 64:41:52; 3, M Lejarreta (Sp), 64:42:29; 4, B Hinault (Fr), 64:43:36; 5, P Munoz (Sp), 64:46:11; 6, H Kuiper (Neth), 64:48:26.

BOXING: Edwin Rosario, aged 20, boxing in his home town of San Juan, Puerto Rico won the vacant World Boxing Council (WBC) lightweight championship by defeating José Luis Ramirez, of Mexico, on points. Ramirez, a southpaw, set the tempo of the bout with his aggression but was unable to hurt Rosario, although the Puerto Rican's left eye was swollen and almost closed by the end of the 12 round.

GOLF: Greg Norman of Australia, has withdrewn from the French Open championship which starts at La Boulie, near Versailles, on Thursday, because of a knee injury sustained during the Italian Open last weekend.

● ICE HOCKEY: Czechoslovakia defeated Sweden 4-1 in Munich yesterday setting the Soviet Union the task of beating Canada to retain the world title

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

First division
Ipswich Town v West Ham United
Southampton v Tottenham Hotspur

Second division
Carlisle v Cambridge United
Shrewsbury Town v Burnley

Third division
Gillingham v Bradford City

Scottish premier division
Hibernian v Aberdeen

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Blackpool v Everton (7.0); Liverpool v Coventry (7.0): Stoke v Sheffield Wednesday (7.0). Second division: Burnley v Oldham; Chesterfield v Rotherham.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Crystal Palace v Millwall; Leicester v Queen's Park Rangers (2.15); Swindon v Birmingham (2.30); West Ham v Luton (2.0).
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Sutton United v Bromley. First division: Hampton v Boreham Wood.

CRICKET
(11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0)
County championship:
OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire v Glamorgan
LORD'S: Middlesex v Essex
EDGBASTON: Warwickshire v Northamptonshire

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

First division

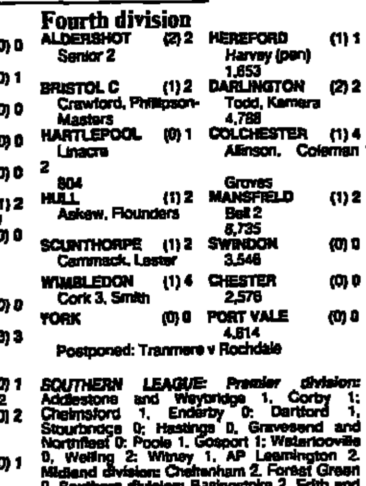
ARSENAL (1) 3 O'Leary, Talbot 2	MAN UTD (0) 0 23,602
BIRMINGHAM (1) 1 Handysides	BRIGHTON (0) 1 Smith, 15,977
EVERTON (0) 1 Sharp (pen)	COVENTRY (0) 0 12,972
LUTON (0) 0	STOKE (0) 0 11,877
NOTTM FOREST (0) 1 Davenport	LIVERPOOL (0) 0 25,107
SUNDERLAND (2) 2 Atkings, James	WATFORD (1) 2 Blissett 2, 13,971
WEST BROM (1) 1 Thompson	NORWICH (0) 0 9,221

Second division

BOLTON (0) 0	GRIMSBY (0) 0 5,866
CHARLTON (0) 3 Smith, White, Hales	WOLVES (3) 3 Kellock 2, Eves, 7,935
CHELSEA (1) 1 Speedie	SHEFF WED (0) 1 Bannister, 10,842
LEEDS (1) 2 O'Neill (og), F Gray (pen)	LEICESTER (0) 2 Smith, May 14,442
Q P RANGERS (2) 3 Gregory, Sealy, Stainrod	FULHAM (0) 1 Davies 24,431

Postponed: Barnsley v Newcastle, Middlesbrough v Crystal Palace

Third division



BOURNEMOUTH (1) 2 Heffernan (pen),	DONCASTER (0) 2 Lister, Douglas 3,995
CARDIFF (1) 3 McNichol (og), Hatton, Kamara	BRENTFORD (0) 1 D Bennett 9,112
MILLWALL (0) 3 Neal, White (pen), Bremner	NEWPORT (0) 0 5,515
OXFORD (0) 1 Whatmore (pen)	READING (0) 2 Jones (og), Dixon 6,739
PORTSMOUTH (0) 2 Biley, Rafferty	ORIENT (0) 2 McNeill, Kitchen 16,232
WREXHAM (0) 0	CHESTERFIELD (0) 0

Postponed: Huddersfield v Wigan

Fourth division

ALDERSHOT (2) 2 Senior 2	HEREFORD (1) 1 Harvey (pen) 1,653
BRISTOL C (1) 2 Crawford, Phillipson-Masters	DARLINGTON (2) 2 Todd, Kamara 4,788
HARTLEPOOL (0) 1 Linacre 804	COLCHESTER (1) 4 Allinson, Coleman 2, Groves
HULL (1) 2 Askew, Flounders	MANSFIELD (1) 2 Bell 2 8,735
SCUNTHORPE (1) 2 Cammack, Lester	SWINDON (0) 0 3,546
WIMBLEDON (1) 4 Cork 3, Smith	CHESTER (0) 0 2,576
YORK (0) 0	PORT VALE (0) 0 4,614

Postponed: Tranmere v Rochdale

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Barrow 1, Dagenham 2; Boston United 2, Runcorn 4; Weymouth 4, Worcester 2
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Morecambe 2, Oswestry 2; Witton 2, Matlock 0. President's Cup: Final, second leg: King's Lynn 0, Burton 1.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Addlestone and Weybridge 1, Corby 1; Chelmsford 1, Enderby 0; Dartford 1, Stourbridge 0; Hastings 0, Gravesend and Northfleet 0; Poole 1, Gosport 1; Waterlooville 0, Welling 2; Witney 1, AP Leamington 2. Midland division: Cheltenham 2, Forest Green 0. Southern division: Basingstoke 2, Erith and Belvedere 0; RS Southampton 6, Thanet 0; Salisbury 2, Cambridge City 0, Woodford 1, Andover 0.
EAST ANGLIAN CUP: Final: Gorleston 1, Bishop's Stortford 0.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bognor Regis 4, Billericay 0; Carshalton 2, Hitchin 2; Harrow 1, Wokingham 0; Tooting and Mitcham 4, Hayes 2. First division: Chesham 0, Worthing 2; Cheshunt 2, Hampton 0; Harlow 1, Walton and Hersham 4; Metropolitan Police 4, Hertford 3. Second division: Barton 1, Windsor and Eton 3; Dorking 2, Clapton 1; Egham 6, Rainham 0; Finchley 0, Corinthian Casuals 0; Harwich and Parkeston 0, Hungerford 6; Horsham 1, Epping 0; Leton Wingate 1, Southall 1; Uxbridge 1, Basildon 0; Ware 0, Tring 3.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Brighton 1, Ipswich 1; Arsenal 3, West Ham 3; Bristol Rovers 0, Norwich 3.
NORTHERN COUNTIES EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: Eastwood 3, Emley 0; Belper 1, Guisborough 1; Thackley 0, Spalding 0; Shepshead Charterhouse 8, Boston 1.
WESTERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Clandown 0, Falmouth 2; Keynsham 3, Wellington 0; Plymouth Argyle reserves 1, Shepton Mallet 2; Weston-super-Mare 2, Clevedon 1.
DEVON CUP: Final: Exmouth 0, Dawlish 2.
SOMERSET PREMIER CUP: Final, first leg: Taunton 0, Frome 4.

Bilbao reign in Spain again

Paris (AFP) – Athletic Bilbao, Spain's oldest football club, won the league title by overtaking Real Madrid on the last day of the season.

Real travelled to Valencia, the bottom club, needing only a draw to win their twenty-first championship, but they lost 1-0. Bilbao, formed in 1898, won 5-1 in Las Palmas for their first title since 1956.

It is the third successive season a club from the Basque region has won the championship in the closing stages. Real Sociedad, of San Sebastian, were the previous champions.

In The Netherlands, Ajax have as good as won their twenty-first title after they drew 3-3 with their closest rivals Feyenoord. That draw left them four points clear with two matches to play and a vastly superior goal difference. Ajax have scored 61 goals more than they have conceded; Feyenoord have a goal difference of plus 30.

For the Rotterdam club to overtake Ajax they need to win their remaining matches by impossible scores, and even then Ajax would have to lose both their matches.

In East Germany Dynamo Berlin won their fifth league title by defeating Wismut Aue 3-1 away. That gave them a 10-point lead over Carl Zeiss Jena with only four matches to play.

An equalizer 14 minutes from time by Bettega kept Juventus in contention for the Italian title. However, Roma need only to draw away to Genoa next week to win first their first championship since 1944. They might yet win the title by default if an Inter Milan protest is upheld.

Inter, who drew 3-3 away to Juventus, have complained to the league about the Juventus supporters who threw stones at their coach before the match. Marini, their substitute, had his face cut by flying glass and missed the match. If the league award Inter the match, as they could, then Roma would automatically bcome champions.

Roma beat Avellino 2-0 in the Olympic Stadium

AUSTRIA: Linz Ask 0, Sturm Graz 0; Graz AK 0, Wiener Sport Klub 0; Rapid 5, Austria Salzburg 2; SC Eisenstadt 0, Austria Vienna 1; SC Simmering 0, Austria Klagenfurt 1; Union Wels 1, Voest Linz 1; SW Innsbruck 3, SC Neusiedl 0; Vienna 1, Admira Wacker 0.
BELGIUM: Beerschot 1, RWD Molenbeek 1; Tongers 0, CS Bruges 0; FC Bruges 3, FC Liege 1; Anderlecht 2, Antwerp 1; Seraing 3, Beveren 1; Waterschei 3, Kortrijk 1; Lokeren 1, Lierse 2; Waregem 1, Ghent 2; Standard Liege 3, Wintersiang 0.
BULGARIA: Chernomorets Bourgas 3, Spartak Pleven 2; Haskovo 2, Etar Tarnovo 0; Lokomotiv Sofia 0, JSK Spartak 0; Botev Vratza 2, CSKA Sofia 3; Sliven 2, Pirin 1; Rosowa Dolina 2, Belasitsa 0; Levski Spartak 3, Tcherno More 2; Trakia Plovdiv 2, Slavia Sofia 0.
DENMARK: Frem, Ikast 1; Broenshoej 0, B.1903 Copenhagen 0; Broendby 3, Kolding 1; Vejle 2, Hvidovre 0; Esbjerg 0, B.93 0; Lyngby 6, Aarhus 5; Koge 1, Odense 2; Herning 3, Naestved 1.
EAST GERMANY: Wismut Aue 1, Dynamo Berlin 3; Chemie Halle 6, Chemie Bohlen 0; Magdeburg 2, Karl-Marx-Stadt 0; Rot-Weiss Erfurt 3, Vorwärts Frankfurt 2; Dynamo Dresden 3, Carl Zeiss Jena 2; Lokomotiv Leipzig 5, Sachsenring Zwickau 2; Union Berlin 0, Hansa Rostock 0.
FRANCE: Nantes 2, Tours 1; Bordeaux 3, Sochaux 1; Paris Saint-Germain 4, Lille 1; Monaco 1, Auxerre 1; Lens 4, Saint-Etienne 2; Lyons 2, Laval 0; Nancy 2, Rouen 0; Brest 2, Toulouse 2; Mulhouse 3, Metz 4; Bastia 1, Strasbourg 1.
GREECE: Yannina 1, Olympiakos 1; AEK 1, PAOK 3; Apollon 1, Aris 1; Panionios 0, Panseraikos 0; Larissa 2, Rhodos 0; Panathinaikos 3, Kastoria 0; Iraklis 4, OFI 1; Panachaiki 3, Doxa 2; Ethnikos 3, Makedonikos 0.
ITALY: Ascoli 2, Torino 0; Cesena 2, Verona 2; Juventus 3, Inter Milan 3; Napoli 1, Fiorentina 0; Pisa 0, Genoa 0; Roma 2, Avellino 0; Sampdoria 1, Cagliari 1; Udinese 2, Catanzaro 0.
NETHERLANDS: Go Ahead Eagles 3, Helmond 0; NAC Breda 2, Willem II 2; PSV Eindhoven 0, PEC Zwolle 1; NEC Nijmegen 0, Twente Enschede 0; Haarlem 4, Utrecht 2; Groningen 3, Fortuna Sittard 1; Ajax 3, Feyenoord 3; Excelsior 1, AZ'67 4; Sparta 2, Roda 2.
NORWAY: Hamkam 0, Bryne 2; Lillestrøm 3, Eik 1; Mjoendalen 3, Brann 0; Rosenborg 3, Kongsvinger 3; Start 2, Moss 2; Viking 0, Vaalerengen 0.
PORTUGAL: There were no first division matches over the weekend.
ROMANIA: Arges Pitesti 2, Tirgoviste 0; Olt 2, Steaua Bucharest 1; Politehnica Iasi 0, Tirgu Mures 1; Dynamo Bucharest 1, Jiul Petrosani 0; Bacau 0, Corvinul Hunedoara 0; Brasov 1, Sportul Studentesc 1; Oradea 1, Politehnica Timisoara 1; Constanta 0, Chimia Ramnicu 1; Petrolul Ploesti 0, Universitatea Craiova 1.
YUGOSLAVIA: Galenika Zemun 2, Osijek 1; Radnicki Nis 1, Hajduk Split 1; Olimpija Ljubljana 3, Buducnost 2; Sloboda Tuzla 2, Dynamo Zagreb 0; Zeljeznicar Sarajevo 0, Red Star Belgrade 3; Dynamo Vinkovci 1, Partizan Belgrade 1; Vojvodina Novi Sad 2, Sarajevo 1; Vardar Skopje 1, Rijeka 0
SPAIN: Las Palmas 1, Athletic Bilbao 5; Osasuna 1, Barcelona 0; Valencia 1, Real Madrid 0; Valladolid 3, Celta Vigo 1; Seville 2, Real Betis 0; Real Zaragoza 3, Salamanca 2; Atlético Madrid 3, Racing 1; Espanol 3, Sporting Gijon 2; Real Sociedad 2, Málaga 0.
SWITZERLAND: Aarau 2, Young Boys 0; Bellinzona 1, Wettingen 0; Grasshoppers 3, Lausanne 0; Neuchâtel Xamax 1, Sion 2; St Gallen 4, Lucerne 1; Servette 2, Bulle 0; Vevey 0, Zurich 1; Winterthur 1, Basle 1.
TURKEY: Adanaspor 0, Fenerbahce 0; Ankaragücü 2, Kocaelispor 0; Galatasaray 5, Sakaryaspor 1; Trabzonspor 5, Samsunspor 1; Sariyer 1, Adana Demirspor 1; Bursaspor 0, Boluspor 1; Gaziantepspor 0, Altay 0; Zonguldakspor 2, Mersin 1; Antalyaspor 2, Besiktas 0.
WEST GERMANY: VFL Leverkusen 0, Cologne 0; Bayer Leverkusen 3, Schalke 04 1; Eintracht Frankfurt 2, Kaiserslautern 2; Fortuna Düsseldorf 2, Werder Bremen 5; Hamburg 2, VFB Stuttgart 0; Eintracht Brunswick 0, Borussia Mönchengladbach 0; Bayern Munich 4, Hertha Berlin 0; Arminia Bielefeld 1, Borussia Dortmund 0; Karlsruhe 2, Nuremberg 1.
SOVIET UNION: Shakhtyor Donetsk 3, Ararat Erevan 0; Dynamo Minsk 2, Metallist Kharkov 0; Dnepr Dnepropetrovsk 0, Torpedo Kutaisi 0; Chernomorets Odessa 2, Neftchi Baku 0; Dynamo Moscow 1, Zenit Leningrad 2; Spartak Moscow 1, Pakhtakor Tashkent 0; Nistru Kishinev 1, Dynamo Tbilisi 0; Zhalgiris Vilnius 0, Dynamo Kiev 0.

Roker full of regrets

By a Special Correspondent

Sunderland ... 2
Watford ... 2

"You'll murder this lot", the man with the Wearside accent said to the handful of Watford supporters who had driven through non-stop rain and drizzle to huddle on open terracing at Roker Park in a temperature scarcely touching 40 degrees.

Blissett was both praised and damned. The praise he earned by making space where none had existed to knock in a cross

From the second of two successive corners, Atkins struck a pass from James and his high angled shot, although touched by Sherwood, hit the inside of the net.

With the ball bobbing about, and players slithering as though on a curling rink, James controlled it on the edge of the penalty area. His shot, low and to the goalkeeper's right, had pace, but was well covered, but, instead of holding it, or even pushing it wide for a corner, Sherwood only partially stopped the ball which rolled with tantalising tortoise pace across the line.

A second half of almost continuous pressure from Watford, including a Vicarage Road-style charge which was wasted when there were six yellow jerseys to three red and white ones, and Callaghan chose to shoot from 35 yards for a reason known only to himself, brought just one more goal.

In the last minute, a corner from Callaghan was headed in by Blissett

FOR THE RECORD

FOOTBALL

NORTH AMERICAN LEAGUE: New York Cosmos 6, Montreal Manic 0; Vancouver Whitecaps 2, Toronto Blizzard 1.

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Toronto Blue Jays 8, Chicago White Sox 0; Milwaukee Brewers 8, Minnesota Twins 4; Cleveland Indians 2, Kansas City Royals 1; Boston Red Sox 10, California Angels 9; New York Yankees 8, Texas Rangers 4; Baltimore Orioles 8, Seattle Mariners 2; Oakland Athletics 8, Detroit Tigers 3 and 2-0.

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Baltimore Orioles	12	9	.571	–
Boston Red Sox	11	9	.550	½
Milwaukee Brewers	11	9	.550	½
New York Yankees	10	11	.476	2
Cleveland Indians	10	11	.476	2
Toronto Blue Jays	9	10	.474	2
Detroit Tigers	8	11	.421	3

WESTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
California Angels	13	9	.591	–
Oakland Athletics	13	9	.591	–
Kansas City Royals	10	8	.556	1
Texas Rangers	12	10	.545	1
Minnesota Twins	11	12	.478	2½
Chicago White Sox	8	11	.421	3½
Seattle Mariners	8	17	.320	6½

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Atlanta Braves 2, New York Mets 1; Philadelphia Phillies 11, Houston Astros 2; St Louis Cardinals 10, San Francisco Giants 9; Los Angeles Dodgers 3, Chicago Cubs 2; Montreal Expos 5, Cincinnati Reds 4 and 3-6.

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
St Louis Cardinals	11	6	.647	–
Philadelphia Phil	12	7	.632	–
Montreal Expos	11	8	.579	1
Pittsburgh Pirates	8	9	.471	3
New York Mets	6	12	.333	5½
Chicago Cubs	6	15	.286	7

WESTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta Braves	15	5	.750	–
Los Angeles Dodg	15	6	.714	½
Cincinnati Reds	12	11	.522	4½
San Diego Padres	10	12	.455	6
Houston Astros	8	15	.348	8½
San Fran Giants	7	15	.318	9

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Stanley Cup play-off: Campbell Conference, final series (best of seven): Edmonton Oilers 3, Chicago Black Hawks 2 (Edmonton lead series 3-0).

ATHLETICS

WALTON-ON-THAMES: 10-mile road race: 1, G Wightman (Dartford), 48min 1sec; 2, K Dumpleton (Verlea), 48:16; 3, A Catton (Ilford), 48:32.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Eastern conference semi-finals (best of seven): Milwaukee Bucks 107, Boston Celtics 99 (Milwaukee lead the series 3-0); Philadelphia 76ers 105, New York Knicks 102 (Philadelphia won series 4-0). Western conference semi-finals (Best of seven): Portland Trail Blazers 108, Los Angeles Lakers 95 (Los Angeles lead series 3-1).
VALJEVO (Yugoslavia): European women's tournament: West Germany 64, Yugoslavia 63; Britain 38, Norway 26 (West Germany and Yugoslavia qualify).

BOXING

SAN JUAN (Puerto Rico): WBC lightweight championship (12 rounds): Edwin Rosario (Puerto Rico) bt Jose Luis Ramirez (Mexico), pts.

RALLYCROSS

BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIP: Third round: A finals: Under 1600cc: K Ripp. Over 1600cc: 1, R Gibson (Porsche); 2, J Welch (Escort); 3, K Ripp (Ford Fiesta).

SHOOTING

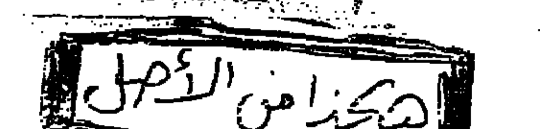
ALMERIA (Spain): European sporting clay pigeon shooting championship. National teams: 1, GB, 701 (out of 800); 2, France, 684; 3, Spain, 664; 4, Belgium, 652. Individual: 1, M Come (Fr), 181 (out of 200); 2, A J Smith (GB), 180; 3, J Bertaud (Fr), 177. Women: 1, A Hillyer (GB), 180 (out of 200); 3, R Simmons (GB), 141. Juniors: 3, P Foster (GB), 156. Veterans: 3, P Maloney (GB), 139. Club teams: 1, Britain, 486 (out of 600); 2, GB, 485; 3, GB, 475.
THURLASTON (Leicestershire): English grand prix (universal trench): 1, K Borley (Burton-on-Trent), 193 (out of 200); 2, J Grice (Burton-on-Trent), 191 (after shoot-off). Women: Mrs Barbara Lynch (Kent), 152. Juniors: M Iddon (Lancashire), 167. Veterans: M Paeckmeyer (Hertfordshire).

TENNIS

NEW YORK: WCT Tournament of Champions, first round: M Schapers (Neth) wo, V Pecci (Par) scr; C Wittus (US) bt R Royer (US), 6–0, 6–4; L Stefanki (US) bt R Krishnan (India), 6–7, 6–0, 6–4; P Bastiansen (Den) bt M Bauer (US), 6–7, 6–2, 6–0; B Gilbert (US) bt N Odizor (Nigeria), 6–2, 6–2.
GRAND PRIX: 1, M Wilander (Swe), 914 pts; 2, I Lendl (Cz), 752; 3, G Mayer (US), 730; 4, J Connors (US), 715; 5, Y Noah (Fr), 540; 6, J Higueras (Sp), 485; P McNamara (Aus), 425; 8, T Smid (Cz), 338; 9, J McEnroe (US), 325; 10, W Scanlon (US), 315.

YACHTING

EAST COAST DRAGON CHAMPIONSHIP: Fifth race: 1, Warlord II (P Tolhurst); 2, Indros (N Truman); 3, Storm (R K Melville). Overall: 1, Coquille St Jack (M Patten); 2, Colly (P Gifford); 3, Storm.



هكذا من الاصل

EQUESTRIANISM: TOWERLANDS ANGLEZARKE REVELS IN THE WIDE OPEN SPACES

Pyrah produces world-class ride against the clock

By Jenny MacArthur

After an exciting three-horse jump-off against the clock, Malcolm Pyrah, riding Tom Hunnable's Towerlands Anglezarke, took the £6,000 first prize in the Kerrygold Cup at Hickstead yesterday. It was the biggest competition of the three-day Kerrygold International meeting and fittingly produced a thrilling finish.

Only six riders out of 40 starters achieved a faultless first round, much of the trouble occurring at the last fence, a big double. The upright fence after the water also took its toll, with reders failing to get their horses under control after galloping on at the water.

Of the six in the first jump-off. Jeff McVean, of Australia, on Huskvana, and Pam Dunning, of Britain, on Griffin And Brand's Fearless – a winner here on Sunday – both had four faults. David Broome, on Harris Carpets' Mr Ross had the first and second fence down, leaving three to go into the timed jump-off: Maureen Holden on Renault Trucks' Mister Vee, Harvey Smith on Sanyo Technology, and Pyrah.

Mrs Holden was the first to go on the home-bred Mister Vee, who is now 16 but looking and going as well as ever. They had a fluent clear round in 45.4sec. Smith went one better on Sanyo Technology: riding with his usual skill against the clock, he cut all the corners to finish in 43.5sec.

Smith's round looked a winning one, but Pyrah then produced the kind of riding which has made him a world silver medal winner. Towerlands Anglezarke set off at a fine pace, revelling in the good galloping course after a winter spent jumping indoors. He gave Pyrah the winning round he had hoped for, finishing in 42.7secs.

Pyrah said afterwards that Towerlands Anglezarke is a horse who likes to gallop on and is well suited to Hickstead's wide open spaces. The horse returned from finishing fifth in the World Cup, in Vienna, only last Wednesday, and, although Pyrah had him out at Hickstead on Saturday, he gave him a complete rest on Sunday, hoping that the heavy going would improve by yesterday. In the event, the going was worse after overnight rain. Pyrah felt it put at least six inches on each jump.

Providing Towerlands Anglezarke remains fit and well, he and Pyrah, last year's biggest money winners, look assured of a place in the team for the European championships at Hickstead in July.

Ronnie Massarella, the chef d'équipe of the British team, was at Hickstead keeping his eye out for likely combinations for both the European championships and the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. Britain have eight or so good amateur riders who are in the running for the Olympics: the problem is finding the right horses for them. mr Massarella said yesterday he would need £1m for Britain to win gold medals at the Olympics.

Earlier yesterday afternoon, Paul Darragh, of Ireland, on P J Carroll, gained his second victory at this meeting and Ireland's fourth when he won the Kerrygold Fault and Out, narrowly beating Kelly Brown on Mrs Brown's Springlike.

THE KERRYGOLD CUP: 1, Towerlands Anglezarke (M Pyrah), 0 faults, 42.7sec; 2, Sanyo Technology (H Smith), 0, 43.5; 3, Mister Vee (M Holden), 0, 45.4.
THE KERRYGOLD FAULT AND OUT: 1, P J Carroll (P Darragh, Ire); 2, Springlike (K Brown); 3, Just Magnum (R Fernyhough).


No head for heights: Anton Ebden on Jumbo Design.

RACING

Sangster may have found himself another Nijinsky

By Michael Seely

Lomond, the 2,000 Guineas winner, should not yet be ruled out of calculations when it comes to assessing the Derby. Robert Sangster, his owner, said yesterday that plans at Ballydoyle, where he is trained, were still fluid. "I've just been discussing the situation with Vincent's son-in-law, John Magnier. Pat Eddery has said that Lomond feels like a miler and the stable has so far regarded him as a speed horse. But his pedigree could be regarded as similar to Nijinsky's".

A similar situation occurred in 1975 after Grundy had been narrowly defeated by Bolkonski in the 2,000 Guineas. At that time Peter Walwyn also had horses like Consol and Corby with stouter middle-distance pedigrees in his yard. Consequently 14-1 was freely available about Grundy for the Derby until shortly before his victory in the Irish 2,000 Guineas.

Mecca's latest offer of 5-2 against Ballydoyle winning the Derby with their selected is certainly a step in the right direction. After all O'Brien himself is not yet in a position to tell us whether Lomond, Salford, Caerleon or Salmon Leap will be attempting to give the stable an incredible seventh triumph in the Blue Riband of the turf on June 1. If the other leading bookmakers were to follow Mecca's example a great deal of uncertainty could be avoided. Such a step would also remove the pressure from all concerned until the picture becomes a little clearer.

It cannot be stressed too strongly that all trainers are in a "no win" situation as far as public relations are concerned. I myself thought that the Danzatore affair had been mishandled and said so. The moles were saying that Danzatore had been working badly before O'Brien's two contradictory statements in the same week.

The fact remains that Danzatore was an intended runner for the Guineas until a short time before the announcement of his withdrawal. And the stable were lucky to have a ready-made replacement in Lomond. Any suggestion – and I have heard them from one or two otherwise responsible sources – that the stable contrived the situation in order to perpetrate a betting coup are childish and absurd.

Henry Cecil's handling of his public relations over the Guineas was superb. He kept everyone fully informed about Diesis's progress and his decision to run cannot have been an easy one. But the favourite's backers still lost their money. If Diesis had had to be withdrawn, ante-post backers would still have been out of pocket. In the final analysis all betting is a lottery. The punter risks his money and takes his chance.


Robert Sangster: "Plans still fluid"

Gloomy week in prospect

Rain is threatening to devastate the week's racing in Britain, and there is no comfort from the weathermen, who predict more to come. Yesterday's original total of 10 meetings was halved when Haydock Park, Newcastle, and Southwell joined the casualty list. The fixtures at Warwick and Towcester were abandoned on Sunday.

The stewards at Chester, who called off today's card on Sunday, have also abandoned tomorrow's meeting. If, as seems doubtful, Thursday's fixture survives a 4.30 pm inspection today, the Chester Vase will be added to the programme.

Yorkshire received its fair share of the deluge and Redcar stewards killed two birds with one stone by abandoning both today's and tomorrow's meetings at an inspection this morning. It was the same story in Scotland, where today's Kelso card was called-off

The remaining three meetings tomorrow are all dependent on inspections today. At Salisbury, where parts of the course are waterlogged, there is a 12 noon inspection. Wetherby is also under water and faces a 2.30 pm inspection. The inspection at Cheltenham, where waterlogging is also the problem, is at 3 pm.

Tree repeats Oaks warning to backers

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Jolly Bay, a leading fancy for the Oaks after her victory in the Pretty Polly Stakes at Newmarket last Friday will run next in the Lupe Stakes at Goodwood on May 19. Her trainer, Jeremy Tree, said yesterday that as far as the Epsom classic was concerned the timing of the Goodwood race was absolutely right for Jolly Bay. Furthermore Goodwood with its bends and undulations will give her priceless experience before Epsom.

Yesterday the representative of the Williwm Hill organization reported that Jolly Bay had come in for further heavy support with his firm and that she was now their clear favourite for the Oaks at 8-1. Confronted with that news Tree simply shrugged his shoulders and reiterated that anyone who backed Jolly Bay so far in advance did so at their own risk. "She is a big backward filly and desperately in need of experience, hence the reason we aregoing to Goodwood", Tree said.

Tree added that he would not hesitate to advise Jolly Bay's owner and breeder, James Morrison, not to go to Epsom if he thought that a hard race there so relatively early in her career – she did not run at all as a two year old – could be her undoing in the long run. The obvious alternative would be the Ribblesdale Stakes at Royal Ascot followed by a crack at the Irish Oaks, which Jolly Bay's dam Juliette Marny, won.

Like all of us, Tree is aghast at the weather and the damage it is doing, not just to the overall pattern of racing this spring but also to individual horses as well as the gallops. "Mine were like a lake this morning. Thank heavens for my all-weather gallops, which although it is no substitute for the grass is at least well drained", he went on.

In spite of the problems that he has encountered getting his horses fit at home, Tree has made a marvellous start to the season. Ridden by another man in form, Pat Eddery, Lythnap and Orange Reef took his tally for the year to 10, which is only 12 fewer than he had in total last season. Lythnap probably had little to beat in the Skylark Stakes, but her manner of victory could not be faulted. By Lyphard and out of that fast mare, Smooth, she cost her owner, Khaled Abdulla, $450,000 when she was a yearling.

Orange Reef carried the colours of Beckhampton Limited, but sadly this operation will soon be no more. It represents the estate of the late Jock Whitney, which is in the process of being dispersed. Along with qute a number of his stable companions, Orange Reef is now earmarked for a race at the spring meeting at York next week – "always assuming they can still race on the Knavesmire", Tree added with a smile

Bossanova Boy's victory in the Saxon House Handicap continued a remarkable success story that his rider, Geoff Baxter, began long ago with the colt's family, because he also rode both Bossenova Boy's sire, Rhodomantade, and his dam, Samba, to win. The appalling state of the ground at Kempton yesterday can be guaged by the fact that Bossanova Boy won his race, which was over 10 furlongs, in a time that one associates there with a mile and a half.

Cumani puts Derby case for Tolomeo

By Michael Seely

Luca Cumani struck form at Doncaster yesterday when he brought off a double with Farioffa and Tom Okker. The final go-ahead for racing was only given after an 11.30 inspection. Farioffa relished the soft ground when defying top weight of 10st in the day's feature race, the *Sporting Chronicle Handicap;* Tom Okker gave Willie Carson the third leg of a 370 – 1 treble when romping home to a three-lengths win in the Peleid Maiden Stakes.

These valuable handicaps always take a great deal of winning, and Farioffa deserves full marks for class as well as gameness. Bali Dancer, a short-priced favourite at 2-1, was the first to come under pressure, and dropped back beaten halfway up the straight. At that point, Nioulargo had taken up the running, pressed by the well-backed Jupiter Island. Entering the last furlong, both Farioffa and Hill's Pageant pounced. Showing the better turn of finshing speed, Farioffa quickened to win by a length with Jupiter Island three lengths away, third.

Last time out at Newmarket, Farioffa had finished behind Bali Dancer when the pair were second and fifth, respectively, to Ivano in the Earl of Sefton Stakes at the Craven meeting. "He needed that race badly," the trainer's wife, Sara, said "and don't forget that Farioffa had beaten Bali Dancer on July Course last summer on same terms."

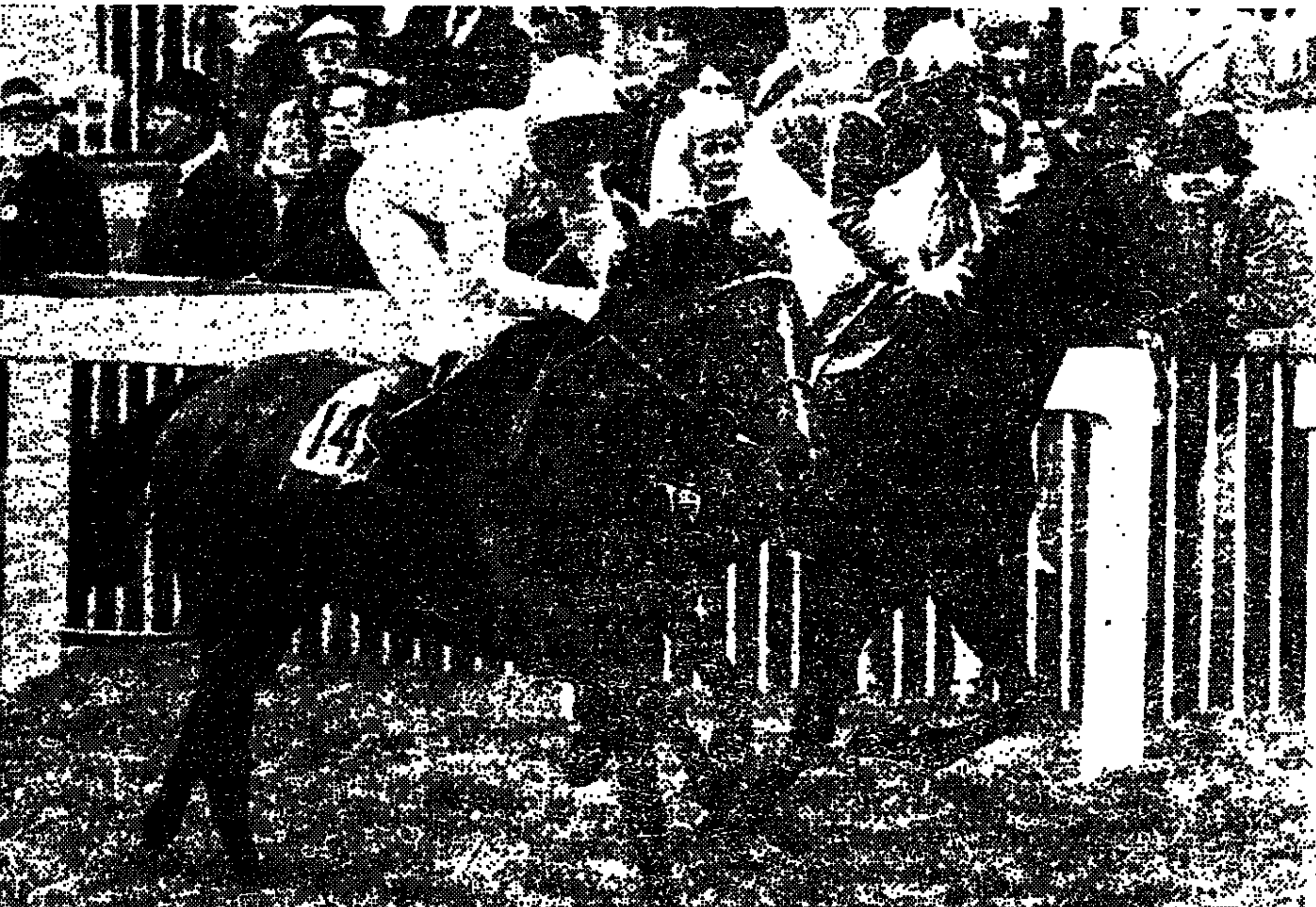
Speaking from Newmarket later in the day, Cumani said: "Farioffa will now go for a group three race in Milan on May 15. After that, he will probably go for the Magnet Cup at the York July meeting." The trainer also said that Tolomeo was in great heart after his magnificent second to Lomond in Saturday's 2,000 Guineas.

"He's eaten up well, and couldn't be better. It's next stop, Epsom. The Guineas often provides the best pointer to the Derby," Cumani said. In recent times, Mill Reef, Roberto and Grundy have all finished runners-up in the first of the colt's classics before going on to triumph at Epsom.

Cumani was quick to defend Gianfranco Dettori's handling of Tolomeo at Newmarket. "Dettori did nothing wrong. I thought he rode a good race. Tolomeo is a horse who has to be covered up and held for a late run. Unfortunately, a gap closed at a crucial moment in the race. Otherwise, we'd have given Lomond more to think about." It has not yet been decided, however, who will ride Carlo d'Alessio's three-year-old at Epsom.

Other Derby news came from Geoffrey Wragg after the Newmarket trainer had watched Deutschmark finish third to Silly Boy in the Edlington Handicap. "If there is racing on Thursday, Teenoso will run in the Chester Vase, which has been added to that afternoon's programme. Otherwise, we'll go for the Lingfield Derby Trial on Saturday." If the weather fails to relent soon we are certainly going to see some competitive classic trials

Louisville, Kentucky (AP) – Sunny's Halo, who spent the winter swimming in California, appears full of running now, and in the opinion of several trainers, he is the horse to beat in the Kentucky Derby on Saturday.


Bossanova Boy (nearer camera) passes Pair-of-Deuces in the final strides of Kempton's Saxon House Handicap.

TENNIS

McEnroe wins title for third time in classic encounter

From a Special Correspondent

World Championship Tennis (WCT) may have its problems with the struggle for control of lawn tennis, but it has a habit of producing classic matches. John McEnroe's 6-2, 4-6, 6-3, 6-7, 7-6 win over Ivan Lendl, the defending champion, was no exception. It gave him the title for a record third time. It was alive for the whole four hours and eleven minutes, and the scores show only too well how it could have gone either way.

The pity is that it ended on a sour note. Lendl, upset by the control of the game, complained: "Umpires are intimidated by him. He gets preferential treatment. I have never seen anyone argue so much, throw rackets and hit balls over the place, yet get only one warning. I couldn't believe it when he threw his racket over the net."

Lendl was referring to the fact that McEnroe had infringed the code of conduct so many times that had the rule been firmly applied he would have been near default.

Marc Cox, the English umpire who was in the chair, adopted the attitude that only if there was a danger to anyone would he take action.

The feeling is growing among players that McEnroe gets special treatment because of who he is, but Cox denied this. "I treated both with equality", he said.

Lendl would not agree with that, but in a close match like this when players get so keyed up there is bound to be frustration.

The match was full of magnificent recovery shots, some wonderful winners and some fine lobbing by Lendl, who blames a weakness on his service for his defeat. He produced only four aces to the 18 by McEnroe. He explained this was due to playing indoors after his recent concentration on clay as he prepares to challenge for the French championship.

He missed his big chance in the third set when he field a 3-0 lead, then dropped six straight games. That was the spectacular let-off for McEnroe who took the tie-breaker to end the match in equally sensational manner when he reeled off seven straight points.

The match ended on a controversial shot which, it is claimed, came between the net and side-posts. Cox ruled it was correct because the ball had come clean through without touching the side.

McEnroe is rapidly finding the form that raised him to world champion in 1981, and he and Lendl now appear to be pulling out in front on their own. The whole match can be repeated in New York next Sunday when both are playing in the Tournament of Champions, starting today.

Although they stand out as the top seeds there are other top players such as Vitas Gerulaitis, Guillermo Vilas and Johan Kriek.


McEnroe: finding true form

PERUGIA: Women's Italian open championship, first round: B Rossi (It) bt V Nelson (US), 7-5, 6-1; V Wade (GB) bt R Uys (SA), 4-6, 7-5, 6-3; L Sandin (Swe) bt C Jexell (Swe), 6-1, 1-6, 7-6; K Horvath (US) bt C Tanvier (Fr), 6-3, 6-0; C Vanier (Fr) bt S Collins (US), 7-5, 6-3; P Casale (US) bt P Medrado (Br), 7-5, 1-6, 6-2; C Jolissaint (Switz) bt Duk-Hee Lee (S Kor), 6-4, 4-6, 6-2; B Bramblett (US) bt J Mundel (SA), 6-2, 6-2; A Minter (Aus) bt M Skuherska (Cz), 6-1, 6-3; M Jausovec (Yug) bt B Bowes (US), 6-2, 6-2; I Madruga-Osses (Arg) bt E Longo (Arg), 6-3, 6-2; J Klitch (US) bt L Romanov (Rom), 6-4, 7-6; K Skronska (Cz) bt A Hobbs (GB), 7-6, 6-2; R Reggi (It) bt P Vasquez (Peru), 6-4, 6-3; D Gilbert (US) bt S Mascarin (US), 6-4, 6-2.
TAMPA (Florida): Grand Prix tournament: Final: J Kriek bt R Lutz, 6-2, 6-4.
ATLANTA: Final: P Shriver bt K Jordan, 6-2, 6-0.

Miss Shriver passes $1m

Atlanta (Reuter) – Pam Shriver won her first tournament for 17 months when she beat Kathy Jordan 6-2, 6-0 in the final of the Atlanta women's event. She also reached another personal milestone, her $28,000 winner's prize taking her over the $1m in career earnings.

Miss Jordan, the No 6 seed, who earned $14,000 as runner-up won only one service game in the 55-minute match. "I've not have the best of luck in the past year," Miss Shriver said afterwards. "I've finished second a few times but I just haven't been able to win one. But this time everything seemed to go right for me."

Miss Jordan was all at sea from the start, missing her first service consistently

Kriek overpowers Lutz

Tampa, Florida (Reuter) – Johan Kriek, the top seed, defeated Bob Lutz 6-2, 6-4, in the final of the $75,000 men's grand prix tournament here. Kriek, dominating the match with his powerful service, needed only 57 minutes to earn the winner's purse of $15,000. Lutz received $7,500 as runner-up.

In nine service games Kriek yielded just 10 points, five in each set. He served 10 aces, including the final two points of the match. "I changed rackets for this match because the one I was using in the semi-finals wasn't right for me", Kriek said. "I felt a little off-balance and pressured in the semis. Today, I felt in control all the way."

BADMINTON

English pair go through

By Richard Eaton

Sally Podger, the England No. 1, and Karen Beckman, the English national champion, reached the second round of the world championships with performances as different as their colourfully contrasting styles in the Brondby Hallen, Copenhagen, yesterday.

Mrs Beckman, whose stately frame sometimes seems to lope to the right place almost by accident but usually does so just in time, recovered from within two points of defeat to win 6-11, 12-10, 11-3 against Elizabeth Latief, an Indonesian student of English making her first visit abroad.

Mrs Podger, who bounces about as exuberantly as if the floor was a trampoline, defeated the Dutch woman, Karin van der Valk, 11-4, 11-0 with no semblance of qualms.

It was surprising that the national champion should perform so moderately because it was on the same court last year in the Danish Open that she beat another Indonesian, Wiharjo Verawaty, the reigning world champion. It was perhaps surprising too that Mrs Podger should be so ebulliently effective because last year a back injury almost crippled her and as recently as February she had a pelvic bone pushed back into place.

Mrs Podger thought that she would not play again, but manages to survive through yoga and a sense of humour. She made up her face with purple and white and grey before this match to persuade the England manager, Ciro Ciniglio that she was unfit. "It worked too. He was ready to cart me off to hospital," she laughed. Mrs Podger now plays the youthful Swede, Maria Bengtsson, but justifying her No 5 seeding may prove difficult because she has in her section the tournament's most dangerous floater, Sunai Hwang, the South Korean who was the 1981 All-England champion.

Hwang's victim in that final, was Lene Köppen, the Danish dentist who was world champion in 1977 and who yesterday as usual held court to a large and admiring audience. She best Claire Backhouse, the Canadian who six weeks ago had beaten another Dane, Kirsten Larsen, who was seeded in the All-England championships. Miss Köppen was so daintily ruthless that she allowed her opponent a mere two points in front of her home crowd in what is being billed as the last tournament of her famous career.

That billing, however, is increasingly a matter for debate. Rumours abound that the former world champion might continue and she does nothing to stop them by saying simply she does not want to think about it until the world championships are over.

MIXED DOUBLES: First round: G Robson and T Whittaker (NZ) bt D Travers and P Hamilton (Scot), 18-15, 18-17; M Tredgett and K Chapman (Eng) bt S Niyamori and K Jinnai (Japan), 15-9, 15-5; D Tailor and G Clark (Eng) bt G Valdez (Peru) and K Kristjansdottir (Ice), 15-3, 15-3; K Larsden and G Paulsen (Den) bt L Y Chong and L Blake (Wales), 15-3, 15-5.
WOMEN'S SINGLES: First round: K Beckman (Eng) bt E Latif (Ind), 6-11, 12-10, 11-3; S Podger (Eng) beat K Van Der Valk (Neth), 11-4, 11-10.

SQUASH

Barrington bows out with a win

Calgary (AP) – Jonah Barrington, the six-times world champion, ended his career in open squash with a hard-fought victory over Howard Broun, of New Zealand, in the final of the Canadian Open championship. Barrington, aged 42, said after his 3-9, 9-6, 9-3, 10-8 win that he was retiring from open competition. He said the pressure of the Canadian Open, which had previously been an event for amateurs only, was too much for him at his age.

The women's title was won by Joyce Maycock, of England, who beat Beryl Paton, of Australia, 9-2, 9-2, 9-0.

ICE HOCKEY
MUNICH: World Championship: Czechoslovakia 4, Sweden 1.

MOD. PENTATHLON

Sowerby leads way for Britain

Fifth place for the British team in the Darmstadt international was more of an achievement than it might appear, the contest being the toughest so far this season Michael Coleman writes.

RESULTS: Cross country: 1, S Sowerby (GB), 1294 pts. 2, M Kadlec (Cz), 1291; 3, S Tomashov (Hun), 1,258. Other British placings. 9, R Phelps, 1183; 27, M Mumford, 11111; 43, T Haddon 1030.

FINAL POSITIONS: Individual: 1, I Schwarz (USSR), 5,397 pts; 2, L Fabian (Hun), 5361; 3, T Szombathelyi (Hun), 5355; 4, S Tomashov (Hun), 5346; 5, J Pyciak-Peciak (Pol), 5,337; 6, G Pajor (Hun), 5312. British placings. 8, Mumford 5278, 17, Phelps, 5146; 37, Sowerby 4889; 49, Haddon 4719.

Teams: 1, Hungary, I, 21,287; 2, Hungary II, 20915; 3, Poland, 20484; 4, France, 20096; 5, GB, 20032; 6, W Germany, 20008.

SHOOTING

Army man is the top marksman

Second Lieutenant Nick Crawshaw, aged 19, of the 1st Battalion Royal Anglian Regiment, won the Army Target Rifle Club open championship at Bisley yesterday. He beat a former winner, the Commonwealth Games marksman, Flight Lieutenant David Calvert, of the RAF, by two points.

Crawshaw, the former shooting captain at Uppingham School, scored 292 out of a possible 300 during the three-day meeting.

RESULTS: Open championship – 1, N. Crawshaw (Royal Anglian), 292; 2, D. P. Calvert (RAF), 290; 3, J. R. Deane (Oxford/Cambridge RA) 289.
900 and 1,000 yards: 1, Deane, 95; 2, A. N. Robinson (North London RC), 94; 3, C. W. A. Cunningham (Old Bradfieldians), 93.
900, 1,000 and 1,100 yards: 1, A. Mabon (West Scotland), 200; 2, T. Rylands (Bromsgrove), 199; 3, T. Paterson (ATRC), 199.

MOTOR CYCLING

Haslam unbeatable as Britons rout Americans

By Adrianne Blue

Ron Haslam had been tipped by the American captain, Kenny Roberts, as the Briton to beat, but he was unbeatable at Brands Hatch yesterday as he had been at Snetterton on Sunday. He led an under-strength British team to a 47-point victory over the Americans in the Marlboro Transatlantic Trophy.

Haslam, aged 26, a four-stroke specialist who has made a brilliant transition to two-stroke in his first fully-fledged grand prix season, won both 13-lap, 33.43-mile races at Brands. The British team continued to pack well as Barry Sheene, their captain, had predicted. Roger Marshall, on the second Honda, gave Haslam great support.

The first race was Haslam's by a comfortable 17.6sec margin, but it had been quite a race. The first race leader, Marshall, the long-legged Lincolnshire man who was last year's Transatlantic spoiler, kept the Honda power and the former world champion, Roberts, behind him, with Haslam third for three laps.

The track was wet and slippery, but Haslam, mounted on the three-cylinder Grand Prix 500cc Honda began to close on Roberts, who was finding the brawny big bore 680cc Yamaha hard to manoeuvre. Haslam passed Roberts and began to leave him behind, but he was still 2.9sec behind the leader, and not yet closing.

By now Sheene was beginning to threaten Roberts's third place, although Sheene was at a disadvantage being mounted on the under-powered Heron Suzuki. Randy Mamola, the American who had won both Oulton Park races, was closing on Sheene.

A lap later Haslam was but 1.8 sec behind the leader, still his teammate, Marshall, and mid-race, at the tight tricky left-hander Surtess, he was on Marshall's back wheel and then, accelerating astutely he was passed and away, with Marshall clinging to second place and Roberts, Mamola and Sheene bunching at Brabham Straight.

Sheeene passed Mamola spectacularly inside at Druids, only to be passed himself by Mamola, who finished third. In a repeat of Snetterton on Sunday, Sheene was pipped for fourth on the final straight by Roberts's young teammate, Eddie Lawson, on the other works Yamaha.

Haslam, the winner, had the honour of the fastest lap, 1min 52.4sec (83.71 mph) and a final time of 24min 50 sec (82.08 mph). Britain had increased their 28-points lead to an unassailable 40 points.

Leg two was also a British one-two. Roberts, the initial leader, was overtaken at Brabham Straight by the end of the first lap by Haslam, who led the race, apparently easily, to the end. Marshall passed Roberts early on, as did Graham Wood, and that looked to be the final procession, until on the last lap Marshall's engine seized

Haslam's time was 24min 21.6sec (83.65 mph), with Wood well behind, finishing in 24min 37.6sec (82.79 mph). Again Haslam had the fastest lap, 1min 49.7sec (85.77 mph).

The final score, 245-198 gave Britain a comfortable victory.

TRANSATLANTIC TROPHY: Third round (13 laps, 33.93 miles): 1, R Haslam (GB), 24min 50.0sec. (82.08 mph); 2, R Marshall (GB), 25:7.8; 3, R Mamola (US), 25:38.0; 4, E Lawson (US), 25:49.8; 5, B Sheene (GB), 25:49.8; 6, K Huewen (GB), 25:54.0; Fastest lap: Haslam, 1min 52.4sec.
Race Six (13 laps, 33.93 miles): 1, Haslam, 24min 21.6sec; 2, G Wood (GB), 24:37.3; 3, Mamola, 24:50.8; 4, Roberts 24:53; 5, Lawson 24:57.7; 6, M Salle (GB) 24:54.9. Fastest lap: Haslam 1:49.7. OVERALL: Britain 245, United States 198.
LIGHTWEIGHT 250cc (8 laps, 20.91 miles): 1, S Williams (Llantwit Major), 15min 48.9sec.
500 cc CHAMPIONSHIP: Third round (10 laps 26.14 miles): 1, W Gardner (Aust), 18min 58.8sec).
ACU-SHELL OILS TT FORMULA ONE CHAMPIONSHIP Round five (10 laps, 26.14 miles): 1, W Gardner (Aust) 18min 26.0sec

Kempton results

Going: Heavy

2.0 (2.01) ORCHARD HOUSE STAKES (2-y-o: £2,540: 5f)
REESH b c by Lochnager – Sonas Jest (H H Yazid) 8-11 .... T Ives (11-8 fav) 1
Hilton Brown .... P Cook (5-2) 2
Any Business .... P Waldron (2-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.10. DF: £4.80. CSF: £4.77. W O'Gorman at Newmarket. ½l, 2½l. Turcy Boy (20-1) 4th. 4 ran. 1m 10.47sec.

2.30 (2.32) SAXON HOUSE HANDICAP (£2,166: 1m 2f)
BOSSANOVA BOY b c by Rhodomantade – Samba (4 Henley) 4-8-1 (G Baxter (9-2p) 1
Pair-Of-Deuces .... P Cook (11-2) 2
Tulsa Flyer .... P Eddery (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.60. Places: £1.70, £1.90, £3.20. DF: £16.00. CSF: £27.10. TRICAST: £245.13. P Makin at Marlborough, nk, 4l. Betty Knows (11-4 fav) 4th. 10 ran. 2m 27.35sec. NR: We'll Meet Again, Dimitri.

3.0 (3.02) SKYLARK STAKES (3-y-o fillies: £3,248: 6f)
LYPHNAP b f by Lyphard – Smooth (K Abdulla) 8-10 .... P Eddery (13-8 fav) 1
Je T'Aime .... R Cochrane (11-4) 2
Legendary Queen .... P Waldron (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.90. Places: £1.50, £1.10, £3.30. DF: £2.20. CSF: £6.37. J Tree at Beckhampton, 5l, 3l. Irish Clipper (10-1) 4th. 11 ran. 1m 27.28sec.

3.30 (3.33) JUBILEE HANDICAP £11,054: 1m)
ELMAR b f by Lord Gayle – Regal Step (R Smith) 4-8-10 .... B Rouse (15-2) 1
Minnitax .... B Crossley (9-1) 2
Lion City .... A Mackay (9-2 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £11.50. Places: £2.40, £3.40, £2.20. DF: £60.10. CSF: £70.27. Tricast: £315.30. J Dunlop at Arundel. 2l, 3l, Mighty Fly (10-1) 4th. 12 ran. 1m 55.58sec.

4.00 (4.03) APPLEDORE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,670: 7f)
STAR OF IRELAND b c by Star Appeal – Belligerent (H Pink) 8-11 L Piggott (7-4 fav) 1
Averon .... D Dineley (7-2) 2
Timeeh .... S Cauthen (13-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.50. Places: £1.10, £1.10, £1.60. DF: £4.60. CSF: £8.38. A Jarvis at Royston. 4l, hd. Birthright (20-1) 4th. 9 ran. 1m 38.75sec.

4.30 (4.34) PARTH STAKES (3-y-o: £2,638: 1m 4f)
ORANGE REEF ch c by Mill Reef – Carrot Top (Beckhampton Ltd) 9-0 P Eddery (8-15 fav) 1
Measume .... P Cook (11-2) 2
Whiskey Time .... T Ives (14-1E) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.60. Places: £1.10, £1.90, £2.30. DF: £3.40. CSF: £4.50. J Tree at Beckhampton. 5l, ½l. Sneak Preview (12-1) 4th. 10 ran. 3m 04.21sec.
TOTE DOUBLE: Lyphnap, Star Of Ireland. £4.85. TREBLE: Bossanova Boy, Elmar, Orange Reef. £37.05. PLACEPOT: £17.05. JACKPOT: £2,093.55.

Doncaster

Going: Straight course, heavy; Round course, soft.

2.15 (2.17) WISETON AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o: maidens: £1,075: 5f)
ARAHAB b f by Hittite Glory – Araby. 7-13 M Wood (15-2) 1
Miss Mo .... K Darley (7-1) 2
Jacoran .... M Thomas (7-2 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £8.50. Places: £3.50, £3.90, £2.80. DF: £15.00. CSF: £69.90. J Etherington at Malton. 1½l, 2l. Winning Style (8-1) 4th. 23 ran. 1min 06.34sec.

2.45 (2.47) COAL MINER HANDICAP (£6,364: 5f)
SINGING SAILOR br c by Mansingh – Sealady. 4-8-6 .... W Carson (6-1) 1
Batoni .... M Birch (11-10 fav) 2
Cree Song .... O Gray (11-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £5.60. Places: £1.40, £1.50, £1.70. DF: £8.30. CSF: £17.18. R Thompson at Chippenham. 1½l, hd. New Express (8-1) 4th. 8 ran. 1min 05.07sec.

3.15 (3.18) SPORTING CHRONICLE SPRING HANDICAP (£9,274: 1m 2f 50yd)
FARIOFFA gr c by Hotfoot – Lapis Lazuli. 4-10-0 .... W Carson (10-1) 1
Hill's Pageant .... Paul Eddery (11-2) 2
Jupiter Island .... P Robinson (15-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £9.20. Places: £2.50, £1.70, £2.50. DF: £30.70. CSF: £65.34. Tricast: £414.48. L Cumani at Newmarket. 1l, 3l. Bali Dancer (2-1 fav). Meeka Gold (9-1) 4th. 13 ran. 2mn 16.63sec.

3.45 (3.50) BAWTRY STAKES (3-y-o: selling: £1,356: 7f)
OZRA b f by Red Alert – March Madona (8 11) .... P. Tulk (9-2) 1
Jolly Sara .... M. Birch (7-2 Fav) 2
Linanhot .... W. Carson (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £7.00. Places: £2.00, £1.60, £1.50. DF: £18.70. CSF: £22.18. C Booth at Flaxton. 5l, 4l. Major Brew (11-1) 4th. 10 ran. 1m 38.76sec. No bid.

4.15 (4.19) PELEID STAKES (3-y-o: maidens: £1,035: 1m 4f)
TOM OKKER b c by Tom Rolfe – Grass Court (9 0) .... W. Carson (11-4) 1
Caddagat .... M. Wigham (11-1) 2
Firmament .... M. Birch (85-40 Fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.60. Places: £1.70, £2.90, £1.40. DF: £18.50. CSF: £26.76. L Cumani at Newmarket. 3l, 1½l. Snow Mallard (25-1) 4th. 13 ran. Nr: Afzal, Red Ripple.

4.45 (4.52) EDLINGTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,708: 1m)
SILLY BOY ch g by Decoy Boy – Scilly Isles (7 8) .... J. Lowe (4-1) 1
Swing To Me .... P. Robinson (8-1) 2
Deutschmark .... Paul Eddery (6-4 Fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.70. Places: £2.30, £1.00. DF: £20.80. CSF: £37.87. Tricast: £88.21. N Bycroft at Bradsby. 1½l, 1½l. Super Sioux (12-1) 4th. 11 ran. 1m 50.16sec. Tote double: Farioffa, Tom Okker £16.40. Treble: Singing Sailor, Ozra, Silly Boy £32.10. Placepot: £29.35.

● Sandy Barclay, the golden boy of British racing after he became champion apprentice at 17, returned from self-imposed exile at Kempton, where he finished ninth of 10 on Minshaanshu Amad – his first ride in this country for five years – behind Bosanova Boy.

Ludlow

2.15: 1. Golden Knoll (2-1 fav); 2. Rich Vision (50-1); 3. Celtic Bell (50-1). 17 ran.
2.45: Fillets Farm (4-1 jt fav); 2. Bagley Blarney (25-1); 3. Generous Bid (11-2). 11 ran. Been Mugged (4-1 jt fav). NR: Philnorm.
3.15: Ensigns Kit (33-1); 2. Under rated (13-2); 3. Lost For Words (20-1); 4. Huntless (25-1). 20 ran. Dobsons Choice (5-1 fav).
3.45: De Pluvenal (5-4 fav); 2. Hobo (100-30); 3. Ernest (9-2). 6 ran.
4.15: Real View (4-6 fav); 2 Ardo's Comfort (6-1); 3. Jolly Red (50-1). 7 ran.
4.45: Paperacer (9-4 fav); 2. Scotch Princess (7-2); 3. Forlorn Prince (14-1). 17 ran. NR: Blond Soldier.

Fontwell Park

2.0: 1, Summercove (8-1); 2. Brosa (10-1); 3, Miss Saddler (8-1); 4 Haywire (8-1). 21 ran. Nugat (9-2 fav). NR: George Kirtland.
2.30: 1, Raffi Nelson (12-1); 2. Rocamist (5-1); 3. Bold Dealer (5-1). 16 ran. Monad Bard (9-2 fav). NR: Physicist, Chavey Down.
3.0: 1, Brave Len (6-1); 2. Another Deed (7-1); 3, Staffordshire Knot (3-1 fav); 4, Captain Flak (20-1). 20 ran. NR: Taras, Chevington.
3.30: 1, Cruise Missile (4-1). 2. Famous Footsteps (10-1); 3, Swordsman (10-1). 15 ran. Benny's Boy (7-2 fav).
4.0: 1, Dancing Sovereign (4-1); 2. Whole Shebang (4-5 fav); 3, The Pain Barrier (15-2). 17 ran. NR: Knightsbridge Game.
4.30: 1, Revolver (3-1); 2. Fil de Fer (7-1); 3. Master Nibble (9-2). 12 ran. Centrebank (5-2 fav).

Devon

2.15: 1, Princely Mark (5-2); 2. Cobley Express (100-1); 3. Baresca (100-1). 17 ran. Intergration (6-4 fav). NR: Forton.
2.45: 1. Big Jake (5-1); 2. Redenham (8-11 fav); 3. Culm Valley (33-1). 13 ran.
3.15: 1, Don Sabreur (8-1); 2. North Lane (33-1); 3. Browndodd Lad (10-1). 9 ran. Dampier (2-1 fav).
3.45: 1. Another Plater (7-1); 2, Vulgan's Gift (12-1); 3. Oliver Hardy (12-1). 11 ran, Tiepolino (7-4 fav).
4.15: 1. Smithy Lane (33-1); 2, Beau Sauvage (16-1); 3. Isle of Shona (4-6 fav). 11 ran.
4.45: 1, Prairie Mover (20-1); 2, Easter Vision (10-1); 3, Le Vert Gallant (2-1 fav). 16 ran.

CRICKET: ANOTHER BLANK DAY IN THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Turner counts the cost of a wash-out

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

Mike Turner, the Leicestershire secretary, is a keen shot. Had the seasons been right, he could have flighted duck at Grace Road yesterday. In parts the ground was a foot deep in water, leaving the abandonment of Leicestershire's match with Hampshire a mere formality. The road leading from the motorway was impassable.

To the groundsman's credit he had managed to produce on Saturday pretty nearly as good a batting wicket as Hampshire thought they were likely to play on this season. By scoring 129 not out on it, Chris Smith drew immediate attention to the growing challenge being made by overseas players for places in the England side. If he himself is not quite good enough, his younger brother, Robin, who becomes an "Englishman" in 1985, almost certainly will be.

Smith Minor is reckoned by Peter Sainsbury to be as good a player as Barry Richards at the same age. He is 19 and immensely powerful. Playing for Natal in the winter he finished in the first half dozen in the South African averages. With the Smiths from South Africa and the two West Indians, Greenidge and Marshall, all on thier staff, Hampshire will find themselves on the United Nations black list if they are not careful.

With Leicester City at home to Bolton Wanderers in the Football League, in a match of some significance, and Leicester playing Bristol at Twickenham in the final of the John Player Rugby Cup, Grace Road was fairly deserted on Saturday. Yesterday and Sunday were to have been the cricketing days. Although Leicestershire seldom fail to make a profit they have an increasing struggle to do so. Every wash-out makes it more so.

To run the Leicestershire county club at its present strength costs £400,000 a year. Of that, half comes from membership, gates and Test match profits, and half from outside sources such as lotteries, advertising and local sponsorship. The floods notwithstanding, Mr Turner would probably still back himself to break even in 1983. What concerns him more deeply is the future viability of his own and some other counties, of Leicestershire, because he sees cause for worry about their continuing success.

He belongs to two schools: the one that advocates a programme of 16 first-class matches, the other which feels that the influx of overseas players has been of great benefit to English cricket. But for them he doubts whether such counties as Leicestershire could have attracted the sponsors who have kept them going and to whom they are so beholden.

Now that Leicestershire, with an allowance of only one overseas player, are being deprived of imported talent, Mike Turner thinks it important that counties such as his, being limited in indigenous talent, should be granted greater freedom to approach natives of other counties who are not already registered. Otherwise, he sees a return to the old days when the championship was monopolised by two or three sides, of whom Leicestershire were not one.

These are the views of a caring and experienced administrator who in his 23 years at Grace Road has helped to work wonders there. The selectors would not agree about the overseas players. Nor, I expect, would the young men on the fringe of the Leicestershire side. Nor do I, because I believe the invasion had got out of hand.

Yet the Leicestershire secretary thinks as much in terms of the 10 years from 1985 to 1995 as he does of the present, and as much of England's prosperity as of Leicestershire's. He even thinks that only Englishmen should play for England. When next winter he is waiting for the mallard to come in he will, I hope, for all his anxieties, have a successful Leicestershire season to reflect upon.



There she blows! Surrey's "whale" is emptied by the groundsman, Harry Brind, at the Oval yesterday.

● After the loss of all five first-class matches on Sunday the entire programme of nine games was washed out yesterday, Our Sports Staff writes. As well as Leicester, the championship fixtures at Derby, Trent Bridge, the Oval and Worcester were abandoned as draws; not a ball was bowled either at Edgbaston and Old Trafford or at Lord's, which has so far had only two hours and a half play out of a scheduled 31 hours. The match at the Parks between Oxford Univeristy and Sussex, which had been due to continue today, was called off yesterday.

Matches abandoned

DERBY: Gloucestershire 343 for 4 (A W Stovold 181, Zaheer Abbas 82; Bowling: Oldham 20–5–46–2; Tunnicliffe 21–5–62–0; Moir 22–4–61–0; Wood 15–4–39–0; Newman 17–2–70–0; Miller 21–6–52–2). Derbyshire 0pts, Gloucester 3.

LEICESTER: Hampshire 252 for 5 dec (C L Smith 129 not out, D R Turner 62; Bowling: Agnew 19–5–53–1; Parsons 23–6–71–2; Clift 15–5–43–1; Cook 28–12–36–1; Steele 11.3–2–38–0). Leicestershire 2pts, Hampshire 3.

TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire 181 for 6 (Bowling: Botham 13–4–37–1; Wilson 15–6–30–1; Dredge 13–1–55–1; Davis 8–2–35–2; Popplewell 5–2–13–1; Marks 1–0–5–0). Nottinghamshire 1pt, Somerset 2.

THE PARKS: Sussex 280 (I A Greig 147 not out, J Turnbull 4 for 51). Oxford University 21 for 0 (Bowling: Le Roux 4–2–6–0; Pigott 5–0–10–0; Waller 2–0–5–0).

THE OVAL: Surrey 128 for 6 (R D V Knight 52 not out; Bowling: Dilley 18–7–35–2; Jarvis 12–6–19–1; Ellison 11–2–24–2; Woolmer 9–3–13–1; Cowdrey 6–0–29–0; Underwood 1–1–0–0). Surrey 0pts, Kent 2.

WORCESTER: Worcestershire 79 for 3 (Bowling: Dennis 13–2–30–0; Stevenson 6–3–11–0; Sidebottom 10–4–23–3; Carrick 3–1–7–0). Worcestershire 0pts, Yorkshire 1.

No play yesterday

OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire 429 for 8 (D P Hughes 153, G Fowler 133) v Glamorgan.
LORD'S: Essex 160 for 2 (G A Gooch 72 not out) v Middlesex.
EDGBASTON: Northamptonshire 193 (P Willey 53, A M Ferreira 4 for 31). Warwickshire 56 for 1.

BOXING: BARRETT HAS TO USE HIS POWERS OF PERSUASION

Sibson's pulled muscle thrusts stiff examination on Kaylor

By Alan Hubbard

Tony Sibson's insistence that the clubbing Marvin Hagler gave him 11 weeks ago has not blunted his ambition will not to be put to the test at the Wembley Arena tonight after all. Yesterday, the former European middleweight champion withdrew from his contest against Hagler's chief sparring partner, Bobby Watts, because of a pulled muscle in his back.

However, Sibson's ill wind becomes a refreshing zephyr for the unbeaten London middleweight, Mark Kaylor, who moves up to share the top billing against Watts, aged 33. Only an hour or so before Kaylor heard the news about Sibson, he himself faced the prospect of an idle evening because his scheduled American opponent, Doug Demmings, had also withdrawn.

The hasty pairing of Kaylor and Watts was logical although it took considerable persuasion by the co-promoter, Mike Barrett, to get both to agree at such short notice. It should be more than useful test for the stylish West Ham man, who has won all his previous 22 contests and is to challenge for the British title, held by Roy Gumbs, in the autumn.

Although past his best, Watts holds a rare points verdict over Hagler – reversed in typically ruthless style later by boxing's only undisputed world champion but he has been relatively inactive recently and has no reputation as a damaging puncher.

Indeed, his now sepia-tinged skills may be beter accommodated by Kaylor's upright, laid back technique than they would have by Sibson's artisan approach. In some quarters, Sibson's sudden absence will underline the suspicion that, cushioned by a purse of almost £350,000 from the Hagler bout, he is disinclined to resume a career which has reached its crossroads. But his manager, Sam Burns, is adamant that the delay is only temporary, and expects hiom to box at the Albert Hall on May 31.

The injury occurred in Sibson's Leicester gymnasium last week and has not responded to rest or physiotherapy. "Tony is pig sick", Burns said. "He was really looking forward to this fight and had worked extremely hard. We kept quiet about the injury because we were hoping it would clear up, but, while he can walk and run, he is unable to bob and weave, and this obviously restricts his mobility in the ring. There is no way we would take a risk against an experienced man like Watts. Tony is too big a property for that."

A potentially even hotter property, the heavyweight, Frank Bruno, goes into the ring against his fifteenth opponent, Scott Le Doux, of Minneapolis, with some advice from his private tutor, Floyd Patterson, who wants him to be better balanced when he throws his left jab. Patterson says: "At the moment, he is dragging his right foot too far back, which unbalances him and leaves him open to a right-hand counter."

Patterson suggests the best way to discover more about Bruno's true potential would be for Le Doux to knock him down. "What is important to someone like Bruno is to see how he reacts to getting hit. We need to see how he handles getting knocked down and how he conducts himself when he gets up", Patterson says, speaking from the experience of someone whose own frequent acquaintance with the canvas almost rivalled Picasso's.

Whether Le Doux, an amiable and articulate fellow, aged 34, whose roughly landscaped features bear testimony to his latter-day relegation from contender to opponent, has enough left to inflict such educational indignity on Bruno is questionable. The possibility, though, causes Bruno's manager, Terry Lawless, some anxiety. He says: "The man may be near the end of his career but he still has his pride, and he won't want to be beaten by a novice. He's an old pro and they are a dangerous breed."

It will be interesting to compare Bruno's performance with that of the American prospect, Greg Page, who inflicted savage humiliation on Le Doux in four rounds less than two years ago. Page and other young heavyweights of his ilk are the ones Bruno will soon have to face and beat, if his world title aspirations are to be taken seriously.

Tonight's bout seems a timely piece of matchmaking, with the now puffy Le Doux likely to show Bruno a trick or two before energy and ambition expire in the later rounds. But what then? Lawless constantly reminds us that Bruno is still a "baby", but, at the same age, 21, Floyd Patterson was the world heavyweight champion. Perhaps when he accounts for Scott Le Doux – uncharitably known these days on the United States circuit as Scott Le Don't – it will be time to remove Bruno's diapers.



Kaylor: laid-back technique may be the answer to Watts's skills.

VOLLEYBALL

Rucanor best side in Britain

By Paul Harrison

Speedwell Rucanor, of Bristol, set the seal on their all-conquering season with victory in the Mikasa Cup final at the Britannia Leisure Centre, Shoreditch, on Sunday.

The brushed aside Capital City Spikers, formerly Kelly Girl Internationals, 3-0 (15-7, 15-10, 15-7) after allowing the Spikers a five-point lead in the first set.

Speedwell have a great record in domestic competition: they have not been beaten in the league for 74 matches, a run which stretches back to 1978. League champions for the fourth time in a row, they have also now won the cup twice and have clearly established themselves as the best club side in Britain.

On Sunday, Speedwell never let the Spikers play as well as they did at Bath earlier in the season, when they had match points against the champions in the fourth set. Steve Pincott, the Speedwell spiker and former international, was named man of the match.

The women's final was also a one-sided affair, with Hillingdon beating Spark 3-0 (15-5, 15-4, 15-2). Hillingdon, the league champions, fielded five internationals, three English and two Scottish, and never let Spark, last year's cup-winners, into it.

In Scotland, MIM won their eighth cup title, and recorded yet another league and cup double. They totally dominate the Scottish scene, as their dismissal of Airdrie 3-0 (15-4, 15-8, 15-6) in Sunday's Royal Bank Cup finals at Meadowbank, Edinburgh, indicates.

Airdrie had taken them to five sets earlier this season, but on Sunday MIM were superior in all departments. The youngest player on either side, Ian McKenzie, aged 17, played promisinly for MIM while Gerry Docherty, rather more at the other end of the age scale, held Airdrie together but could do little to repel MIM's attacks. The match was all over in 50 minutes.

The women's final was a sterner affair, with Telford defeating Whitburn 16-14, 14-16, 15-7, 15-9 to record a league and cup double for the second consequtive year. The first two sets took an hour, all bar one minute, but Telford broke Wihiburn in the third set and the fourth was a formality.

SHOREDITCH: Mikasa Cup: Final: Men: Speedwell Rucanor 3 Capital City Spikers 0. Women: Hillingdon 3 Spark 0.

EXCLUSIVE: How I straight-drove the media into a monastery

In the cities of the plain, l-b-w stands for libido-before wicket

NEWS ITEM: John McEnroe blamed the media and their intrusions on the private lives of players for hastening Bjorn Borg's retirement from tennis.

A short while ago I wrote about my disappointment that I never received any "boot money" during my distinguished career as a third XV rugby player. I was also disappointed that the media never intruded on my private life, because I could have told them a thing or two.

I was a wild provincial boy then. I have settled down since, and married, and gone to live among stockbrokers and rising young estate agents in the suburbs, and I now prefer a reading lamp to the bright lights. But in those days it was different. Only death, illness or prison would have kept me out of night clubs and clip joints at weekends.

Away matches were the best. The married players liked them because they could escape from their wives and "home improvements" for the day. The unmarried ones liked them because they sometime tired of the local scene and wanted to explore the dives of another town (not knowing, yet, that one dive is much like another). Really, the match was little more than an excuse for a beano afterwards.

Well do I remember those coach journeys. We were quiet enough on the outward run; we might even have a team talk, during which I could be asked, if not relied on, to mark the blind side in the forthcoming game. But mostly we sat and watched the cows and telegraph poles, or dozed, or read the sport pages, or, in certain unregenerate cases, thought about the evening ahead.

The homeward journey, late that night or early the next morning, was noisy, smoky, beery, and – stretching a point – musical. Some sang, in wavering unison, about the mating habits of the sturgeon or the fact that you cannot go to heaven in old Ford car. One or two reeled up and down the gangway, bantering incoherently. Others compared notes about what they claimed to have seen or done – particularly done – after the match.

Our cricket, too, had its extra-curricular activities, its cities of the plain beyond the hedgerows. I was enlisted as an umpire and many were the Saturdays when, at drawing of stumps, miles from home and safe from detection, we exchanged whites for glad rags and dispersed to the hot spots, with banalities like victory or defeat forgotten, and l-b-w standing, as someone ought to have observed, for libido-before-wicket.

If the media, in their perennial Mills & Boon innocence, had ever approached us about all these carrying-on, we would have regarded it, not as an intrusion on our private lives, but as a chance to instruct the less experienced in the ways of the world. We would have assured them that they had not heard the half of it. We would have made their eyes pop and their ears burn.

To mention only the mentionable, we would have told them about club jaunts to London and Hamburg and Paris and Amsterdam; about scrummages and long legs; about clandestine assignations during Calcutta Cup weekend or the Lord's Test match; about banana juice flowing like champagne and floor shows Olympic in their scope. And some of it would have been true. The only people who might have retired as a result of these scandalous but far from unique disclosures were the media themselves – probably into a monastery.

Such pleasures seem insipid now, and the media would have no cause to intrude on my private life. The emperor fully clothed is not news. They would not want to know that I am just like them – that I walk the dog, cut the lawn, and enjoy the occasional day trip to Hastings

Gordon Allan

A Dane preparing himself for battle in England

By Marcus Williams

There is no new thing under the sun, it is said, and to no sport is that more often applicable than to cricket, whose long history offers a precedent for even the most unusual occurrences. In the context of the present season *sun* is scarcely appropriate, so perhaps the exception to the biblical dictum can be excused in the case of Ole Mortensen (left) who joins Derbyshire today determined to become the first Dane to play county cricket.

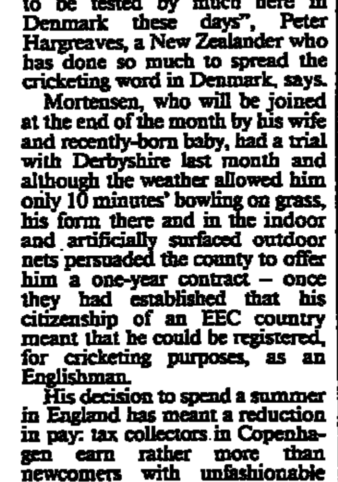
Mortensen, aged 25, has already earned a place in the records as the first Dane to sign a professional county contract; whether he will achieve his ambition will depend on his progress in the second XI, for whom he is due to make his first appearance as a contracted player (he played for them once in 1979) on May 11 against Northamptonshire II at Burton. Philip Russell, the Derbyshire coach, believes that the 6ft 3in Mortensen has the potential to play for the first team.

He was first brought to the county's attention by Ian Buxton, their former captain, who was impressed by his ability when he coached in Denmark. Mortensen came to England in Denmark's team for the ICC Trophy in 1979 (when they surprised many people by reaching the semi-finals) and he was invited for a net by Derbyshire. His pace encouraged them to select him for a game in the second XI before he returned home.

Danish cricket, established since the 1860s and fostered by occasional visiting teams from England and "Test matches" against The Netherlands, is played on a small scale, though enthusiastically, and is purely amateur, it offers little further challenge to Mortensen. "He is far too effective to be tested by much here in Denmark these days", Peter Hargreaves, a New Zealander who has done so much to spread the cricketing word in Denmark, says.

Mortensen, who will be joined at the end of the month by his wife and recently-born baby, had a trial with Derbyshire last month and although the weather allowed him only 10 minutes' bowling on grass, his form there and in the indoor and artificially surfaced outdoor nets persuaded the county to offer him a one-year contract – once they had established that his citizenship of an EEC country meant that he could be registered, for cricketing purposes, as an Englishman.

His decision to spend a summer in England has meant a reduction in pay: tax collectors in Copenhagen earn rather more than newcomers with unfashionable county cricket clubs.





Graham Price's forthright opinion on the Lions in New Zealand

How a dark past can be overcome in land of the long white cloud

Graham Price, Pontypool's prop forward, his expression set and serious, relates some basic requirements for the British Lions party to play in New Zealand. Basic, as much through brevity as content, they are: the need to illustrate not only to New Zealand enthusiasts but to followers of the game here as well, that British back play is still alive and, we hope, flourishing; and to mend fences torn down by unsavoury aspects of the last tour in 1977.

Price, one of only two survivors from what became known as the 'bad-news tour' said: "Little things became annoying to us and we tended to look inward. Of course, the weather didn't help; it was simply atrocious. The week's training before the first match was completed under blue skies and delightful sun. On the day of the first match at Masterton, the weather broke and never really relented thereafter.

"Players found they could not leave the hotels. We felt the New Zealand Rugby Union had been inflexible in certain ways, especially with regard to food. Having your choice limited to steak, fish or lamb for almost three months became a sore point with the players".

Perhaps there was too high a proportion of Welshmen in 1977, Price said. Of the 33 players used on that tour, 18 were Welsh. "The composition of this party seems so much better," he says. "No country has the dominance and that is good. On previous tours, one particular country always seemed to provide the majority of the players. Consequently, the Lions sides took on the national identity of that particular country. In 1977, we played the same way as the Welsh international side. It didn't come off but there were so many Welsh players that it was probably inevitable we would keep that style".

Price is every bit as patriotic a Welshman, in his own particular way, as more blatant flag-wavers like Max Boyce. But even he admits: "The Lions of 1977 became a sullen lot. We did not mix very much with local people; we preferred our own company. This party must be more outward-going although I would also hope the authorities in New Zealand would be more flexible, too. Both sides can learn from the experiences of 1977, I am sure of that.

"For us, it is important to mix with local people. We have a public relations job to do afterwhat happened in 1977: we have a lot to make up for.

"We won't rely on individuals to inspire the team and we won't go there thinking if we win thirty per cent of the ball, out three-quarters will walk through the opposition to finish the job. That was the mistake in 1977 and we paid for it."

Price exudes the confidence of a man at the peak of his powers. His record of 41 caps as a Welsh prop is proof of his qualities in the front row. He is, says that fine French prop, Robert Paparemborde, an excellent prop in the technical sense, very big and strong.

Inevitable, says Price, not discussing his own merits byt the comparative ascendency of British props against their New Zealand counterparts. "The strongest props are from Britain because the New Zealand game is geared so much towards second-phase possession.

"What happens in the tight is not so crucial as at the point of breakdown and the battle for the second-phase ball. That is their philosophy and so Lions' props do not experience their hardest games in New Zealand. It is normally much harder in Paris or at Twickenham."

The collision, in a metaphorical sense, of the prop, Price, and the Lions' tacticain, Telfer, should be something worth travelling half the world to see. "We won't neglect the scrummage from what I hear of our coach," grins Price.

"From what I gather, he is a very dour Scot. But then we are a dour lot at Pontypool! We shall get along alright because you've got to remember, it is very important to avoid the clan groups on tours like these. It is vital there are no cliques.

"We must also ensure we do the basic things properly, without too many frills. We leave without real stars behind the scrum but perhaps this tour can make a few."

Price is a man who discovered in the cruellest manner the physical excesses of some Southern Hemisphere play, alas not to do with rugby, but beyond the dividing line into the realm of violence. The broken jaw he suffered in Australia was a hideous injury but, typically, the Welshman forecasts no repeat of such acts in New Zealand.

"The hardest scrummaging pack we played against in 1977 was in training against the reserve side. The All Blacks look at scrums as a way to get the ball back and the quicker the better. Besides, the New Zealanders are good players and don't need to resort to such tactics.

"In Australia, when I was injured, it was a particular person. The guy who clouted me wasn't a good player. He was no rugby international."

And there ends, we shall hope, reference to such distasteful matters. Under Willie John – "he was a player's captain and will be a player's manager" says Price – it is to be hoped that respect will be the watchword, on and off the field.

It is good that Price, through his experiences in 1977, is setting out determined to help foster the spirit of goodwill and good rugby; qualities which were sadly absent for too much of that ill-fated previous tour.

For, in times of creeping commercialism within the game, and the probing, greedy fingers of the money-minded who are intent only on financial gain, rugby – not just in Britain but in New Zealand and everywhere else – needs a good Lions tour in the "Land of the Long White Cloud".

Peter Bills



Price: concentrating on basics

هكذا من الاهل

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Miss Anne Holt, Personnel Officer, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, London SW1P 3NZ. Telephone No: 01-222 9011 Ext. 351.

Closing date for receipt of applications 17th May, 1983.

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

"JESUS said: Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me." – St. John 14.1.

BIRTHS

BOYLE. – On April 28th, at the Ipswich hospital to Alexandra and Brendan – a daughter (Lucy Esther Faith) a sister for William.

BUDD – on 29 April to Brigid (nee Nicholson) and Paul a son William Peter.

CARLTON. – On 28th April at the Kent and Canterbury hospital, to Felicity (nee Booth) and Peter – son, Thomas.

HENRAGE – on April 26th to Roberta and James, a daughter.

WRIGHT. – on 29th April at the District General Hospital Eastbourne to Jane Sheridan (nee Head) and Philip a son Thomas Alexander.

BIRTHDAYS

LEMM. Sir Percy. Many happy returns of the day from Lindy and Graham Evelyn and Mike.

MARRIAGES

HAMPTON-SIMMS. – On April 22nd in Lymington followed by a service of blessing at the Church St. John the Baptist, Boldre. Michael Hampton to Madelaine Simms.

RUBY WEDDING

DIXON – ANDERSON. – On 3rd May 1943 at South Ascot. Jack to Valerie.

DEATHS

BELL. – On 21st April, 1983, in Kenya, as the result of an accident, Frances ("Tigger") Jessie Gilchrist Bell, aged 19, beloved daughter of Nancy and Nigel Bell and sister of Bridget, Joanna and Corinne. Service of thanksgiving will be held for all friends at St. Nicholas' Church, Newnham, near Basingstoke, on Saturday, 7th May at 12 noon.

BOISOT. – On 28th April, peacefully in Paris, Denise Menache Boisot, adored mother of Christina and grandmother of Marina and Victoria. Funeral today, 3rd May at 10.30 am at Cimetière Pere la Chaise, Paris. No flowers but donations if desired to Cancer Research.

CROOK. – On April 27th, Dorothy, formerly of Old Bursledon, aged 93. Funeral Salisbury Crematorium, 2 pm., Thursday, 5th May.

REDMAYNE – On the 28th April 1983, The Rt. Hon. Lord Martin Redmayne, P.C., D.S.O. Much loved father and grandfather. Private cremation. No flowers please.

IN MEMORIAM

BIRD – In happy and loving memory of Michael on this his birthday – Anne.

MORTIMER-FORD For David on this his Birthday. In our hearts always.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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HMS VINDEX. – Anyone who served in her during the war years is invited to write to Box 2138 G The Times.

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6.00 **Ceefax AM.** News headlines, sport, weather and traffic details. Available to viewers whose television set does not have the teletext facility.

6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit and the family budget between 6.45 and 7.00 tonight's television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; review of the morning papers at 7.32 and 8.32; Bob Friend's report from America between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45. The guest is Les Dawson. Closedown at 9.00.

9.30 **For Schools, Colleges:** At Work, the second of five plays about the problems of work 9.53 Episode two of the adventure, Capricorn Game 10.10 Sex education for 8 and 9-year-olds. Lesson two: Birth 10.35 Living in Ghana. 11.00 North American-Indians 11.17 A Welsh Water Authority computer. 11.40 Mindstretchers (ends at 11.45); 12.03 Let's Go. How to help the mentally handicapped make decisions. 12.15 Closedown.

12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Anne Diamond. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles) 1.00 **Pebble Mill at One** reflects on visits to Scotland, Wales, Jersey and Austria 1.45 **Heads and Tails** (r) 2.00 **You and Me.** For the very young (r).

2.15 **For Schools, Colleges:** Red Indians and Buffaloes. 2.30 Inside Story. A documentary about a Georgian dresser, sold for a few pounds in a Welsh hamlet, only to be re-sold in the United States four months later for thousands of collars (r). 3.15 **Your Songs of Praise Choice** (shown Sunday) 3.53 Regional news (not London or Scotland).

3.55 **Play School.** Shown earlier on BBC2. 4.20 **Cartoon:** Scooby Doo in Nowhere to Hide (r) 4.40 **The Record Breakers.** (r). 5.05 John Craven's Newsround 5.10 **The Song and the Story.** Isla St Clair with songs and stories of heroines through the ages.

5.40 **News** with Moira Stuart 6.00 **South East at Six.**

6.45 **Triangle.** Episode nine and Captain Anderson is offered the command of a Mediterranean cruise ship.

7.10 **Tales of the Gold Monkey.** The first in a new series of adventures involving a freelance pilot based on a Pacific island.

8.00 **Now Get Out of That.** The two teams near the final rendezvous after a non-stop forty hour struggle in hostile Welsh countryside.

8.30 **Tears Before Bedtime.** Comedy series about a couple who run away from their grown-up children and many ...

9.00 **A Party Political Broadcast** on behalf of the Conservative Party.

9.05 **News** with John Humphrys.

9.30 **Play for Today: Too Late to Talk to Billy,** by Graham Reid. A welcome repeat for the award-winning play, set in Belfast in 1977, about responsibilities and relationships within a divided family. Starring James Ellis and Maggie Shevlin (r).

10.55 **People and Power** presented by David Dimbleby. The programme includes an item on how party professionals groom first time election candidates.

11.33 **News headlines.**

11.35 **Phil Silvers as Sergeant Bilko** (r)

12.00 **Weather.**

TV-am

6.00 **Daybreak** with Gavin Scott followed at 6.30 by Good Morning Britain presented by Linda Barry and Nick Owen. News at 6.00, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, and 9.00; morning papers previewed at 6.33 and 8.33; pop video at 6.50; television news at 7.50; Lonnie Donegan interviewed at 8.20; topical features at 8.40 and 9.05. Closedown at 9.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 **For Schools:** Ordinal numbers 9.45 All about horses. For the hearing impaired 10.04 Different homes and styles of family life 10.21 Human birth 10.43 Documentary: A Stench in the Ear 11.05 The changing nature of work 11.22 Basic maths: Combining 11.39 French conversation.

12.00 **Cockleshell Bay.** Adventures of the Cockle twins, for the very young (r) 12.10 **Once Upon a Time.** Mark Wynter tells the story of the Wind, the Rain and the Sparrow (r) 12.30 **The Sullivans.**

1.00 **News** with Leonard Parkin

1.20 **Thames news** from Robin Houston 1.30 **Crown Court:** Peanuts. A woman is accused of pushing another woman into a display of bottles in an off-licence (r) 2.00 **A Plus.**

2.30 **Love in a Cold Climate.** Episode six of the serial based on novels by Nancy Mitford. Starring Judi Dench and Michael Aldridge (r) 3.30 **Looks Familiar.** (r)

4.00 **Cockleshell Bay.** A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.15 **Cartoon:** No Barking 4.20 **Razzamatazz.** Fun, games and pop music presented by Alastair Pirrie and Lisa Stansfield 4.45 **CB TV – Channel 14.** News, views and ideas for young people 5.15 **Emmerdale Farm.** Pat Sugden spends her money on something unusual – and this displeases Jack

5.45 **News** 6.00 **Thames news** 6.20 **Crossroads.** Does J. Henry Pollard really have Adam Chance at his mercy?

6.45 **Reporting London** presented by Michael Barrett.

7.15 **Film: Panic in Echo Park** (1977) starring Dorian Harewood as Doctor Stoner, a hospital physician who traces the medical connection between several of his patients who live in the same block of flats. Is it the start of an epidemic? Directed by John Llewellyn Moxey

8.30 **Goodnight and God Bless.** Comedy series starring Donald Churchill about a successful television quiz show presenter. Tonight, he is asked to make a commercial with a glamorous French film star.

9.00 **The Flame Trees of Thika.** Part three of the serial based on the autobiographical novel by Elspeth Huxley. Starring Hayley Mills (r)

10.00 **A Party Political Broadcast** on behalf of the Conservative party

10.05 **News.**

10.35 **First Tuesday.** Jonathan Dimbleby and Jane Walmsley present three contrasting documentaries – A Desperate Choice, about breast cancer surgery Rupert Goes to Town – which examines the privileged life of Rupert Deen who spends most of his life in pursuit of pleasure and Voices from Moscow about the Soviet Peace Movement.

11.35 **Jobs Limited.** The first of a seven-part series, presented by Douglas Moffitt, suggesting ways the unemployed can help themselves

12.05 **Portrait of a Legend.** James Darren talks to soul singer Tina Turner

12.30 **Close with Sian Phillips.**



Rupert Deen; ITV 10.35pm

CHOICE

● A contest of David and Goliath proportions is the subject of **AFGHANISTAN – A VALLEY AGAINST AN EMPIRE** (BBC2 9.30pm) Filmed undercover in the Panshir Valley by two French reporters, posing as part of a medical team, the programme follows the activities of Afghan guerrillas in preventing the occupying Russian forces from capturing the valley that would secure a direct route from Moscow to Kabul. Written and narrated by Simon Winchester, the programme highlights the determination and total belief of the guerrillas that they will eventually overcome the colonization attempt by Russia and once more revert back to their own customs and traditions.

● Rupert Goes to Town, one of three documentaries in the second edition of **FIRST TUESDAY** (ITV 10.35pm, some regions vary) examines the profligate life of playboy batchelor and self-confessed exploiter of the working classes, Rupert Deen. His extravagant life-style is investigated, accompanied by suitably outrageous remarks, and ends at a luncheon where he celebrates his 44th birthday with like-minded Hooray Henrys. An interesting film if only to see what kind of person chooses to live the sybarite life.

● Prolific humorous columnist and broadcaster Miles Kington turns his investigative attentions to a, once, yearly sea side range that began on August Bank holiday in 1927. In **YOU ARE MR LOBBY LUD ...** (Radio 4 4.10pm) Kington traces the history of the holiday pastime that came into being when a bright spark at the offices of the ailing London Westminster Gazette hatched a plan to boost the newspaper's falling circulation. The idea was to plant an ordinary, plain-looking person on a promenade at a popular sea-side resort, publish a picture of him in the newspaper and offer £50 for the first person to identify him correctly. The scheme worked and it turned holidaymakers into amateur detectives, armed with the newspaper, peering into each others faces. But what was it like to be the most wanted man in town? Kington has traced the original Lobby Lud, W T Chinn, who reveals the secrets behind one of the best publicity stunts ever devised.

BBC 2

6.05 **Open University:** Modern Art: Picasso. 6.30 Luminance and Spectroscopy. 6.55 Biology: Form and Function. 7.20 Steel, Stars and Spectra. 7.45 Potsdam 4: The Aftermath. Closedown at 8.10.

11.00 **Play School.** For the under fives, presented by Carol Chell and Andrew Secombe. The story is Gary the Greatest, by Margaret Joy. 11.25 Closedown.

2.00 **Ceefax.** News headlines, sport, weather and traffic details. Also available to viewers with television sets that do not have the teletext facility. 4.00 Closedown.

5.10 **Teaching and Control.** An Open University production that investigates the methods teachers use to control children in a classroom.

5.40 **The Old Grey Whistle Test.** A repeat of Friday's programme which featured studio guests Little Steven and the Disciples of Soul and Spandau Ballet. On video is Joni Mitchell.

6.20 **Maestro.** The first of four programmes that examine past masters of sport. This evening – Tommy Farr (r).

6.50 **Cartoon Two.** Aquarium, an award winning Bulgarian short, about our competitive society.

7.00 **News summary with subtitles.**

7.05 **Wainwright.** The author of Wainwright's Guide to the Lakeland Fells, in his first interview, talks about the epic work which he began 30 years ago.

7.35 **Film: River of No Return** (1954) starring Marilyn Monroe, Robert Mitchum and Rory Calhoun. The story, set in the time of the Canadian gold rush of 1875, of a saloon singer and her gambler husband who come into the life of a hard-working farmer. Directed by Otto Preminger.

9.05 **Discovering Birds.** Part five and Tony Soper takes trainee birdwatchers out of the garden to wilder terrain.

9.30 **The World About Us.** Afghanistan – a Valley Against an Empire. A French-filmed documentary that follows the Afghans as they defend the Panshir Valley against the might of Soviet weaponry. Written and narrated by Simon Winchester.

10.20 **Brahms Plus One.** Kenneth Sillito, Keith Harvey and Craig Sheppard of the Gabrieli String Quartet play Brahms's Trio in C major, Op 87.

10.50 **A Party Political Broadcast** on behalf of the Consevative Party.

10.55 **Newsnight.** The latest world and domestic news plus an extended look at one of the stories that made the news headlines.

11.45 **Open University:** Einstein's Belief. 11.55 Calculus: Iteration and Convergence. Ends at 12.35.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 **A Full Life.** In the fourth of her series of interviews with older people who are leading long and interesting lives Jill Cochrane talks to Admiral Sir Frank Twiss, a former Black Rod, who recalls his short and glorious war, much of which was spent in a Japanese prisoner-of-war camp after his ship was sunk in the Java sea.

5.30 **Countdown.** Richard Whiteley introduces another in the series of words and numbers tests. Two competitors compete against each other and the clock as anagrams and metal arithmetic problems are thrown at them. Refereeing this hectic bout of erudition is Kenneth Williams.

6.00 **A Partly Satirical Broadcast.** An insight into Britain's political parties designed to assist the first time voter. This evening the Liberal/SDP Alliance state their case.

6.30 **The Dick Van Dyke Show.** Vintage domestic comedy series about an American television scriptwriter and his family and friends. Also starring Mary Tyler Moore.

7.00 **Channel Four News** including news headlines at 7.30 followed by Stephen Phillips's weekly Arts Focus. News from the Business world is at 7.40.

7.50 **Comment.**

8.00 **Brookside.** With husband Roger away on business Heather Huntington asks friend Polly to stay, but neither of them can cope with Roger's rogue burglar alarm. Meanwhile Sheila Grant receives a warning about her husband's growing friendship with Petra but chooses to ignore it. Starring Amanda Burton and Paul Usher.

8.30 **S.W.A.L.K.** Episode four and 13-year-old Amanda is beginning to doubt the wisdom of agony aunt Patti's advice. Now an aunty herself, Amanda turns her attentions to the next big event in her life – her first date – of which Patti has built her hopes high. But faced with the reality of sex instead of the fantasy of romance she becomes disillusioned. Starring Nicola Cowper as Amanda, Prunella Scales as Patti and Marcus d'Amico as Gary.

9.00 **Film: Little Gloria ... Happy at Last** (1982) starring Angela Lansbury, Christopher Plummer, Lucy Gutteridge, Bette Davis and Glynis Johns. Part one (part two tomorrow evening) of a made-for-television movie about the dramatic custody battle of 1934 when one of the world's richest women, Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney and Gloria Morgan Vanderbilt, a leading society beauty, waged a courtroom battle over custody of Gloria's saughter. Little Gloria. Directed by Waris Hussein.

10.50 **Eastern Eye.** A magazine programme of interest to Britain's Asian communities. Presented by Aziz Kurtha and Shyama Perera.

11.45 **Closedown.**

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.20 Your Letters. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines. 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.43 The Brazilian Cat by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (2).
8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411. Astronomy. In the studio with Sue MacGregor is Heather Couper, Astronomy Educator at the Old Observatory in Greenwich.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Morning Story: "A Summer Tenant" by Pat Burchard.
10.45 Daily Service †.
11.00 News; Travel.
11.03 Thirty-minute Theatre: "The Video Man" by Bill Lyons.
11.33 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1983 †.
12.55 Weather; Travel; Programme News.
1.00 The World at one: News.
1.35 Party Political Broadcast by the Conservative Party.
1.40 The Archers.
1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour presented by Sue MacGregor. Brian Leadsom talks to Margaret Horsefield about a new way of finding out what is on the market if you are searching for an unusual period property; and Richard Hemingway, in the sixth of his series for people with problems, has news of what treatment is available for people who suffer from phobias.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: "Time Slip" by Wally K Daly.
4.00 News.
4.02 Just After Four.
4.10 You are Mr Lobby Lud ... The true story of a mysterious midsummer manhunt.
4.40 Story Time: "The Russian Interpreter".
5.00 PM: News Magazine.
5.50 Shipping Forecast.
5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 In the Air.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Groundswell. A series which looks at our environment.
7.50 Feedback. Your criticisms and comments about BBC radio and TV.
8.05 File on 4. Roger Finnigan reports on the libel laws and how they seem to work only for the wealthy. Can a poor man protect his name?
8.35 Discursive Excursions (new series) Christopher Matthew talks to transatlantic rower Geoff Allum.
9.05 In Touch. Magazine for the visually handicapped.
9.30 Kaleidoscope presented by Paul Allen. The programme includes reviews of Nicolas Roeg's new film, Eureka, starring Gene Hackman and Jane Lapotaire; and Gore Vidal's Duluth, a send-up of romantic action and TV soap opera.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Just a Minute †.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "The Handyman" by Penelope Mortimer (2).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Forecast.

ENGLAND: VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 am Weather; Travel. 10.00-10.45 For Schools: 10.00 Child Care: 10.15 Playtime; 10.30-10.45 The Song Tree. 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Time and Tune; 11.20 Introducing Science: 11.40 Listening to Music. 1.55 pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 History: Long Ago; 2.20 A-Level History: 2.40 Stories and Rhymes. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Managing Your Money. 11.30-12.10 Open University: 11.30 From Baroque to Classical: 11.50 Open Forum: Students Magazine.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Gershwin, Copeland, Bernstein, Villa-Lobos; records.†8.00 News. 8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Elgar, Vaughan Williams, Rossini, Bliss; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Brahms; records.†
10.00 Czech Philharmonic Orchestra: Dvorak, Maritinu; records.†
10.40 BBC Singers: Thea Musgrave, Quilter, Fricker.†
11.10 Trio Krosta Chamber music: C.P.E. Bach, Beethoven, Pasculli, Damase.†
12.05 Midday Concert: BBC Scottish S. O. Part 1: Dallapiccola, Bruch.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Midday Concert Part 2: Tchaikovsky.†
2.00 Music Weekly.†
2.50 Brahms Chamber Music.†
4.05 London Philharmonic Orchestra: Maconchy, Haydn, Rachmaninov; records.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
6.30 Cornett and Violin: Virtuoso instrumental music from 17th-century Italy.†
7.00 The Tigers: Opera by Havergal Brian – a BBC studio recording made in January this year. Prologue and Act 1. †
7.55 Jeremy Irons as Byng at Large. Selection from "The Torrington Diaries" by The Hon John Byng.
8.15 The Tigers, Act 2.†9.15 Interval Reading.
9.25 The Tigers, Act 3.
10.30 Pascal Devoyon: Scriabin, Franck, Mozart (Piano music).†
11.15 News.
VHS Only – Open University: 6.35-6.55am A Buddhist Testimony.

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore†. 7.30 Terry Wogan†. 10.00 John Hosken†. 12.00 Music While You Work†. 12.30 Gloria Hunniford, including 2.02 Sports Desk†. 2.30 Ed Stewart, including 3.02 Sports Desk 3.45 Racing from Chester†. 4.00 David Hamilton, including 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk†. 6.00 John Dunn, including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results†. 7.30 Hubert Gregg says I Call it Style. 8.30 Boxing Special. 10.00 The Law Game. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (Stereo from midnight). 1.00 Big Band Special. The Radio Big Band†. 1.30 String Sound†. 2.00-5.00 Patrick Lunt presents You and the Night and the Music†.

Radio 1

6.00 Adrian John with The Early Show. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Frontline. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel†. 12.00 Close. VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 8.30 Folk on 2†. 9.30 Tom Mennard tells Local Tales†. 9.42 The Flying Pickets†. 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Jazz for the Asking. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four-Hours News Summary. 7.30 Rameau and Couperin. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Love and Mr Lewsham. 8.30 Strictly Instrumental. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Discovery 10.15 Rivers of the World. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland This Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 The Quartet. 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Women in Love. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Origins. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 Rivers of the World. 8.45 The Instruments of Jazz. 9.15 Letter from London. 9.25 Paperback Choice. 9.30 Women in Love. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland this Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Classic Albums. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The Golden Age of Operatta. 2.30 Women in Love. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: **Radio 1** MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. **Radio 2** MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. **Radio 1/2** VHF 88-91MHz. **Radio 3** VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. **Radio 4** LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. **LBC** MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. **Capital** MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. **BBC Radio London** MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. **World Service** MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

WALES 12.57-1.00 News of Wales headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales headlines. 6.00-12.25am Golf (Welsh Rugby Union's Pro-Am at Chepstow). 12.25 News and weather. SCOTLAND 12.55-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.22 Reporting Scotland. 9.00-9.05 Party Political Broadcast (Scottish Conservative). 12.00 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND 10.35-11.00 For Schools: Green Peas a Barley O. 12.57 am-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.22 Scene Around Six. 12.00 News and weather. ENGLAND 6.00pm-6.22 Regional news magazines. 12.05 am Close.

S4C

Starts: 2.20pm Flalabalam. 2.35 Interval. 3.25 Rod and Line. 3.40 Irish Angle. 4.05 Outsiders. 4.25 Party Satirical Broadcast. 4.50 Clwb S4C. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.00 Bilidowcar. 5.30 Six Million Dollar Man. 6.30 Countdown. 6.55 Gair yn ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Coleg. 8.00 Cyswllt Cymraeg. 8.55 Snwcer. 9.25 Tell the Truth. 9.50 Father's Day. 10.15 Music in Time. 11.10 Malu Mulher. 12.05am Gair yn ei Bryd. 12.10 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 National Youth Jazz Orchestra. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 10.35 First Tuesday. 11.35 Antibes Jazz Festival. 12.05am Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Looks Familiar. 5.15 Crossroads. 5.40-5.45 Job Spot. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 That's Your Problem? 7.00 Scotsport Quiz. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 11.35 Late Call. 11.40 Lou Grant. 12.35 am Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 11.35 News. 11.40 Levkas Man. 12.40am Closedown.

HTV

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 History of the Grand Prix. 5.15-5.45 Batman. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 11.35 Live at the Millionaire. 12.05am Survival. 12.35 Closedown.

HTV WALES

As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six.

ULSTER

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster. 6.20 Advice. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 11.35 News, closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Looks Familiar. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Make Me Laugh. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 11.35 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace. 12.35am Tuesdays Topic, Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: 12.30pm Survival. 1.20 News. 3.30-4.00 Entertainers. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Only When I Laugh. 7.00 Robin's Nest. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 9.00-10.00 Simon and Simon. 10.00-10.05 Life in France. 11.35 Journey to the Unknown. 12.35am Closedown.

TVS

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Coast To Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Streets Of San Francisco. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 11.35 Portrait of a Legend: Aretha Franklin. 12.05am Company, Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Granada reports. 2.00-2.30 Exchange Flags. 3.30-4.00 Superstar Profile: Olivia Newton-John. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 5.45 News at 5.45. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 Granada Reports News. 6.30 Granada 100. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 9.00-10.00 Quincy. 11.35 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace. 12.40am Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: 9.25am-9.30 News. 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 3.30-4.00 Benson. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 11.35 House Calls. 12.00 Boldon's Witness. 12.05am Closedown.

TSW

As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Survival. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Entertainers: Darts rock group. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.25 Televiews. 6.30 Only When I Laugh. 7.00 Robin's Nest. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 9.00-10.00 Simon and Simon. 11.35 Journey to the Unkown. 12.35 am Postscript. 12.41 Closedown.

BORDER

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 11.35 Antibes Jazz Festival. 12.05 am News. 12.08 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Looks Familiar. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Top Club. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 9.00-10.00 Minder. 11.35 Lou Grant. 12.35am News. 12.40 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN
† Stereo ★Black and white (r) Repeat.

Holiday weekends 'better in summer'

By A Staff Reporter

Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the English Tourist Board, suggested yesterday at the end of a wet May Day Holiday weekend that the three spring Bank holidays should be moved to the summer to increase the chances of some sunshine.

He spoke after a survey by the board had shown "disappointing" turnout at Britain's top 23 resorts and attractions. Most places blamed the weather.

Mr Montague said: "Spring has now three official Bank holidays. Each year the weather seems to vie with the previous year to show that you can't fight nature. It comes as no surprise to the tourist board that you don't get a flaming June in Spring.

"What one wonders is why we have to have these holidays in spring and plough through the traditional brief summer period without an official Bank holiday."

The wet weather was a blow for organizers of fairs and carnivals but failed to surprise the staff of the London Weather Centre, who predict even more unsettled conditions ahead.

Traffic levels were light, the AA said. The RAC reported: "Rain has stopped play". However, patrols were kept busy because floodwater caused car engines to seize up.

Sport was severely affected by the rain. Six out of 10 race meetings were called off due to waterlogged courses. All three of today's meetings, at Salisbury, Chester and Kelso, are off and three tomorrow, at Salisbury, Chester and Cheltenham, are in doubt. All eight county championship cricket matches were called off.

Motorists who ventured out preferred to make short journeys to local events. AA patrols in Derbyshire said that cars and caravans were heading for home by midday yesterday.

After two days of almost continuous rain hundreds of acres in Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire are flooded. Sandbags were brought out to protect homes in a number of areas.

A forecaster at the London Weather Centre said that April could turn out to be the wettest on record, which could mean, for central London, since 1940. The least wet place will probably be somewhere in the north-west of Scotland.



Newly-fallen spring snow on the Brecon Beacons: a photograph taken on Craig y Fan-Ddu. Right: Michael Rudall: sheltered climber with his body.

Rescuer dies saving injured climber

Continued from page 1

None of the injured was said yesterday to be in a serious condition but the tragedy has revived the argument about the wisdom of allowing young people from lowland areas into the hills when the weather is bad and rescuers are likely to have to risk their own lives saving them.

Mr Kenneth Smith, Venture Scout adviser for the West Midlands, said yesterday that the scouts were well equipped and well prepared. During a radio interview he said: "I am responsible for signing the hazardous country form for this event and as far as I am concerned, the leadership they were with and their preparations were excellent. These accidents happen in mountains."

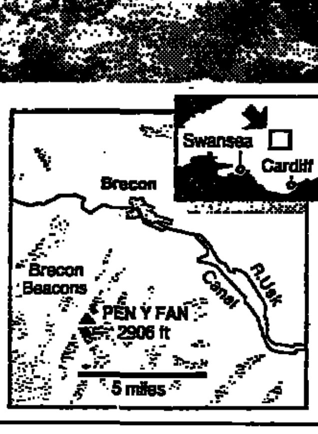
Asked on the same programme whether there was any sense of anguish or anger locally at the accident, Police Inspector David Jones, of Dyfed and Powis police at Brecon, replied: "There could well be. We get this trouble every Bank holiday. We have had people ringing us from all over the country this morning asking about their sons and daughters who are supposed to be climbing in the Brecon Beacons."

Throughout Britain mountain rescue teams have been standing by over the Bank holiday in expectation of such a tragedy. In all the main mountain areas the weekend began with beautiful weather on Saturday, attracting thousands of climbers and walkers to the hills. "On Sunday there was a complete switch back to winter. Anybody who did not obey the signs and act accordingly could have been badly caught out", one rescue *team member on stand-by in the* Lake District said.

When an accident happens the responsibility is delegated by the police to the teams of civilian volunteers who are ready in all the principal hills and mountain areas throughout Britain.

The British Mountaineering Council, the governing body of the sport, said yesterday: "Every member in a mountain rescue team knows precisely what the score is. They, themselves, are mountaineers and it is part of the code of the sport in all countries that they will go to the aid of any fellow climber who is in difficulties. Unfortunately, this is a price that rescuers have to pay every so often but it is precisely the same for members of the RNLI and for the RAF helicoopter crews. When things go wrong they usually go wildly wrong in severe conditions.

The youths involved were both pupils at Bishop Vesey's Grammar School, Sutton Coldfield. They belong to the Quest Venture Scout Unit at Banner's Gate, Sutton, and were with a party of 24 scouts on a three-day expedition in the Beacons.



Somalis fire in error on US planes

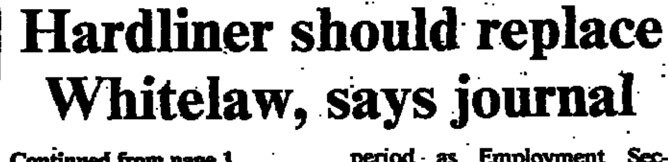
From Mohsin Ali
Washington

Somali air defence units fired on two US F-14 fighter aircraft last Thursday, apparently mistaking them for Soviet-built Ethiopian MiG-23s, the US Defence Department said yesterday. The two F-14 jets were from the aircraft carrier, America.

"The aircraft were never in danger because of the range involved and our aircraft procedures," the Pentagon added.

After the incident, in Somalia's Berbera area, the department "consulted immediately with the Somali Government, who assured us that procedures had been implemented to prevent a similar occurrence."

The Pentagon declined to comment on a press report that the F-14 aircraft were on a photo-mapping mission and the Somalis had opened fire with anti-aircraft guns and fired a surface-to-air missile.



Hardliner should replace Whitelaw, says journal

Continued from page 1

The journal points to last month's announcement by the Home Office of a record figure for serious offences in England and Wales last year, representing an increase of 10 per cent on the previous year.

Too often the argument on law and order degenerated into gibes against hangers and floggers. "Yet it is perfectly possible to have a politically tough-minded approach to the problem of law and order without being in favour of either hanging or flogging.

"What people with some justification are calling for is a more abrasive approach to crime", *Crossbow* says, giving an immediate pointer to the sort of person it has in mind. In essence, it is a case of replacing a Prior by a Tebbit. The legislation which the latter has introduced into the trade union field is probably not a great deal different from that which Mr Prior introduced during his period as Employment Secretary.

"Yet few can doubt that the style in which the leglislation has been presented has had a far more beneficial effect on the Government's standing – the first example of the resolute approach?"

The Government must recognize that public disquiet over the rising crime rate could could not be brushed off as being of no importance.

"There is much evidence to suggest that voters are looking to government to being about a change in attitude towards treating crime. This means elevating the feelings and fears of the victim above that of the criminal."

The journal says that many senior police officers have come away from meetings with officials at the Home Office frustrated by its obsession with the criminal and neglect of the victim.

Letter from Paris

'Fagin' gypsy gangs plague the Metro

"Beware of pickpockets!" the loudspeaker announces as the train comes into the metro station and the driver spots the tell-tale groups of ragged gypsy children, the plague of unsuspecting foreign tourists.

Pickpocketing offences in Paris rose by 58 per cent last year to a total of 30,000, and those are only the ones reported to the police. Half of the offences took place in the metro where the miles of interconnecting twisting corridors offer a quick and easy escape.

Gangs of gypsy children of Yugoslav origin are estimated by the police to constitute only about 10 per cent of the pickpockets at work in the metro; nevertheless, they are believed to account for about 40 per cent of the takings. Each gang is estimated to steal an average of £500 a day.

"They all say they are twelve and a half", says Mlle Nadine Joly, head of the newly-expanded force of some 500 metro police. "That's to be expected, as the law does not apply to them before they are 13. To catch them, you need a lot of puff. They are very nimble, and are as perfectly adapted as parasites to our metro system. Some of them are arrested about 30 times a month under a dozen different names."

The police are impotent. *Under the law they are unable* to detain a child under the age of 13 for more than a couple of hours if serious crime is not involved. If caught, children claim they can speak only the Roman Gypsy dialect. Their identity, the names of their parents, and where they come from are virtually impossible to ascertain, though establishing their age is becoming easier with the introduction in some police stations of a special X-ray machine that can tell a person's age from his bones.

The police sometimes trace the children back to the wretched camp sites on the outskirts of Paris, where most of the estimated 30,000 gypsies in the area live, but their parents can never be found. The adults to whom they return claim simply to be looking after them out of the kindness of the hearts.

Sometimes, among the poverty and squalor, a brand new Mercedes of Porsche can be seen. Those belong to the "Fagins", the ringleaders who train the gangs and take their "booty".

The police recently found a 13-year-old girl wandering semi-conscious and badly bruised in a Metro station. She explained that she had been kidnapped in Yugoslavia and brought to France by a woman and two men, who had beaten her until she agreed to join a group of pickpockets.

As described in two letters to *The Times* last week, the unsuspecting tourist is typically distracted by a group of little children, some no more than five and six, begging or dancing, or asking for a letter to be read to them, while an older child takes the money, holding up a newspaper or piece of cardboard to shield his or her thieving hand.



Nadine Joly: leading the chase.

At other times, a pale, ragged mother with a baby in her arms, holding up a card announcing that her husband is dead, may provide the distraction. Or the tourist may simply find himself being "inadvertently" bumped into by a group of children. The result is the same, however, and the victim often does not realize what has happened until after the children have fled.

The metro is the gypsy pickpockets' favourite haunt, providing as it does such easy escape routes, but they also operate above ground, wherever tourists are known to congregate.

"Please do all you can to draw the attention of your readers to the danger of these pickpockets," a spokesman at the Ministry of the Interior said. "The Parisians know about them and are careful to hold onto their wallets and handbags. But the tourists tend to be relaxed and happy to be in Paris in the sunshine, and are therefore less vigilant."

Diana Geddes

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the English-Speaking Union, attends a reception marking the retirement of the Chairman, Sir Patrick Dean, Dartmouth House, W1, 7.15; as President of the National Playing Fields Association, attends the premiere of *Educating Rita* at the Leicester Square Theatre, London, 8.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother attends a gala opera performance at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London, 7.20.

The Duke of Gloucester, Patron, Denstone Expedition to Inaccessible Island, attends a reception at the Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore, London, 6.15.

New exhibitions

Small is Beautiful: small jewellery, ceramics and metalware, Randolph Gallery, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; Tues to Sat 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 6 (from today until June 30).

Engraved glass by the Oxford and Chiltern branches of the Guild of Glass Engravers, Museum of Oxford, St Aldates, Oxford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun & Mon (from today until May 28).

Ceramics by Henry Hammond; Pastels and paintings by Leszek Muszynski; Jewelry by Wendy Ramshaw; Sculptural ceramics by Clare Birch, Oxford Gallery, 23 High Street, Oxford; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (from today until June 1).

Paintings by Frederick Brill, Morris Kestelman & Frederick Gore, Norwich School of Art Gallery, St George Street, Norwich; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun (from today until May 28).

Works on paper by William Gear, Rozelle House Rozelle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (from today until May 25).

Artists and Archaeologists: watercolour paintings, Picture Gallery, Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, The Museum, 41 Long Street, Devizes, Wilts; Tues to Sat 11 to 1 & 2 to 5; closed Sun & Mon (from today until May 31).

Watercolours by Ken Messer, Dorchester Galleries, Rotton Row, Dorchester-on-Thames, Oxon; daily 10 to 6 (until May 31).

Exhibitions in progress

Memphis in Edinburgh – Italian architectural designs, Fruitmarket Gallery, Market Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Sun; (until May 21).

From Quill Pen to Microchip – The *Glasgow Herald* 1783 to 1983, People's Palace Museum, Glasgow Green, Glasgow; Mon to Sat, 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until Dec).

Work by Gordon Baldwin, Temple Newsam House, Leeds; Tues to Sat 1.30 to 5.30; (until May 15).

Treasures from Galleries in the North-west acquired with the help of the National Art Collection Fund, City Art Gallery, Mosley Street, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun; (until May 28).

Cadbury's National *Exhibition* of Children's Art, City Art Gallery, Museum Road, Portsmouth; daily 10.30 to 5.30; (until May 17).

Cameras from the late 19th century to 1960, Folk Museum, 99-103 Westgate Street, Gloucester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun; (until May 14).

Last chance to see

Recent aquisitions of paintings, drawings, prints and sculptures, Leicestershire Museum and Art Gallery, New Walk, Leicester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30, closed Fri; (until June 5).

Sports Photographer of the Year, RPS National Centre of Photography, The Octagon, Milsom Street, Bath; Mon to Sat 10 to 4.45, closed Sun; (ends today).

Talks, lectures

Art and Architecture in Ancient Macedonia, by Prof Manolis Andronikos, Natural Philosophy Lecture Theatre, Aberdeen University, St Machar Drive, 5.15.

London and Paris: Capital Cities of the 19th Century, by A. R. Sutcliffe, Attenborough Lecture Theatre, Leicester University, 7.30.

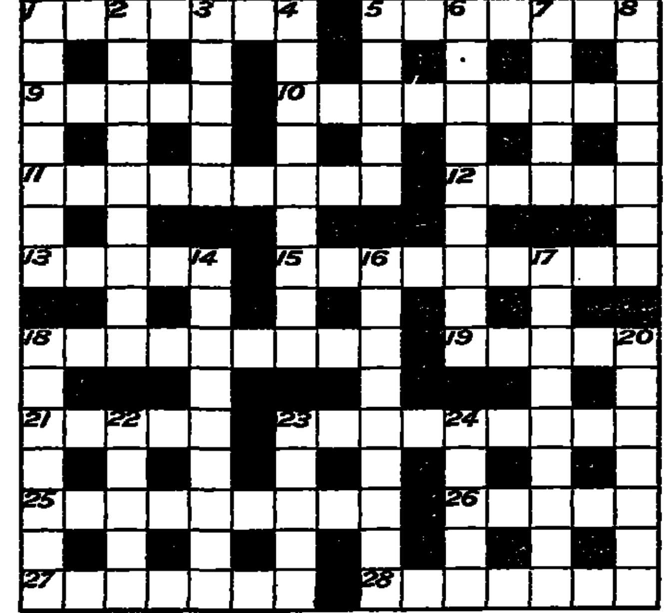
Music

Medieval and Renaissance music by Landini Consort, Arts Hall, University College of Swansea, 7.30.

General

Mayfest – International festival of popular theatre and music, Third Eye Centre, 350 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, until May 14; concert tonight, 7.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,119



ACROSS

1 First essential for divorce (7).
5 Exuberant, with business very good (7).
9 Chinese society gets a vehicle from India (5).
10 Bird with club account (9).
11 Singer? Boxer? No, the milk distributor (9).
12 Rise to give the Governor a welcome (5).
13 Was it so risky to have cut carrots so? (5).
15 Artful Dodger's odd antic when about to perform one? (9).
18 Little warbler grew – needs to change (5-4).
19 Test, if this is the dominating idea (5).
21 True married sphere (5).
23 Doctor taking on weight of pearly feldspar (9).
25 Estimate is one accepted by artists in dismay (9).
26 Fleece she found by a river (5).
27 With a better text and direction, reformed (7).
28 Greeted by old music-maker in unhappy circumstances (7).

DOWN

1 Weakened? Refreshed! (7).
2 Departs, proclaimed to be publicly accused (9).
3 One last letter on a way to get the Pyrenean ibex (5).
4 Talk, uncomfortably remote with holder of power (9).
5 Fool about with an old rustic (5).
6 Peter is among them in this belief (9).
7 Franco-German agreement with séance board (5).
8 Brine evaporator of seaman, eastern navy (7).
14 Country with gates of horn and ivory (5-4).
16 May gets lots of cuddles (9).
17 A looker-in, at home with dog in the dry (9).
18 Smith or, say, Lancelot or Galahad? (7).
20 Run from danger signal, is mocked (7).
22 "A goodly — rotten at the heart." (*Mer of Venice*) (5).
23 Doctor without employment was rapt in thought (5).
24 Rope-maker is up an Indian tree (5).

Solution of Puzzle No. 16,118

COLUMN PROPOSAL
L A A F E O H O
ADVANCE TEMPEST
T I D L R P L T
TENDERLOIN OTTO
E I V E T I
READING VIOLENT
E L R E H O
DEVOLVE SENATOR
O E N S H M
GRUB GASTRONOME
R C S D O N R N
ASHANTI TRIDENT
S E I N S A A I
SCRAPPED ANNUAL

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

New books – paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:
A Cack-handed War, by Edward Blishen (Hamish Hamilton, £3.95)
A Hundred Years Ago, by Colin Ford & Brian Harrison (Penguin, £8.95)
Ezra Pound, Selected Letters 1907-1941, edited by D. D. Paige (Faber, £4.95)
Horace, The Complete Odes and Epodes, translated by W. G. Shepherd, introduction by Betty Radice (Penguin, £1.95)
Lord of the Dance, by Robin Lloyd-Jones (Arena, £2.50)
Shakespeare's Division of Experience, by Marilyn French (Abacus, £3.50)
The Gates of Memory, by Geoffrey Keynes (Oxford, £4.95)
The Last Edwardian at No. 10, by George Hutchinson (Quartet, £4.95)
The Nicolas Freeling Omnibus (Penguin, £3.95)
Uncommon Entrance, by Edward Blishen (Hamish Hamilton, £3.95)

PH

Story competition

The British Heart Foundation is organizing a story-writing competition for children who have had hospital treatment for a heart defect. They are invited to submit a story entitled Why I Think It's Great To Be Alive. Entries will judged in two age groupings, 7 to 10 and 11 to 15, and watches will be awarded to three winners in each grouping.

Details and entry forms are available from the Foundation's headquarters, 102 Gloucester Place, London W1H 4DH. (Closing date for entries is July 22.)

Video courses

Courses in video production and electronic editing are being arranged by the Royal Television Society for mid-June, suitable for people who normally do not have access to professional facilities.

A video production workshop will be based in London and the other course is at Warwick University; they are restricted to 20 and 40 applicants respectively and applications should be addressed to the RTS, Tavistock House East, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9HR.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, report, first day.

Lords (2.30): Energy Bill, report. Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill, second reading. Debate on American nuclear and other bases in Britain.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.87	1.79
Austria Sch	28.40	26.60
Belgium Fr	79.25	75.25
Canada $	1.98	1.90
Denmark Kr	14.22	13.50
Finland Mkk	8.90	8.40
France Fr	11.97	11.37
Germany DM	3.99	3.79
Greece Dr	136.00	127.00
Hongkong $	11.10	10.52
Ireland Pt	1.27	1.20
Italy Lira	2350.00	2240.00
Japan Yen	390.00	370.00
Netherlands Gld	4.49	4.27
Norway Kr	11.57	10.97
Portugal Esc	169.00	151.00
South Africa Rd	2.00	1.90
Spain Pta	216.00	205.00
Sweden Kr	12.17	11.55
Switzerland Fr	3.35	3.17
USA $	1.62	1.55

Retail Price Index: 327.9.

London: The *FT* Index closed down 1.5 on Friday at 695.3.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 6.68 on Friday at 1226.20.

Roads

London and South-east: Tower Bridge raised at 9.05 and 10.10; use London Bridge during morning rush-hour. A13: Roadworks on New Road, Dagenham, and East India Dock Road at Limehouse. M25: Lane closures E of Godstone, Surrey (junction 6).

Midlands and East Anglia: M1: Only one lane southbound at junction 19 (link with M6). A34: Temporary lights S of Shipston, Warwickshire. A46: Roadworks on Bridgefoot gyratory, Stratford on Avon.

North: A1: Roadworks on Alnwick by-pass, Northumberland. A170: Temporary lights at Sutton Bank, E of Thirsk, N Yorks. A644: Temporary lights at Huddersfield Road, Mirfield, W Yorks.

Wales and West: M4: Lane closures between junctions 15 and 16 (Swindon and Chippenham); occasional diversions. A48: Lane closures on Eastern Avenue, Cardiff, between Llanedeyrn and Gabalfa.

Scotland: M9: Lane closures between junctions 5 and 7 (Grangemouth and Kincardine Bridge). M90: Lane closures at junction 2 (Dunfermline); diversions. High Street, Edinburgh, closed *between St Mary's Street and* John Knox House; diversion.

The papers

According to the Daily Star, a row over the Liberal-SDP Alliance share of party political broadcasts on television could black out all such broadcasts during a June election campaign. "Much more importantly . . . our 10-minute brewing-up time is being endangered . . . and wives, mothers and teenage daughters" will then have to miss the start of the next programme while they are in the kitchen making tea.

The Daily Express welcomes the new Government scheme to encourage more people to buy their own homes. "Expanding home ownership benefits everyone in everyway, and for this scheme to become a reality only one thing is required: the Tories must win the next election."

The Sun also refers to this scheme in its editorial columns: "Splendid news – we will really be a property-owning democracy. But be warned: Labour have vowed to end this great house buying spree and your right to buy will be snatched away from you if they win the election."

Anniversaries

Births: Mikhail Bulgakov, writer (new style May 16), Kiev, Ukraine, 1891; Golda Meir, Kiev, 1898. Thomas Hood died in London, 1845.

Weather forecast

A depression over the North Sea will move away NE.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S, SW England, Channel Islands, S Wales: Sunny intervals, showers, perhaps heavy at times; wind NW, moderate; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

East Anglia, Midlands, N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Outbreaks of rain, becoming brighter; wind N moderate; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

E, Central N, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Cloudy, occasional rain, clearer later; wind N, moderate; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

SW, NE, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland, Northern Ireland: Sunny intervals, isolated showers; wind N, moderate, becoming variable; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 48F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Brighter generally with showers; further rain on Thursday; less cold.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind W, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NW, fresh, becoming moderate; sea moderate, becoming slight.

Sun rises: 5.30 am Sun sets: 8.26 pm
Moon rises: 2.01 am Moon sets: 9.43 am
Last quarter: May 5.

Lighting-up time

London 8.58 pm to 4.58 am
Bristol 9.06 pm to 5.06 am
Edinburgh 9.25 pm to 4.45 am
Manchester 9.11 pm to 5.00 am
Penzance 9.13 pm to 5.24 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; r, rain; s, sun.

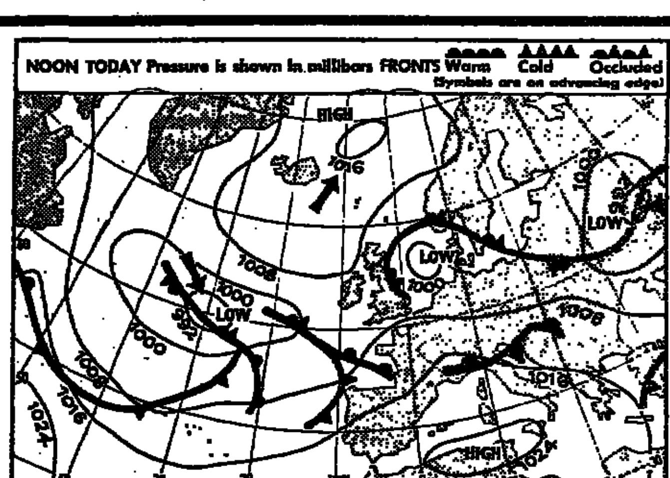
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	10	50	Guernsey	s	10	50
Birmingham	r	8	46	Inverness	c	9	48
Blackpool	c	8	46	Jersey	s	11	52
Bristol	c	9	48	London	c	11	52
Cardiff	r	9	48	Manchester	c	8	46
Edinburgh	r	7	45	Newcastle	r	7	45
Glasgow	r	10	50	Ronaldsway	c	8	46

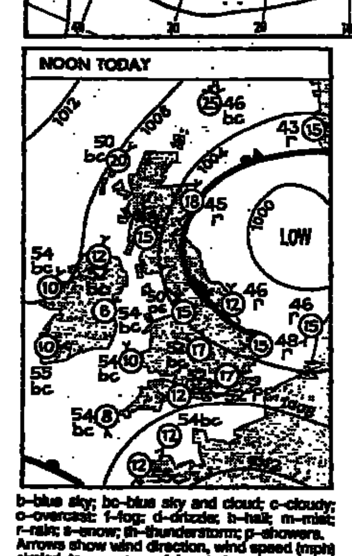
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 11C (52F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 7C (45F). Humidity: 7 pm, 75 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, 0.05in. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 0.6 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 998.9 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Carrigans, 14C (57F); lowest day max: Tynemouth, Newcastle, St Abb's Head, 6C (43F); highest rainfall: Prestatyn, 0.92in; highest sunshine: Lerwick, Jersey, 11.2hr.





b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	6.25	6.5	6.32	6.3
Aberdeen	5.45	3.5	6.32	3.3
Avonmouth	11.35	10.7	11.51	10.3
Belfast	3.46	3.1	4.22	2.9
Cardiff	11.18	9.9	11.34	9.6
Devonport	10.05	4.6	10.23	4.7
Dover	3.22	5.7	3.47	5.6
Falmouth	9.35	4.4	9.53	4.5
Glasgow	5.19	4.6	5.36	4.3
Harwich	4.22	3.6	4.34	3.6
Holyhead	2.44	4.8	3.16	4.4
Hull	10.45	6.3	11.24	5.8
Ilfracombe	10.25	7.3	10.46	7.2
Leith	7.16	4.6	7.53	4.5
Liverpool	3.32	8.2	3.58	7.6
Lowestoft	1.56	2.1	1.45	2.3
Margate	4.29	4.3	4.36	4.2
Milford Haven	10.43	5.6	11.07	5.6
Newquay	9.37	5.7	10.02	5.7
Oban	9.52	3.0	10.37	3.0
Penzance	9.12	4.6	9.32	4.7
Portland	10.47	1.4	11.05	1.5
Portsmouth	3.42	4.1	4.25	4.0
Shoreham	3.16	5.3	3.51	5.1
Southampton	3.17	3.9	3.56	3.8
Swansea	10.52	7.9	11.14	7.8
Tees	8.21	4.8	9.01	4.4
Walton-on-Naze	4.11	3.8	4.18	3.7

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews	–	.10	7	45	Rain
Scarboro	–	.22	7	45	Rain
Bridlington	–	.19	9	48	Dull pm
Cromer	–	–	10	50	Cloudy
Lowestoft	2.2	.03	11	52	Showers
Clacton	3.2	.09	11	52	Showers
Margate	5.6	.01	13	55	Sunny am
Folkestone	5.7	.03	11	52	Showers pm
Hastings	3.9	.08	11	52	Showers pm
Eastbourne	4.9	.07	12	54	Rain pm
Worthing	2.7	.01	11	52	Rain pm
Littlehampton	2.7	.02	11	52	Showers pm
Bognor R	3.0	.01	11	52	Showers pm
Southsea	0.4	.02	11	52	Cloudy
Shanklin	2.8	.07	10	50	Rain
Bournemouth	0.2	.02	9	48	Rain
Weymouth	–	.01	9	48	Cloudy
Exmouth	–	.01	9	48	Rain am
Torquay	0.3	.06	10	50	Showers
Falmouth	1.6	.07	10	50	Showers
Penzance	1.8	.06	10	50	Rain
Jersey	11.2	.07	13	55	Sunny

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	6.20	.10	13	55	Showers
Scilly Isles	–	–	–	–	
Newquay	–	.09	10	50	Rain
Ilfracombe	–	.17	9	48	Dull
Tenby	–	.28	10	50	Rain am
Southport	–	.19	9	48	Cloudy
Morecambe	–	.07	10	50	Rain
Douglas	0.40	.22	9	48	Cloudy pm
B'ham (Airpt)	–	.39	11	52	Rain
Bristol (Ctrl)	0.10	.63	10	50	Rain am
Cardiff	0.8	.59	11	52	Showers
Anglesey	–	.05	9	48	Drizzle pm
B'pool (Airpt)	0.1	.07	9	48	Rain
Manchester	–	–	–	–	
Nottingham	0.1	.34	10	50	Rain am
Eskdalemuir	–	.21	7	45	Rain
Glasgow	–	–	10	50	Rain pm
Tiree	5.3	.01	11	52	Bright
Stornoway	10.0	–	9	48	Sunny
Kinloss	–	–	8	46	Cloudy
Edinburgh	–	.21	8	46	Rain
Aldergrove	0.4	.07	11	52	Showers pm

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	18	64	Copenhgn	c	7	45
Akrotiri	c	20	68	Corfu	f	22	72
Alexandria	s	26	79	Dallas*	c	26	79
Algiers	s	20	68	Dublin	c	8	46
Amsterdam	f	7	45	Dubrovnik	s	19	66
Athens	s	28	82	Faro	f	17	63
Bahrain	s	28	82	Florence	f	19	66
Barbados*	f	30	86	Frankfurt	f	13	54
Barcelona	s	19	66	Funchal	f	19	66
Beirut	s	22	72	Geneva	f	15	59
Belgrade	c	14	57	Gibraltar	s	19	66
Berlin	c	12	54	Helsinki	c	9	48
Bermuda*	f	24	75	Hongkong	c	23	73
Biarritz	f	17	63	Innsbruck	s	16	61
Boulogne	c	9	48	Istanbul	c	18	64
Bordeaux	c	15	59	Jeddah	s	35	95
Brussels	th	12	54	Jo'burg	s	25	77
Budapest	f	15	59	Karachi	s	32	90
Buen Aires*	s	19	66	Las Palmas	s	20	68
Cairo	s	32	90	Lisbon	c	17	63
Cape Tn	r	17	63	Locarno	s	20	68
C'blanca	f	18	64	L Angeles*	s	17	63
Chicago*	c	10	50	Luxembg	r	8	46
Cologne	f	13	55	Madrid	f	15	59

		C	F			C	F
Majorca	s	22	72	Rio de Jan*	s	25	77
Malaga	s	18	64	Rome	s	20	68
Malta	f	19	66	Salzburg	f	14	57
Melbourne	r	16	61	Sao Paulo*	s	29	84
Mexico C*	s	28	82	S Francisco*	s	14	57
Miami*	f	27	81	Santiago*	f	16	61
Milan	s	20	68	Seoul	s	18	64
Montreal*	f	17	63	Singapore	c	32	90
Moscow	c	11	52	Stockholm	f	11	52
Munich	f	12	54	Strasbourg	c	13	55
Nairobi	c	24	75	Sydney	c	21	70
Naples	f	18	64	Tangier	s	18	64
New Delhi	s	32	90	Tel Aviv			
New York*	s	23	73	Tenerife	f	20	68
Nice	s	20	68	Tokyo	c	22	72
Oslo	f	15	59	Toronto*	f	11	52
Ottawa				Tunis*	f	21	70
Paris	f	12	54	Valencia	c	21	70
Peking	s	26	79	Vancouver*	c	13	55
Perth	f	24	75	Venice	s	22	72
Prague	f	11	52	Vienna	f	16	61
Reykjavik	r	4	39	Warsaw	r	12	54
Rhodes	s	26	79	Washington*	f	27	81
Riyadh	s	36	97	Zurich	f	14	57

* denotes Sunday's figures are latest available

